The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7364. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY TOUCHING PORT COLLECTORS.

HOW SALARIES HAVE BEEN LARGELY INCREASED—BLANK MANIFESTS AND CLEARANCES SOLD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COLLECTORS INSTEAD OF FOR THE GOVERNMENT—A NEWSPAPER JOINS ISSUE WITH ITS UNION COMPOSITORS—ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS' RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A singular discovery has been made by the special agents of the Treasury Department, of a method by which the salaries of Collectors at certain ports on the Northern frontier are largely increased. It seems that in 1862 a law was passed which authorized Collectors and Surveyors of the collection districts on the Northern, North-eastern, and North-western frontiers, to keep for sale at their offices blank manifests and clearances required for the business of their districts, and to charge the sum of ten cents, and no more, for each blank which shall be prepared and executed by them. There is no provision of law by which the Collectors and Assessors are compelled to account for the money received for these blanks, and they have regarded the receipts as personal perquisites which they have retained. Possibly no law has been violated and the officers have themselves furnished the blanks. It is charged, however, that in many cases twenty cents have been charged instead of ten, and if this is true, of course it is a direct infraction of law. The ports affected by the law are Duluth, Port Huron, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Burlington, Vt., and Portland, Me. The receipts at Chicago are the largest, and swell the salary, with other perquisites, to $17,000. Port Huron, by aid of these blanks, increases the Collector's pay to the same sum allowed by law at New-York, which is $12,000. The facts have been reported to the Treasury, but whether anything can be done by the department is uncertain. It was probably the intention of the law that the blanks should be furnished by the department, and the proceeds accounted for; otherwise the operations of the act would not have been restricted to a few ports.

A CONFLICT WITH A TRADES-UNION.

The *Chronicle* newspaper of this city declined to join in the proposition of the employing printers, previously alluded to in these dispatches, asking the Printers' Union to reduce the rates of composition from sixty to fifty cents per 1,000 ems, and recently sent to Chicago for a complement of non-union printers, who are expected to arrive here to-morrow. It is understood that the non-union men to arrive here agreed to work for forty-five cents per 1,000. The *Chronicle's* force, learning of the action of the proprietors, to-night left their cases and refused to work. Only four or five compositors could be found to work on the paper to-night, and it is doubtful whether the paper will appear to-morrow in its usual form and dimensions. The employment of "rats" by the *Chronicle* has created great excitement among the printers here, and a detail of Police is on duty at that office to prevent disturbance. The proprietors express a determination to have exclusive control of the mechanical branch of their business and to employ no union men in future. The large number of printers employed at the Government Printing Office gives the union great strength in Washington, and this experiment of the *Chronicle* will be watched with interest.

RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Out of the rumors in regard to Cabinet changes has come at last one fact which was as strongly stated six months ago as it ever has been since. Attorney General Williams has resigned. The name of his successor will now be a puzzle for the quidnuncs till the President pleases to state who shall be appointed. Ex-Senator Carpenter, whose name is mentioned, is understood to have received several large retainers in cases before the Supreme Court, so that he would not be able to accept the position if it was offered and he desired it. It seems to be undoubted that the Pacific coast Republicans are prepared to help Mr. Williams to get back to the Senate from Oregon, and an indorsement from his constituents would certainly be worth more to him than the retention of an executive office by the will of the President, and the Senatorship would last six years. He retains the friendship and good wishes of the President. As the announcements of Secretary Delano's removal have proved to be false, he will now, without doubt, be "pitched into" unmercifully by the disappointed prophets, who desire to rescue their reputation. Rumors of other Cabinet changes are denied. It would not be a matter of surprise, however, if there should occur, between this and next December, several voluntary resignations.

DESIGN FOR LIFE-SAVING MEDAL.

The Director of the Mint has selected a design for the new life-saving medal authorized by act of Congress to be presented to persons who display great personal heroism in the saving of human life at sea. The medal is three inches in diameter, and contains upon the obverse side an allegorical picture representing the saving of human life, the design being that of a boat in an angry sea. Three persons are shown in the boat, one of whom is engaged in rowing. Another, in a standing posture, is pictured in the act of throwing a tow-line to a distant object, while the third is assisting a person from the sea into the boat. In the distance is a representation of the wreck of a large ship. This side contains a legend giving the title of the medal, and the date of the act of Congress authorizing its issue. Upon the reverse is a representation of History inscribing heroic deeds upon a monument, which is surmounted by the American eagle. This side also contains the representation of an anchor, sails, cordage, &c., and has the legend, "In testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SECRETARY DELANO'S RUMORED RESIGNATION.

Secretary Delano returned to Washington this evening, and received the calls of many prominent friends, who were anxious to learn whether there was any foundation for the report that the President had requested him to resign his office on account of alleged corruption in or concerning the Department of the Interior. He stated in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press that last Fall he notified the President that it was his intention to retire from the Cabinet, as he wished to devote himself to private affairs in Ohio, but the President requested him to remain in the Cabinet as long as he could conveniently do so. In accordance with this expressed desire of the President, Mr. Delano relinquished his purpose of immediately retiring from the department, having merely deferred his resignation, however, until the 1st of the present month. Shortly after the close of the special session of the Senate he went to Ohio for the purpose of arranging his private affairs, preliminary to tendering his resignation, and did not return here until Wednesday evening of last week, but had no opportunity to converse with the President prior to the departure of the President for Concord the following morning. The Secretary was delayed in Washington throughout Thursday hearing arguments in the Quadruplex Telegraph case, but joined the Presidential party in New-York the next day, expecting to have a private opportunity during the trip to Boston to converse with the President, and again request to be relieved of his position as Secretary of the Interior. No such opportunity was afforded, on account of the President's time being occupied with the Committee of Arrangements and others. While in New-England the President and the members of the Cabinet became separated, and it was not until the party were returning from Boston to New-York that the subject was brought up, the Postmaster General handing to Secretary Delano a newspaper containing the statement that the President had requested his resignation. The President expressed surprise that such a statement should be made, and remarked to another member of his Cabinet at the time that he had never made any such request, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Delano positively asserts this evening that the President has not, either in writing or verbally, requested his resignation, or given him reason to suppose that any complaints or charges have been made affecting the integrity of the Interior Department or his administration of its affairs. In response to a question whether he now intended to carry out his original purpose of resigning, Mr. Delano made no definite reply.

The President was also interrogated to-day as to the truth of the statement that he had requested Mr. Delano to resign, and he gave to it an emphatic contradiction.

CONFLICTING PATENTS FOR MINERAL LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Attorney General to institute a suit in the name of the United States to vacate and set aside the patent to the Highland Chief Mine, Utah Territory, on the motion of the owners of the Prince of Wales, Wandering Boy, and Antelope Mines, for which mines patents of a later date have been issued covering a part of the land patented to the Highland Chief. There were consequently conflicting patents. Gen. Butler and ex-Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, to-day argued the case of the Highland Chief before the Attorney General. They protested on the ground that, as the title had passed out of the United States, and the Government had no interest to be affected, it could not legally or properly bring suit to settle a controversy between private parties. Ebon C. Ingersoll and Mr. Gilchrist appeared for the other parties, arguing that the Government admitted it issued the patent to the Highland Chief erroneously and inadvertently; that such patent conflicted with the patents issued to the Prince of Wales, Wandering Boy, and Antelope, and thereby cast a cloud on the title of these mines, they being the oldest location. The Government was, therefore, bound to remove the cloud which it admitted had been inadvertently and erroneously cast upon them. The Attorney General reserved his consideration of the case.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President this morning made the following appointments: Joseph M. Livermore to be Surveyor of Customs at Eastport and for the District of Passamaquoddy, Me.; Robert Barstow, to be First Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service; Elias Root, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Oswego, New-York; Adam Coons to be Internal Revenue Store-keeper in the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, and E. Hardy, Gauger in the Sixth District of Kentucky. The President also made the following appointments of Postmasters: Charles T. Bennett, at Fulton, N. Y., vice Thomas W. Chesebro, whose commission expired March 13; David D. Taylor, at Cambridge, Ohio, vice Charles L. Madison, whose commission expired on the 19th inst.; Edward J. Merrill, at Farmington, Me., a reappointment; Frederick G. Harris, at Lockport, Ill., and Michael C. Garber, at Madison, Ind.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,563,202; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $49,680,000; coin, $88,891,488, including $23,447,800 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $224,355. The Customs receipts for the week ending April 17 were as follows: New-York, $2,228,027; Boston, $382,264; Philadelphia, $120,616; Baltimore, $153,254.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major Samuel N. Benjamin, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, has been relieved from duty at the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Va., and ordered to report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. A. H. Fletcher is ordered to the Kansas, at New-Orleans, as Executive Officer; Assistant Paymaster Nicholas H. Stavey is ordered to the Shawmut, at Port Royal, S. C.; Lieut. Owen Farenholt is detached from the command of the receiving-ship Relief, and ordered to the Minnesota; Lieut. John T. Merry is detached from the naval rendezvous, at Boston, and ordered to command the receiving-ship Relief; Master Albert Ross is detached from the Ossipee, and ordered to Washington City for examination for promotion; Master Henry T. Monahan is detached from the Roanoke, and ordered to the Dictator, at Port Royal, S. C.

THE SWATARA AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

Information was received at the Navy Department this morning that the United States steamer Swatara was at Melbourne, Australia, on the 22d of February.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS' SUCCESSOR.

Although the President has not yet formally accepted the resignation of Attorney General Williams, there is much speculation as to the successor of that officer, and it is generally believed that Secretary Bristow will be appointed Attorney General, as it is well known that that position is more in accordance with his inclinations and tastes than that of Secretary of the Treasury. It will be remembered that when the name of Judge Williams was sent to the Senate for the position of Chief Justice, that of Gen. Bristow, who then held the position of Solicitor General, was also sent in for Attorney General. Judge Edwards Pierrepont, of New-York, ex-Senator Carpenter, and Gen. Butler are also mentioned in connection with the coming vacancy. The letter of the President, accepting the resignation of Attorney General Williams, will be transmitted, it is said, to-morrow.

DINNER.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson gave a dinner at Willard's Hotel to-night, to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and members of the Cabinet. The President was invited, but could not attend on account of a severe cold. Hon. Jeremiah S. Black was among the guests.

POST OFFICE CONTRACT FRAUDS.

By order of the Postmaster General, John B. Ford, a second-class clerk in the Inspection Division of the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, was to-day discharged upon the discovery of evidence implicating him in the recent frauds in that bureau.

THE BAGDAD CLAIMS.

Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the American and Mexican Mixed Claims Commission, has now over 100 cases before him for decision, and the test case involving the question which of the two nations is responsible for the losses occasioned by the sacking of Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, cannot be reached for a considerable time.

THE PAPAL ENVOYS.

Mgr. Roncetti and Count Marefoschi, the Papal envoys to confer the beretta on Cardinal McCloskey, will arrive here to-morrow from Baltimore, to visit the various public buildings and places of interest in the city.

ALBANY.

THE CANAL CONTROVERSY BEING NARROWED DOWN.

ANOTHER "REMOVAL" BILL INTRODUCED—THE CANAL RING ONLY AIMED AT—THE CANAL TOLLS—MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS ON REDUCTION—TAXATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES—THE EMIGRATION PER CAPITA TAX—TAMMANY GRASPING AT MORE PATRONAGE—THE SCHEME EXPLAINED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 22, 1875.

The Governor, as I indicated in my dispatch of last night, has determined to bring the canal controversy to an issue, and in the Assembly to-day Mr. Daly, of New-York, introduced a bill "to carry into effect the command of section 7 of article 10 of the Constitution, by providing for the removal of certain officers therein mentioned, and for filling the vacancies created by such removal." The first section of the bill reads as follows: "The Governor may remove any State Engineer and Surveyor, or Canal Commissioner for misconduct or malversation in office, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense before any removal shall be made." The succeeding sections of the bill are identical with those of the Senate bill providing for the removal of State officers. This bill, it will be seen, limits the exercise of the powers which the Governor seeks to possess to be exerted only against abuses in the canal system, and will be a greater test of the actual strength of the Canal Ring than any measure yet introduced. Hitherto, in opposing the summary removal power, the *sub rosa* friends and allies of the Ring have cried out against the placing of such enormous power in the hands of the Governor as to enable him to remove the whole of the State officers. The issue is now narrowed down to the Ring, pure and simple, and it will be interesting to observe the pretexts that will be advanced in opposition to this decidedly specific measure. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE QUESTION OF TOLLS ON THE CANALS.

Mr. Page, from the House Committee on Canals, presented majority and minority reports on the subject of the tolls on canals, based on the action of the Canal Board in relation to the same subject. The following are the reports in full:

To the Assembly:

The undersigned, a majority of your Committee on Canals, to which was referred the proceedings of the Canal Board with reference to canal tolls, as embodied in Assembly document No. 103, beg leave to submit the following majority report:

That they have duly considered the recommendations of the Canal Board to establish the rates of toll for the opening season, and have agreed to recommend that the Legislature do consent that the Canal Board may in its discretion take off all tolls on all property except foreign salt going from tide water, and that it shall fix the toll to be imposed on lumber, when cleared by measurement, at four mills per 1,000 feet, as is recommended by the said board; and we further recommend that the Legislature do disagree with the remaining recommendations of the said Canal Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBANY, April 22, 1875.

THOMAS G. ALVORD, WM. HOGAN,
E. E. DAVIS, H. B RANSOM,
W. MULLER, L. C. G. KSHINKA,
Majority of Committee.

To the Assembly:

The undersigned, a minority of your Committee on Canals, to which was referred the proceedings of the Canal Board, as embodied in Assembly document No. 103, beg leave to submit the following minority report:

That they have duly considered the recommendations of the Canal Board to establish the rates of toll for the opening season, and have given to the arguments in such recommendations urged in favor of lowering the tolls beyond the toll-sheet of 1874, their utmost weight and bearing; that they are aware of the strenuous and systematic efforts of the great trunk lines of railroads to secure a monopoly of the carrying trade between the West and the East, and also aware of the many complaints on the part of growers and shippers of grain from the West, on account of the cost of its transportation to the markets of the East. But they are also aware of the fact that no reduction of our toll-sheet would inure to the benefit of the grain-grower or the grain consumer, but would be added at once to the value of grains in the hands of the middle men at the Western ports; and that in consequence thereof such reduction would not in any degree affect the question of monopoly by transportation by railroad.

In view of the constitutional charges upon the revenues derived from the canals, and the necessity of consequent outlays for the reparation of the canals, and which is liable to equal if not to exceed funds available for that purpose; and in view also of the constitutional inhibition against expending for collection, superintendence, ordinary and extraordinary repairs of the canals, an amount exceeding their receipts for the previous year, the undersigned are constrained to recommend that the Legislature do disagree with the recommendation of the Canal Board, and that the toll sheet shall remain as fixed for the year 1874.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBANY, April 22, 1875.

A. S. PAGE,
R. D. COLE,
H. LILLYBRIDGE,
Minority of the Committee.

THE CANAL TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Seward, of New-York, in the chair, on the Canal Tax bill—the bill providing for the taxation of stock of insurance companies, and the bill to provide for the construction and operation of local railroads in any of the cities, towns, and villages of the State.

Mr. Page moved to strike out the first section of the bill authorizing a tax of three-fifths of a mill per dollar of valuation for new work and extraordinary repairs on the canals, for purposes of explanation merely, and said: The Canal Committee have had this matter under consideration for many weeks. They have sought to reduce the amount as much as possible. This bill in the aggregate appropriates $1,230,000 for extraordinary repairs, being about $700,000 less than the corresponding bill of last year. The ordinary repair bill of this year is cut down $150,000 from last year, making a difference in the two bills of $887,000. The committee believe that the bill is prepared with as much care and as judiciously as was possible for them to do.

The bill was then progressed.

TAXATION OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In Committee of the Whole, when the bill providing for the taxation of stock and fire insurance companies was taken up, Mr. Hammond, of Ontario, explained the bill at some length, urging that by placing this class of property under taxation the burdens of the people at large would be greatly lessened. Bank shares are now taxed, and there is no reason why insurance shares should not be placed on the same footing. He did not propose to upset any theories of taxation by this bill, or to advance any new ones, but he wanted a measure by which over $50,000,000 of property shall be made to bear its share of the burdens of taxation.

Mr. Husted contended that the bill was radically wrong. The assertion that there are $50,000,000 of property untaxed is mere guesswork. He might as well have said fifty billions. We might as well pass a similar act for all sorts of joint stock companies. He insisted, also, that this bill was merely a strike at the fire insurance companies of the State, as the life companies, the fire insurance companies of other States, and the English companies do not come under its provisions. Our own companies, therefore, would be taxed out of existence. The gentleman should remember, when he imagines that these companies should be taxed the same as banks, that the latter are protected from competition outside the State. He would be in favor of an amendment taxing the shares of all companies doing business in the State, whether organized under the State laws or not.

Mr. Schuyler had strong objections to the bill, and claimed to have some knowledge of fire insurance. He thought the indebtedness which these companies continually carry, as well as the losses they have sustained by the recent great fires throughout the country, ought to exempt them from taxation to the same extent as other corporations. Besides, they were taxed in other ways. There were several reasons, he said, why the bill should not pass.

Mr. Hammond said there had been much theorizing upon this subject, and we had a report from the Ways and Means of last year which dealt mainly in theories. This bill aims to reach something practical, and it is in the interest of the people, and not of the rich corporations, which can take care of themselves. The poor man who owns his homestead is taxed far heavier than the rich man who lives in a palatial home beside him. He wanted to remedy this injustice. The talk about including all these companies is all bosh. It is not practical, and any amendment with that view would only result in killing the bill. He trusted that members would not allow themselves to be misled by such talk.

Mr. Husted, in reply to an intimation of Mr. Hammond that there was a lobby at work against the bill, said: When the gentleman from Ontario speaks about a lobby being at work either inside or outside of this chamber, I would recommend him to keep his words closer together or I might also be tempted to say something about lobbies.

Mr. Hammond—I didn't mean to intimate that you were influenced by any lobby.

Mr. Husted—Very well. If the gentleman didn't mean it he should not insinuate it. I accept his apology and disclaimer.

After further debate a motion to strike out the first section was lost by a decisive vote, as were also other amendments, and the bill was finally progressed.

THE LOCAL RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

Mr. Prince's bill for the construction and operation of local railroads, under which it is believed rapid transit systems may readily organize, was next taken up.

Mr. Prince explained the bill, which he said was designed to cover the whole question of transit in cities, the Legislature being now prohibited by the Constitution from granting any local railroad franchise. The bill was, he said, carefully drawn, and should pass without any delay.

The bill was then progressed.

The Canal Tax bill and the reports on tolls were subsequently made the special order for consideration on next Tuesday morning, and the three rapid transit and local railroad bills for Tuesday evening.

MINOR BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Hauschel, of New-York, introduced a bill to prevent the "Union Stock Yard and Market Company" from erecting an abattoir, slaughter-house, fat-rendering, or bone-boiling establishment within the corporate limits of the City of New-York.

The same gentleman also introduced a bill in relation to places of public amusement in New-York City. It provides that hereafter the license fee for theatres, concert halls, and similar premises, shall be $100 per annum, instead of $500, as at present required; also, that the Mayor shall have power to grant license for a period of less than one year, at a sum in the ratio, for that period, of the annual fee, provided, however, that no fee less than $50 shall be charged.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. Pierson, of Steuben, introduced a bill authorizing railroads incorporated under the laws of, and operated within, this State, and whose lines connect with the lines of other corporations created in and operated within the State of Pennsylvania, to consolidate with such connecting Pennsylvania companies.

THE PER CAPITA TAX STRUGGLE.

There is quite a sharp struggle going on here in relation to the bills now before the Committees on Commerce and Navigation of Senate and Assembly, in relation to the affairs of the Commission of Emigration. These bills are three in number, and the practical effect of all three, as well as the real object in view, is to throw the control of the patronage of the commission into the hands of John Kelly & Co., of Tammany Hall. The first and largest of the bills is that which authorizes the increase of the per capita tax on emigrants from $1 50 to $2. The next, and most adroitly designed bill, provides that the Commissioners should have power to mortgage their property for $300,000, so as to enable them to pay off their indebtedness of $200,000 borrowed from the Equitable Insurance Company, and to devote the remaining $100,000 to the liquidation of accrued and accruing obligations. The last, and most important to Tammany Hall, of these bills is that which gives to the Presidents of the Irish and German societies, Messrs. Lynch and Schack, who are *ex officio* members of the Board, the right to vote upon all questions of removal and appointment of employes and attachés of the commission. The political complexion of the board is this: Messrs. Forrest, who is the President, and Quintard, Wickham, and Lynch are "straight" for Tammany; Mr. Stephenson is a straight-out Republican; Messrs. Mauger and Starr are Republicans of a less pronounced type, and Mr. Schack is not an adherent of any particular political creed or faction, and may be counted out. The four Tammany members will always work together like a "machine," the other four members are not quite so well disciplined and John Kelly knows it. To begin with, then, it appears that for the first time in the history of the commission its affairs have been managed with such skill that it is about a quarter of a million dollars in debt. To cover this they ask the State to allow them to increase the head-money fifty cents, the practical effect of which will be to drive emigrant traffic to some other port than New-York. The bill allowing them to mortgage Ward's Island also directs that fifty cents of the per capita tax shall be set aside as a sort of sinking fund for the payment of interest and redemption of the principal of the mortgage. This is an adroit move to make the necessity for an increase of the per capita tax, as provided in the first-mentioned bill, still more apparent and urgent. There is at present quite a strong lobby element in favor of this trio of bills here, embracing John Kelly, Messrs. Boyd and John R. Fellows, of the Tammany Committee on Legislation; Bernard Biglin, ex-Member of Assembly and cartage contractor for the commission, and others. The gentlemen opposing the project are counsel for the steam-ship companies of New-York City and the Ship-owners' Association, who also represent several other commercial and mercantile associations of New-York. It is understood that every one of these associations is opposed to these bills, and notably so the Cheap Transportation Association, a corporation embracing no less than 1,200 business firms of New-York, many of them being the largest in the City. At this time Mr. McDonald, the emigrant agent of the Pennsylvania railroads, is in Europe endeavoring to direct emigrant traffic to Philadelphia, which has lately established steam lines with Europe, in which the Pennsylvania railroads are largely interested, and it seems particularly inopportune that at this very time efforts are being made in the Legislature to place the steam-ship and railroad companies whose termini are in New-York at a disadvantage.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING IN THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER—A BILL TO BE REPORTED IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY—A LIVELY TIME EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—A meeting was held to-night in the Executive Chamber, at which certain gentlemen representing the Governor, and others representing the members of Assembly were present. This meeting was called in view of the peculiar exigencies of the situation, and there were present representatives of the executive and legislative branches of the State Government, among them certain members of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. It will be remembered that to this committee was referred the bill introduced by Mr. Daly to-day, for the removal by the Governor of the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioners. This is the Jacobs bill of the Senate. At the meeting to-night there were present five members of the House Judiciary Committee—four Republicans and one Democrat—all of whom signed a paper agreeing to report in favor of the Daly-Jacobs bill. This opens the fight fairly and squarely in the House. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Washner, and Mr. McGuire, the Speaker of the House, I know are in hostility to the bill, and if the members of the committee who have signed do not go back on their signatures a lively time may be looked for to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA COAST DISASTERS.

A STEAMER WRECKED BELOW MONTEREY—SUPPOSED BURNING OF A STEAM-SHIP OFF SANTA BARBARA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The steamer Ventura, of Goodall, Nelson & Perkins Line, running to ports on the coast of Southern California, was wrecked last night at Point Sur, twenty-five miles below Monterey. The vessel is on the rocks, and will be a total loss. the passengers were all saved. The cargo will be saved if the weather remains favorable. The Ventura is a screw steamer of about 800 tons.

Nothing definite has been heard concerning the burning steamer off Santa Barbara. A dispatch dated at 3 P. M. yesterday states that a person saw the forward part of a ship on fire. Later, when the fog lifted, a steamer could be seen with a thick cloud of black smoke issuing from her stern. Fifteen or twenty guns were heard. A dispatch from the agent of the Goodall, Nelson and Perkins Steam-ship Company, dated 9:40 P. M., says that several persons saw a two-masted steamer on fire off Rincon Point about 1 o'clock. She fired about twenty-five guns. About 2 o'clock she ceased firing and appeared to be steaming along all right. It could not be seen whether she was a screw or a side-wheeler. Another dispatch from the same source says that a person who came by a team from Santa Barbara saw no vessel in distress. Some vessel had been firing guns off Carpenteria about 1 o'clock, at which time it was very foggy.

SHARKEY STILL IN HAVANA.

THE MURDERER NOT YET RELEASED FROM JAIL.

HAVANA, April 22.—There are no new developments in the case of Sharkey, and he still remains in jail. It has been proved by the testimony of reliable witnesses that Fox is entirely innocent of the charge made against him, that he had voluntarily given his passport to Sharkey. The document was stolen from his desk by some person during his absence.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The National Academy of Science concluded its session in this city to-day, and adjourned to meet in November next. Prof. McMurtrie, of the Agricultural Department, read a paper on the "Influence of Arsenical Compounds on Vegetation."

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

THE SENATE BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

WITHDRAWAL OF SENATOR WOODIN'S SUBSTITUTE—THE QUESTION OF A TWO-THIRDS VOTE TO CONVICT—JARVIS LORD MAKES A REMARKABLE SPEECH—THE FIGHT WITH THE CANAL RING GROWING HOTTER—A VICTORY CLAIMED BY BOTH PARTIES IN YESTERDAY'S CONTEST—LORD'S DEFIANT CHALLENGE TO THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 22, 1875.

The Senate engaged to-day in another hot battle of words over the Removal bill, and after a protracted debate it was ordered to a third reading, with an amendment reducing the vote necessary to the conviction of an accused State officer from two-thirds to a majority of the Senate. From this result both sides argue out for themselves a victory, but the friends of the Governor are by far the more elated of the two parties. After the apparently final defeat of the Absolute Removal bill, which gave the Governor unqualified power of removal of any suspected State officer, they were undeniably despondent; but, after having won what they consider a double victory in the defeat of Senator Woodin's bill, and in the adoption of a bitterly-opposed amendment, they feel so confident that they announced it as their firm determination to make another attempt to pass the bill first reported by the Judiciary Committee. Although another pretext was offered, that is undoubtedly the meaning of Senator Jacobs' objection to having the bill which was to-day before the Senate put upon its final passage when Senator Woodin so requested. The method in which the bill is to be pushed was indicated to-day. It is first to be passed in the Assembly and then brought into the Senate, when it is thought that the prestige of its passage in the lower house, and the increased responsibility which will then be thrown upon the Senate of alone opposing the bill, will induce some of the wavering members and some of those who dodged the previous vote to declare themselves in favor of the measure they have hitherto opposed, and this course is to be pursued because, in the opinion of the Governor's friends, there can be for him no neutral ground in this battle. He must win or be defeated, and, therefore, nothing less than the passage of the first and strongest Removal bill, in either its original or its amended form, will be accepted as his tribute at the hands of his supporters in this fight. Meanwhile, like a prudent soldier, he is adding to his resources, and it is authoritatively rumored in political circles here to-night that if the Removal bill is not passed a series of impeachments will be inaugurated, a beginning being made with State Engineer Sweet and Canal Commissioners Jackson and Stroud. It will thus be seen that the Governor's party have, or think they have, gained a decided victory to-day; but why the Canal Ring should also be pleased is harder to say, unless, indeed, it is upon the ground that anything is preferable to the Removal bill as first reported, and worse yet as afterward amended by the Governor's friends. About the debate itself the most remarkable thing to-day was the position taken by Jarvis Lord; he was as defiant as if he knew, as is actually the fact, that all of his canal contracts have been examined by the Investigating Committee and that it has been decided that they offered no chance for successfully prosecuting any attack upon him personally. He formally read Senator Jacobs out of the Democratic Party for his support of the Removal bill, and taunted him with the ill success of the Investigating Committee, of which he was a member. He renewed his former protestation that the cry of "fraud" was an empty one, and he attacked the Governor, for using deceptive figures in his Message, as bitterly as though his Excellency had not said repeatedly that the clause in his Message excepting from its strictures those hard-working citizens who had grown rich by honorable toll upon the canal was inserted for the express purpose of covering Jarvis' case. In short, the Senator was in a very bad humor to-day.

THE DEBATE.

Senator Robertson made the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Senator Woodin's substitute to the Removal bill. The court created by this bill, he said, is unknown to the Constitution or to statute. It is not the Supreme Court, it is not the Court of Appeals, but it is a District Court. The membership of this court is, then, just as much a public trust as membership of the Court of Appeals, or of the Supreme Court. But the Constitution says that "the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust." This bill comes, then, into direct conflict with that section of the Constitution.

Senator Woodin said that he was satisfied that the bill was wholly free from constitutional objection. He was, however, no stickler for a measure simply because it was introduced by him, and he was willing to yield to the opinion so decidedly expressed. At the proper time he would withdraw the bill.

After some debate the report of the Judiciary Committee declaring the bill unconstitutional was accepted by a very weak *viva voce* vote.

Rather less than an hour later the bill was again before the Senate, it having been made a special order for 11 o'clock this morning. Senator Woodin then withdrew his substitute. Senator Woodin offered as an amendment that the following words be added to the bill as an additional section:

"The Senate shall have power to make such rules as it may see fit for the practice before it. It shall proceed to hear and try the said charges upon the appearance and answer of the said officer, or on his neglect to appear or to answer, after the personal service in either manner named in the foregoing sections hereof. It shall have power to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses before it, and all the power over witnesses and persons in attendance upon it possessed by any judicial tribunals. The Governor may direct the Attorney General or may appoint any suitable person to conduct the trial before the said court of the charges made."

The amendment was accepted without opposition, and Senator Woodin then raised a point over which the Senate talked and wrangled all the rest of the morning. In his opinion, he said, the provision requiring a two-third vote of the Senate to pass judgment of removal of the accused from his office would result in unvarying failure to remove at all. If the officer was on trial before a judicial court a mere majority would decide the question.

Senator Jacobs was opposed to the provision in question. To require the votes of twenty-two Senators to pass a judgment of removal would be, in his opinion, simply to say there should be no conviction of any officer. He moved an amendment that a majority should be competent to pass judgment of removal.

Senator Lord then made a remarkable speech. He believed that the bill giving the Governor unqualified power of removal of all State officers was the most infamous bill that was ever introduced, notwithstanding that it was offered by the Senator from the Ninth, [Senator Robertson,] in whose honesty and integrity he had the utmost confidence. But bad as was the bill in its original shape, it was made still worse by the amendment of the Senator from the Third. He had singled out the Canal Commissioners for attack, and had said to them "Some of you are guilty," without specifying the individual he attacked. The reason he had given for his course was that he was acting under the pressure of an "emergency." Another of his excuses had been that, under the present Governor, the exercise of the power would be perfectly harmless. He did not believe in either excuse. He believed that no bill should be passed which would not be harmless under any Governor, and he did not see any emergency. He did not see, either, any reason for passing this bill, but it was a proper one if any was to be passed. The Senator from the Third [Mr. Jacobs] had been a member of the Investigating Committee for two weeks, and ought in that time to have learned something that would implicate some State officer, if affairs were so bad as they had been represented. He had examined all the ten contracts mentioned by the Governor, but he has not told us of any corruption, nor will he be able to after he has sat on that committee five years. How a Democrat could advocate that bill it was impossible for him to see, for the whole life of that party has been spent in denouncing centralization. Some of the New-York papers had charged him with defeating that bill. If that were true, he should for the remainder of his life point to that act with pride. But he did not know how he could have defeated it. He had not talked with a single Senator about its defeat, but he had said, and repeatedly, to the Senator from the Third, and to other Senators, that the Senator who voted for that bill had not as much Democratic blood in his veins as the Cardiff giant, and had no more independence of action than the lizard which crawls upon the earth seeking a place where it may hide. In order that he might be classed as a champion reformer along with the Senator from the Third, [Mr. Jacobs,] he moved as an amendment that the vote of one-third of the Senate should be sufficient to remove an accused officer.

Senator Jacobs apparently thought that the remarks of the great canal chief were ironical. "Why," he asked, "was there such great anxiety manifested to protect the guilty? In his opinion a guilty officer had too much protection when it was required that, in addition to the opinion of the Governor that he was guilty, it was required that a majority of the Senate must be satisfied of his guilt before he could be removed."

Senator Laning objected to the assumption of the Senator from the Third [Mr. Jacobs] that an officer was guilty before he was tried. Individually he was entirely indifferent whether a majority or a two-third vote was necessary to conviction, but he thought the spirit of the Constitution should be followed. A majority vote, he thought, would not carry with it the respect of the people.

Senator Robertson said that it seemed to him that if a public officer was proved guilty of having stolen public property to the satisfaction of seventeen Senators the case was a pretty clear one.

Senator Selkreg said that the whole theory of our judicial system was in opposition to the position of the Senator from the Ninth, [Mr. Robertson,] that a man could be convicted except by a unanimous vote. It was equally so in the case of a trial for murder or for the meanest crime that could be brought before a jury. But a State officer has received the indorsement of the people as their selected agent. Is he not, then, entitled to some consideration? The Senator from the Third District [Mr. Jacobs] had been foremost in assuring the Senate that it was legislating under an emergency that was new in the history of the State, but, as manager of the Dorn impeachment, he must have known at least five years ago that the canal contract system was entirely wrong. He would legislate not for the present, but for all time, and it therefore seemed to him to require a two-third vote to pass judgment if removal was but to throw a proper protection about the accredited agents of the people.

Senator Parmenter raised the point that what the Constitution required in the analogous cases of removal which were provided for by it was not a two-third vote of all the Senators elected, but a two-third vote of all the members present. One reason why that large proportion was required in case of the Court of Impeachment was that it was empowered to pass judgment of disqualification for office. He thought that certainly no larger proportion should be necessary to conviction in case of trial before the Senate than in case of impeachment.

Senator Jacobs saw how strongly this point made in favor of his amendment. Under the Constitution, he said, all that was necessary for removal was the two-third vote of a quorum, and as a quorum consisted of seventeen Senators, twelve could convict. But under his amendment the votes of seventeen were necessary to conviction. He further claimed that the proportion necessary to conviction, as named by him, was expressly recognized in the Constitution in the case of the only State officer whose removal is there provided for. The Treasurer, it is provided, may be suspended by the Governor, and his place may be filled by an act passed by a majority of the Senate.

Senator Lord rose to an explanation. He was afraid he had been misunderstood. What he had meant to say was that an accused official who could not convince three-fourths of the Senate of his innocence ought to be convicted. He saw the proposition of the Senator from the Third, (Jacobs,) and went him one or two better. The Senator from the Third was raising a great cry of "fraud, fraud," but he offered no evidence.

Senator Robertson asked if the Senator had any doubts that fraud had been perpetrated. Senator Lord replied that he did not know. But he knew that none had been proved. He regarded it as wrong to come to the conclusion that the State had been robbed from the figures presented by the Governor. Those figures were a fraud upon their face. He asked the Senator from the Third (Jacobs) whether upon the contracts the State had been defrauded, or whether the work had been done that was paid for. Everybody who knew anything about the causes, except the Governor, knew those figures were a lie upon their face. The Governor had probably been deceived himself, but he had used those figures in a deceptive way. Our contract had been swollen from $37,000 to $110,000. The Investigating Committee knew how that had been done; but the money had not been stolen. The increased work had been done under a contract which required the contractor to furnish as much more as was necessary. In conclusion, he said that if the Governor saw cause enough to suspend a man and bring him before the Senate for trial, it was as well for him to be guilty as to go into the world with ten Senators unconvinced of his innocence.

Senator Jacobs' amendment, reducing the vote necessary for removal from two-third to a majority, was carried.

On motion of Senator Laning, the committee then rose, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Senator Woodin, after the committee had gone through the form of reporting, asked unanimous consent that the bill might be read a third time and put upon its final passage, but to this Senator Jacobs objected, as he wished still further to examine the bill and with greater care. It will, therefore, probably come up for its third reading to-morrow, when, of course, though it is not now anticipated, that it will be done, it is possible to amend the bill in any particular or to finally defeat it.

THE REMOVAL BILL AS READ THE THIRD TIME.

SECTION 1. Any Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, or State Prison Inspector, may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor for misconduct or malversation in office, if a majority of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. But no removal shall be made by virtue of this act unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him and shall have an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 2. The Governornor may suspend any of the officers named in the first section of this act during the investigation of the charge against said officer, and may appoint a suitable person to perform the duties of the suspended officer during such suspension.

SEC. 3. At the time of the suspension of such officer a copy of the charges against him shall be served on such officer, with notice of the time for his appearance before the Senate for the investigation thereof.

SEC. 4. If the Senate be in session at the time of such suspension, the Governor shall send said charges immediately to the Senate, and if the Senate be not in session he shall convene the same in extra session within thirty days thereafter, for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation of such charges.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a suitable person to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of any officer named in this act, and the person so appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 6. The Senate shall have power to make such rules as it may see fit for the practice before it. It shall proceed to hear and try the said charges upon the appearance and answer of the said officer, or on his neglect to appear or to answer after the personal service in either manner named in the foregoing sections hereof. It shall have power to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses before it, and all the power over witnesses and persons in attendance upon it possessed by any judicial tribunal. The Governor may direct the Attorney General or may appoint any suitable person to conduct the trial before the said court of the charges made.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS BILL.

The bill providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works was taken up, and, after debate and amendment in some particulars, was ordered to a third reading. The bill as amended is as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be an officer known as Inspector of Public Works, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and may be removed by him at pleasure. Unless he is sooner removed he shall hold his office for and during the term of the Governor by whom he is appointed.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of such officer to inspect all works being carried on by or on account of the State, or in which the State shall be interested, and he shall report to the Governor upon all matters pertaining to his office as often as he shall be called upon by the Governor so to do; and said report, when so made, shall be filed in the Executive Department, subject to inspection by any person who may desire to examine the same.

SEC. 3. Such officer shall have power to inspect all such works, and to examine any book, account, or paper relating thereto in the custody of any public officer or board, and shall have power to take testimony and administer oaths, and any willful false swearing before such officer is hereby declared to be perjury.

SEC. 4. Such officer may require the attendance of any witness before him to be examined in relation to said works, whenever, in the opinion of the Governor, the interest of the State requires it; and for the purpose of compelling the attendance of such witnesses before him, he may issue subpœnas, to be signed by him, which shall be served by any Sheriff or Constable by said officer thereunto required. Any person duly subpœnaed to attend before such officer who shall willfully neglect to obey such subpœna, shall forfeit to the people of this State the sum of $250, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Such examination shall be public, and shall be had at such place within the city or town where the work is progressing as the officer shall designate.

SEC. 5. Such officer shall receive an annual compensation of $5,000, payable in monthly instalments out of the State Treasury. He shall also be entitled to be paid his reasonable expenses actually incurred for clerk hire, compensation of experts, fees of witnesses, and other incidental matters in the discharge of his duties, the accounts thereof to be verified by his oath and audited by the Controller, the objects and amounts being subject to the approval, in writing, of the Governor and Controller.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

BUSINESS OF THE EVENING SESSIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—The Senate was this evening mostly occupied in the consideration of unimportant bills in Committee of the Whole. The most noticeable of those ordered to a third reading were one authorizing an appeal from the special to the General Term of the Marine Court in cases where an appeal could have been taken from the Court of Common Pleas to the Court of Appeals, and a second authorizing the Board of Police to grant new trials.

Senator Gross introduced a bill directing the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York on the 1st of October in each year to publish a notice of all municipal positions to be filled at the ensuing election.

Senator Moore introduced a bill, of which the first section provides that after its passage no slaughtering, bone boiling, fat rendering, or other similar nuisance shall be carried on within the City limits. A second section of the bill exempts from the restrictions of the first section any establishment where those pursuits are now carried on. The bill is apparently introduced in order to prevent the establishment of the Fifty-ninth street abattoir, but its wording is such that it would speedily produce an unjust and oppressive monopoly.

In the Assembly to-night Mr. Hauschell, of New-York, introduced a bill similar to that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Moore.

The bill to provide extra compensation for jurors in protracted trials was passed. In its present form it empowers the Supervisors of counties to pay to jurors who shall be engaged for more than thirty days on the trial of any single cause, such compensation per diem, after the expiration of said thirty days, as they may deem proper and just, and pay such reasonable bills as may be incurred for the providing of such jurors meals. While the bill was on its passage, Mr. Alvord, in explaining his vote said he would prefer that its provisions should be confined to the jurors in the Beecher-Tilton trial, but that a general law being necessary in order to reach that case, he would vote in favor of its passage. Mr. Daly's bill providing for the election, at the next general election, of an additional Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New-York, to be known as the County Judge, was passed.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

MEETING OF THE MINERS' EXECUTIVE BOARD IN POTTSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 22.—The meeting of the Executive Board of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association held here to-day was fully attended, all but one of the twenty-three districts in this region being represented. The main question before the board was on the propositions contained in the secret circular; and, as predicted in these dispatches yesterday, the propositions were rejected by a large majority, only three districts voting in favor of them. President Walsh explained that his object in issuing the circular was to show that he was not responsible for the men's idleness, as charged, and also that he had in view the breaking down of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company by encouraging the individual operators. His explanation was deemed sufficient, and a vote of approval was passed. A committee of ten was appointed to solicit relief for the most needy among the miners, to act in conjunction with similar committees in the other regions. The board will meet again to-morrow morning, and will consider the recommendation of the Hazelton Council. The question of control will be submitted to local arbitration, under the Elwell agreement. So far, nothing has been said at the meeting about a resumption of work.

ANOTHER RAID.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 22.—News has been received to-day of another raid last night by a band of armed men, estimated to number about 100, who entered the house of Jasper Ely, a farmer, residing about one mile and a half north of this place. The mob destroyed furniture and carried off a quantity of clothing belonging to the family. Shots were fired into the house, but the members of the family received no injury. Inquiries were made for Mr. Ely, but fortunately he was away from home overnight.

A court-martial was held here this afternoon to try the Orderly Sergeant of Company G, Ninth Regiment, for desertion. Col. Benson, of the First (Philadelphia) Regiment, was President of the court, and Capt. W. H. Gilpin Judge Advocate. The finding of the court is not yet known to the public, and awaits the action of Gen. Osborne.

The members of the Ninth Regiment who have been stationed at Audenreid, under command of Capt. Hawley, were withdrawn from that place this evening and brought to Hazleton.

LOUISIANA.

THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AUDITOR CLINTON—THE EXTRA SESSION EXTENDED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—In the Legislature to-day, the Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment, to impeach Charles Clinton of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and informed the House of their action. A committee was appointed to prepare rules to govern the Senate, when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and a joint resolution was passed suspending Auditor Clinton from office pending impeachment.

A communication was received from Clinton praying for a further examination of his books by experts. No action was taken. The vote on taking up the Clinton impeachment resolution in the Senate to-day was, yeas, 22; nays, 10. Gov. Kellogg was on the floor again to-day, endeavoring to save Clinton.

In the House a joint resolution was passed to extend the extra session to May 5—yeas 62, nays 15. The City Relief bill was also passed. It authorizes the city to hypothecate and lease city property: also to lease the city water-works for a period of forty years, payment to be made in city obligations of any kind; it also authorizes the City Council to make arrangements with the bondholders.

THE INDIANS.

SURRENDER OF HOSTILE COMANCHE CHIEFS AND THIRTY-SIX WARRIORS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Indian Agent Haworth telegraphs to Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, under date of Fort Sill, April 19, via Caddo, April 21, that on the preceding day the famous hostile Comanche chiefs Mawwoy, Long Hungry, and Wild Horse came in and surrendered, together with thirty-six braves, 140 women and children, and 700 ponies.

AN INDIAN RAID ON MINES.

OMAHA, Neb., April 22.—The commanding officer of Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, reports that seventeen Indians ran off all the stock at the Ferris Mines on the 20th inst. These mines are forty miles from Rawlins, Wyoming.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—The Southern railroad lines have not, up to date, joined in the general war among Northern roads, but it having been announced to-day that the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad, known as the Coast Line to New-York and Eastern cities, had cut its rates very largely, the Jackson route, in connection with the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern will announce to-morrow a reduction on rates to this city, Washington, Baltimore, and New-York of from one-fifth to three-tenths of the regular rates. It is expected that the competing routes will make still another reduction, to be followed by a further reduction by the Jackson route. The fight between the two lines promises to be a warm one.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 22.—The opening game of the season, between the Athletic and Philadelphia Clubs, was played this afternoon, and resulted in the following score:

Philadelphias ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0—3
Athletics ....0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 1—6

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE DISSENSIONS OF LITTERATEURS.

THE UNIVERS AND THE FIGARO—JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES—THE TROUBLES OF M. BULOZ—WRITERS AND THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES—CATCHING A CANNON BALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 9, 1875.

We have had an unusually quiet week for Paris, and more than eight days have passed without a political incident of note or a single social scandal of importance. The journals are at times absolutely dull. But certain members of the press seem to take advantage of such moments of general stagnation for the settlement of their professional quarrels, if any quarrels can be said to be settled by newspaper discussion. First and foremost we have the great quarrel between the *Univers* and the *Figaro*, or between Louis Veuillot and Henri de Villemessant. The *Figaro*, despite its vagaries and character as a *farceur*, or joker, is the most important journal that we have, boasting a daily circulation of some 60,000 copies. I do not think there is another in the city, always excepting the little journals sold for one sou, which goes above an issue of 40,000. The *Univers*, for all its piety, would probably be very well content with a circulation of 10,000 or 12,000. Some of the older journals print a very small number of copies daily, and one, *L'Opinion Nationale*, was recently reduced to a daily issue of less than 800 copies. Naturally the *Figaro* makes the most of its exceptional prosperity, and never loses an opportunity for informing the public that it is the best read journal in France, and that it makes more money than any other two. Its dividends are very large; the investment is excellent, and—there are always a limited number of shares remaining for sale. I have been informed that the paper did earn some 5,000,000 of francs last year, and, as it farms out its advertising space for a fixed sum, one naturally inquires how this money was made. Here no secret is made of the fact that articles are sold, and that leading articles are paid for according to the supposed means of the person desiring them. Let me give en example: Last year a gentleman came here with a remarkable invention, a thing of great public utility, and wishing to bring it to the notice of the press gave a dinner to a number of journalists, and a short excursion by sail. His hospitalities were accepted, and the next day he looked for some mention of his dinner or his invention. Every journal was silent. During the afternoon, however, his guests called upon him with the articles they had written, each saying that he had prepared so many lines, which would be published at so much per line the regular price. He found that it would cost some 8,000 francs to get his invention noticed, and declined to pay. From that day to this not a word has been said about it, although widely adopted in Europe. He is rapidly making a fortune by it, but the press ignores its existence, though the journalists avail themselves of its advantages when they travel by rail.

CAUSA BELLI.

This is the basis of the quarrel between the *Univers* and the *Figaro*, the former journal, having few opportunities for the sale of articles, finding the system immoral. When the annual report of the *Figaro* Association was published, M. Veuillot fell upon one or two large items put down as miscellaneous receipts, and insinuated that this was merely a euphonism for the sale of articles. *Figaro* replied that this was only jealousy because it had 4,000 priests upon its subscription list. The fact was established, and M. Veuillot declared it scandalous that any priests should be found who read the organ of the *coulisses*. The reason for this large number of subscribers among the clergy is found in the fact that the *Figaro* makes a reduction of one-half its usual rates to priests and country schoolmasters, while the *Univers* gains a profit of twenty-four francs a year from each of its subscribers in these categories. One can imagine the war that arose after these revelations, and some heavy cannonading has been going on. Veuillot appears to have gained a slight advantage at the moment. It is publishing letters from numbers of priests to show that they do not take the scandalous *Figaro* for themselves, but merely lend the use of their names to some poor neighbors, in order to take advantage of the special terms; but it seems to me that reading the *Figaro* is a lighter sin than this fraudulent lending of names for the purpose of getting the journal at half price under false pretenses. That many of the clergy are not of the same opinion is shown by the fact that they continue to write such letters to the *Univers*, excusing themselves for the offense of reading the wicked *Figaro*. But the heaviest shot was given the other day. M. de Villemessant wrote a letter to Monsignor d'Angers to ask him whether or not he considered it a sin for the clergy to read the *Figaro* or to take it, evidently counting upon the approval of the Archbishop. The prelate replied that he did, and avowed his belief that nobody should read it, for judging from the specimen number sent to him, he should think it an extremely immoral paper. He found advertisements in it which were criminal, in his opinion, and a romance which was so gross in flagrant immorality that the Censor should have forbidden its publication. The *Figaro* did not publish this letter, but the *Univers* did, and although the former journal has made no response as yet, it is evidently meditating a sharp revenge for one of these days. The other journals give summaries of the articles on either side, and grow facetious over the quarrels of these two pious journals, the *Univers* and the *Figaro*.

OTHER NEWSPAPER QUARRELS.

In addition to this we have a quarrel between the *Union* and the *Soleil*, growing out of a quotation from a Protestant writer about the religious war between Germany and the Pope. The *Soleil* says its remark was merely a quotation; the *Union* says that this was not apparent, and insinuates that the Orleanists are turning Protestants. Next comes the quarrel between M. Debrousse, of the *Presse*, and Albert Wolff, of the *Figaro*, in which personalities are indulged in at a furious rate. Debrousse is the son of the rich proprietor—a man who made several millions upon the Bourse, and now owns his newspaper—and has been only a week or two installed as an editor. Wolff is a German by birth, but a naturalized Frenchman, and one of the sprightliest characters that we have. He is extremely witty and full of elegant persiflage. He treats Debrousse as an infant, and says that when one has had the honor of discussing with such giants as Emile de Girardin, and of bearing the weight of such cudgels as they wield, one scarcely feels the light blows of a boy like the newly-fledged editor of the *Presse*. Such language as this exasperates the boy, and he has worked himself into a state of fury that is fearful. With this we leave the quarrel between the proprietor of the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* and M. Francisque Sarcey, of the *Nineteenth Century*, and this is the most curious of all.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHER'S TROUBLES.

It may not be generally known that the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* is a very valuable property. M. Buloz, the proprietor, has a revenue of over 100,000 francs a year from it, and has grown to be a millionaire upon its profits. But authors are constantly repeating ungracious things about him, and one continually hears stories that if true do him little credit. The pay offered to writers is ridiculously small, and many are the ingenious devices adopted, according to report, to get authors to write for nothing. The rule of the establishment is that no first article is paid for, M. Buloz urging that the honor of appearing in the *Revue* rather demands payment than otherwise. When a new author comes along he is apt to submit to this rule, with the hope of good payment for his future articles, but his future articles never appear. In this way, and with the voluntary contributions of such writers as the Comte de Paris, and other men of rank and fortune, the *Revue* is mainly compiled. But greater difficulties are encountered when it comes to the romance, for there must be a tale to give in numbers, and the most popular novelist of the day is generally employed to write it. But somehow or other M. Buloz has managed to fall out with nearly all the novelists of the day. Paul Féval wrote one novel for him at a small price under promise of better pay for the second, but when it was written the terms were so small that Féval withdrew his work. Adolphe Belot and a great many more have had the same experience, and all have left in disgust to join the opposition. The number of angry things they say about the *Revue* is countless. The last victim to the economical principles of M. Buloz was Alphonse Daudet, a very popular novelist at this time. He was asked to write a novel for the *Revue*, and did so with no small amount of pride and with great hopes for the future. It was read and pronounced charming. M. Buloz wrote him that the novel was all that could be desired; that he accepted it with pleasure; that it was sure to make the author's literary fame after its appearance in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, and more compliments of the sort; but of course M. Daudet knew the rule of the house, not to pay for first articles. The author declared that he could not accept the terms, and sent for his manuscript. M. Buloz did not send it, and agreed to make an exception in favor of a work of so much merit, and would pay him some 3,000 francs for it. Daudet again refused, on the ground that the *Indépendance Belge* had offered him four or five times as much for his novel. Buloz still held the manuscript, and urged the honor of appearing in the *Revue*. Daudet sent a peremptory demand for his copy, and said that while he appreciated the honor M. Buloz would do him, he did not feel inclined to pay 10,000 francs or more for it; that in his estimation there was quite as much honor to be gained by bringing out his work in book form; and that, being a working man, with his fortune to make, he could not afford to donate so large a sum to a millionaire like the proprietor of the *Revue*. My present impression is that he had to send a legal document by *huissier* to get possession of his manuscript, and then found it revised and corrected to suit the *Revue*. He sold the novel to the *Indépendance Belge*, after correcting the corrections of M. Buloz and putting back his own language, and it afterward came out in book form. What was his surprise to find in the next number of the *Revue* a scathing critique of his book, and an attack of the most violent sort upon himself. M. Sarcey has taken up his quarrel, and is showing up M. Buloz in the *Nineteenth Century*. He wants to know why, if Daudet's novel is so bad as the *Revue* represents it, why it was accepted, prepared for publication, and even announced, and treated as an excellent work until M. Buloz found that he could not "chisel" the author out of it, or get it upon ridiculous terms? M. Buloz does not reply, but one of his writers does for him, without in any way clearing up the mystery. His answer is mainly devoted to an attack upon Sarcey, which is paid back with interest this morning. The latter says that he does not know M. Brunetière, and does not care to know him or to have any words with him. The object he had in view in taking up M. Daudet's quarrel was to show up the editor of the *Revue*, and he should continue to do so as long as it suited him, or until he had forced M. Buloz, by holding him up to the contempt of literary men, to deal more honestly with his writers. The charges made against the proprietor of the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* are very serious, and some of them must be, I should be inclined to think, considerably exaggerated.

M. SARCEY'S TACTICS.

Françisque Sarcey, of whom I speak above, is rarely without a quarrel of some sort upon his hands. He tries to continue the work of Voltaire, and is merciless in his attacks upon priestly shams and popular prejudices in matters of religion. He is also after abuses of all sorts, and is almost sure to get a package of abusive letters every day. When occasion requires he publishes these letters with great impartiality, adding that when his correspondent calls him a rascal, a brute, an atheist, and a vulgar penny-a-liner, he merely means that they differ in opinion upon the question under discussion. Sarcey has just had one of these letters from a doctor regarding the M. Puyparlier of whom I wrote the other day—the man who was sent to a lunatic asylum by his wife, and who escaped from France. He lived in England until the death of his wife. Sarcey maintained that this was an abuse of authority, and that Puyparlier was no more mad than most of us. The doctor wrote to say that he was a fool for giving such an opinion; that Puyparlier was crazy; and that the proof of it had been found in the dissecting room, where the brain of the deceased was most carefully examined. The scalpel had shown that he was a lunatic, and science could not make a mistake in such cases. The doctor's assertion that the scalpel can tell whether or not a man was a lunatic seems to me a little risky, but it may be true for all I know. This discussion has brought out some further facts regarding this celebrated character. It seems that he did not always go about in his rags, but did so at times, and at times put on a suit that bore evidences of long usage, but which was yet equal to those worn by many men of society. Only a short time before his death he went to the *Figaro* office to examine a new safety bit for horses, of which mention was made, and he was then very neatly dressed, and besides his clean red rosette of the Legion d'Honneur, he had on a fresh pair of yellow kid gloves, and a neatly-shaped and well-brushed hat. His inquiries about the bit were sensible enough, and he showed no signs of lunacy, but since the doctors say that the scalpel demonstrated his lunacy after death, I presume we must accept the statement.

CATCHING A CANNON BALL.

A very singular exhibition was given yesterday at the Jardin Mabille. There has been performing here at the Folies Bergères, a man named Holtum, an American, who has a cannon fired at him and catches the ball in his hands. This prodigious feat was witnessed nightly, and although the actors present avowed that there was no trick, Pierre Veron, of the *Monde Illustré*, would not believe it. He said that the cannon-ball must be thrown to Holtum from the stage. The latter made a bet of 5,000 francs that he would perform the feat under conditions which left no room to doubt, and when the bet was taken, Veron designated Mabille as the place for the trial. All the journalists of Paris were invited, and they found Holtum there before his cannon. It was examined with minute care, and the heavy ball was passed from hand to hand. "I am no longer in my own house," said Holtum; "you are master here, and you must watch over all the arrangements." Having carefully aimed and lashed his cannon, it was charged, and Holtum took his place against a plank target some ten yards away. This was to show that the ball was solid, and the force of the powder great enough to send it through the plank. Holtum got the aim of his gun, and then placed his head in a certain position against the plank, giving the command to fire. The ball just grazed the hair and broke through the plank, rolling some twenty yards further on. The same ball was picked up by the journalists, who again charged the cannon and sent home the ball, and this time Holtum caught the ball in his hands as neatly as he does nightly upon the stage. He won his bet, and no one seemed disposed to accept his offer of 3,000 francs to any one who would perform the same astounding feat. The physical force required must be enormous, but Holtum showed his strength by tossing up cannon balls as if they were so many oranges. The only precautions taken are very simple; he wears very thick leather gloves, and covers his breast with many thicknesses of thin paper to form a sort of cuirass. This looks to me like a very dangerous feat, and particularly the first part of it, where Holtum places his head against the target half an inch below where the ball will probably strike. If the powder should chance to be defective, some day there might be an accident. It is like the foolhardy trick of putting one's head into a lion's mouth. One day I fancy that ball will snap his head very neatly off.

CUBAN GOSSIP.

A VEXATIOUS DECREE FOR SHIPPING MEN—THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD—THE SUGAR CROP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 17, 1875.

In order to put a stop to occasional abuses committed under the existing regulations touching the arrival and departure of vessels and passengers at and from this island, the Captain General has issued the following order, which is dated April 2:

[GENERAL GOVERNMENT: OFFICIAL: DECREE.]

The established regulations concerning the arrival at and departure from this island of vessels not being as strictly observed as they ought to be, a measure most necessary while the insurrection exists, his Excellency the Governor General has deemed it expedient to dictate the following regulations:

First—Hereafter all vessels, whether steam or sailing ships, leaving any port of this island, shall be searched, after weighing anchor, by a Police officer, duly appointed for that purpose, who, if there be passengers on board, shall compare the passports which will be handed to him by the Captain, with the number of passengers, and if any one be found without that document he shall be removed from on board.

Second—Any one found without a passport shall pay a fine of $100, or suffer two months' imprisonment in jail.

Third—The Captain of the vessel shall pay $200 fine for each passenger who may be found as described in article No. 1, and this amount shall be paid before the vessel sails, unless the consignee engages to pay the fine.

Fourth—Consignees of vessels who issue passage tickets without a previous presentation of the passport shall pay $200 fine.

Fifth—The consignees of foreign vessels shall give two hours' notice previous to the departure of their vessels to the Police Inspector, forwarding to him at the same time the list of passengers. Those who do not comply with this regulation shall be fined $100 for each offense.

Sixth—Upon the arrival of foreign vessels, and until they shall have been permitted entry, no person will be allowed to go on board except the authorities and Consuls.

Seventh—Until the search referred to shall have been duly performed no person will be permitted to enter the landing office, (office of inspection of vessels.)

The Captains of the ports are charged with the execution of this decree. VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, April 2, 1875.

The injustice of article 3 is apparent. To make the *Captain* of a vessel pay a fine when a passenger without a passport is found on board, especially in a port where it is not a very difficult matter for such persons to come on board, is most unjust.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD.

Dispatches have been received from the volunteers who left on Thursday morning for the campaign, to the effect that they had arrived safely at Bunba and would leave for Maragua. Another battalion is ordered to leave, and is preparing to start on Monday next. The departure of the Havana volunteers for the tented field has thrown a shadow over society, for the greater part of those who have already left were young men with families in Havana, and many of them born Cubans.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The *Diario* of Cienfuegos says: "During the last fortnight our market has improved in spite of the frequent fires which have occurred in this district. Nine estates have been recently destroyed, and although their crops were well advanced the losses of the buildings on them represent a large sum, without counting that caused by the destruction of quite a number of hogsheads of made sugar which have been given to the flames. Our exports, which would undoubtedly have been larger this year than for the same period of last year, have been smaller; we have exported 37,994 hogsheads, against 43,547 in 1874." From Trinidad we learn that the plantations "Manaca" and "Palmarejo" have worked off their crops, and many others have nearly got through. During May there will be but a few estates grinding, such as commenced late, or others like the "Guamaro," which have large crops, which it is impossible to dispose of at once. The *Alba*, of Santa Cruz, states that that vicinity is experiencing a severe drought, and no rain has fallen for five months. In Sagua it is expected that the crop will be larger than that of last year, notwithstanding the drought. Advices received to-day report the destruction of the "Colmena" estate, belonging to N. Odvordo, by an insurgent band of 1,000 men, and of the "Anton" estate, belonging to Fernandez Criado, both in Calimete, District of Colon, and only nine leagues from the town. The first-named estate was celebrated for the employment of free labor only.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "To-day (April 2) the well-known poet, Hans Christian Andersen, accomplished his seventieth year, and this occasion was embraced by all his admirers and friends, not only in Denmark, but all over the world, to show the old poet how dear he is to them. Yesterday he was fetched by one of the royal carriages to a private audience of his Majesty the King, who with his own hand gave him the Grand Cross of the Dannebrog, while the Queen and the Princess Thyra presented him with some magnificent bouquets. To-day, shortly after 12 o'clock, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince and the other Princes of the royal family called on the old poet, while deputations from all parts of the country succeeded one another, among these the committee which has collected funds to raise him a statue in one of the public gardens, and another from his native town, Odense, the chief town on the Island of Fühnen. It would be tedious to mention all the presents which Mr. Andersen received, but I must mention that a book was presented to him which contained his tale, 'A Mother's History,' translated into no fewer than fifteen languages. This shows the cosmopolitan character of Hans Christian Andersen's tales for children better than anything else could do. During the course of the day telegrams from all parts of the world kept pouring in, several from distant parts of the world; even her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had remembered the friend of her childhood. On the stage of the Royal National Theatre two of Andersen's works were played, but unfortunately he was unable to assist at the performance. I am sorry to say that I found the old poet in a state of health which was anything but satisfactory, but possibly the Summer may have a beneficial influence, though I must confess that the doctors shake their heads when you broach the subject."

THE BELGIAN THRONE.

The birth of an heir to the throne of Belgium is an event, says the London *Echo* of April 8, not without political importance for Englishmen, who have guaranteed the independence of that State. The Salic law prevails in the country, and the only son of the King, the Prince Leopold Ferdinand, died, as will be remembered, soon after he had passed out of childhood. His Majesty's eldest daughter, who is excluded from the throne by reason of her sex, was lately married to a Saxon Prince, and until Thursday the only life which stood between the King and a difficulty in the royal succession was that of the heir presumptive, his brother, the Comte de Flandre, a man thirty-eight years of age. The Comtesse de Flandre on Thursday gave birth to a son, an event which will certainly cause much rejoicing in Belgium, and which is so far of importance to England that it removes for the present the difficulty in regard to the devolution of the crown of Belgium, which must otherwise have arisen upon the death of the present sovereign. That, in the circumstances, there should be a prospect of any such difficulty affords another condemnation of that law which still obtains over so large a part of Europe, and which is, in fact, responsible for the Carlist war. Don Carlos' claims to legitimacy are, as every one knows, based upon nothing more substantial than the whim of an ancestor who adopted this Salic law, but without any ratification by the country, which afterward declared the non-existence of that law by accepting a Queen, who reigned from 1833 to 1868. We need not point to England, and to our happiness and prosperity under her Majesty, or to that of our ancestors under Elizabeth, for the additional proof of the inexpediency of this law—nowadays more than ever apparent, where there is no pretense for regarding countries and nations as royal domains and appanages.

DELAWARE COUNTY (N. Y.) INTERESTS.

GREEDY BUTTER SPECULATORS COMPELLED TO SELL AT UNEXPECTEDLY LOW PRICES—FAILURE OF A LARGE DEALER—GREAT TROUBLE CAUSED BY THE SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS ON THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

From a Special Correspondent.

DELHI, N. Y., Monday, April 19, 1875.

This place is in the midst of the famous dairying region of Delaware County, and is one of the principal points from which butter is shipped to New-York. At present the dairying interests hereabout are much depressed in consequence of the low price of butter. The fall in the price has also caused serious financial difficulty. John McMurray, a heavy speculator in butter, who has for years purchased a large portion of the products of the dairies of this part of Delaware County, and who has always been considered one of the wealthiest and most substantial men in the county, has failed, with liabilities estimated to be between $40,000 and $50,000. This money is mainly due to the farmers who have sold their dairies to McMurray and taken his notes. The failure was caused by McMurray's having purchased heavily of butter at twenty-eight and thirty cents a pound, shortly after which the market fell to fifteen and twenty cents. The creditors are numerous, but it is claimed by the friends of McMurray that every claim will be paid in full as soon as his affairs can be arranged. The news of the failure was a great shock to this community, owing to the supposed firm standing of McMurray.

The sudden flattening out of the quotations for butter has had other effects. Many farmers refused large offers for their last season's butter, but a majority of them preferred holding it over Winter, believing that the highest prices ever known for butter would prevail this Spring. One extensive dairyman last Fall contracted to sell his butter, several thousand pounds, for forty cents a pound. He subsequently became dissatisfied with the bargain, and gave the buyer $50 to break the agreement. The farmer will be satisfied with twenty-five cents for the butter, which bids fair to be a dead loss to him. Another dairyman had an offer of thirty-five cents a pound for all the butter he could deliver from his dairy during the Winter. He refused to accept. Last week he sold his entire dairy for fifteen cents a pound. These are only incidents of a system of business that prevails to a great extent throughout this section. It is admitted that butter-making is a profitable business if the price is twenty-five cents a pound, and that there never was a pound of butter made that was worth over that amount. Yet the dairymen were not content to receive almost double that price, and there is not much sympathy felt for them now that they are compelled to accept much less than twenty-five, or keep their products. There is nothing to be gained by doing that, as the Spring pastures are coming in, and the new butter will soon be on the market, which will still further reduce the price of the old.

The suspension of operations on the Midland Railway has badly disorganized matters in this part of the country. Up to within a few days there has been no regular communication with the outside world, and merchants have suffered great loss by the non-arrival and destruction of goods. Mr. Tillott, one of the conductors on the Midland road, has made an arrangement with the Receiver to run a train daily between Delhi and Sidney, where connection is made with the Albany and Susquehanna Railway. This has relieved the situation greatly, but the arrangement is liable to be terminated at any moment. A construction train runs from Walton to Westfield Flats every day, and persons going to New-York, or eastern points, take advantage of this, and are carried to Hancock, where they take the Erie. The Midland Railway has been a curse rather than a blessing to this section, and matters will not be in settled order until it is known positively what is to be done with the road.

There has been a bit of railroad war on the line of the railroad, but which the courts have at last terminated. When the road was being built the company purchased the right of way through the farm of George Bennett, near Westfield Flats, agreeing to pay him at a future time. When the money was due, Bennett obtained a judgment against the company for the amount. After trains ceased running, Bennett put up fences across the track, and took up the rails through his farm. The company repaired the road, and destroyed the fences, and an injunction was served on the farmer, forbidding him to molest the company's property. Disregarding this order, Bennett, on Monday last, took up the rails again, destroyed a culvert, and plowed up the track. He was arrested for contempt, and is under bonds to appear for a hearing. The company is again repairing the road.

The lingering cold weather will have the effect of lessening the crop of maple sugar, of which Delaware County is a heavy producer, annually sending thousands of tons from the camps.

MR. GLADSTONE TO SELL HIS PAINTINGS AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

The *Architect* understands that Mr. Gladstone is about to follow up the sale of his house on Carlton-house Terrace by the disposal of the pictures which enriched its walls, together with the collection of pottery and porcelain which, it is well known, took Mr. Gladstone several years to collect, and which has recently been exhibited at the Brown Museum, in Liverpool. The sale is to be held at Messrs. Christie and Manson's rooms, in June next, and the pictures will include about one hundred specimens in the Spanish, Italian, Dutch and English schools, together with engravings, bronzes, and marbles. The pottery and porcelain consist of choice English, and foreign specimens. The sale will also include a quantity of ornamental furniture, of the time of Louis XV., together with old German and Italian silver-gilt plate.

FRENCH OPINIONS OF AMERICAN WINE AND VINES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 8 has the following: "In the month of October last there met at Montpellier, in the South of France, a Viticultural Congress, composed of delegates from various parts of France, from Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. At the same time, and in connection with the Congress, there was held an exhibition of wines. In addition to the obvious purposes served by such an exhibition, there was a special object in view in collecting these samples of wine. It was to study the produce of the American vine. All efforts to stop the ravages of the phylloxera having failed, and it being found that certain kinds of American vine are absolutely proof against the disease, it was decided to utilize the presence of so many experts in vine-growing by instituting a scientific inquiry into the properties of these plants which were proved by experience to thrive where French vines died out. Accordingly a committee of twelve persons was appointed to conduct this inquiry, and it has lately issued an interesting report. The vines examined by the committee were of two classes—those grown in France from grafts or plants of American origin, and those grown in America itself. The latter came chiefly from the State of Missouri, but there were also specimens from North Carolina and from California. The California specimens, however, hardly came within the scope of the committee's inquiry. It was instituted to test the quality of the vines which are capable of resisting the phylloxera, and to determine whether and to what extent they can take the place of French plants in vineyards ravaged by the disease. But California, as yet, at least, has not been visited by the disease, and consequently there is no evidence that the Californian specimens are capable of resisting it. Another point to be noted is that the inquiry was conducted under circumstances very unfavorable to the American vines. Wine-growing is as yet in the merely experimental stage in the United States. There are few vineyards, and the growers are for the most part unskilled. Moreover, the taste of the American consumers requires the wine to be sugared and otherwise adulterated. As for the wines grown in France from American plants, the impatience of the growers to test the quality had in too many cases spoilt them. Too often they were made from grapes still almost green, gathered from shoots too young or from grafts of the first year. But, worse than all, the quantity of grapes was in many instances so small that the juice had to be fermented in bottles. But such fermentation is always defective. The result is that the majority of the specimens are unfavorably reported upon. In some cases the wine had a peculiar and disagreeable taste, which is called "foxy" by the Americans, but which reminded some French tasters of black-currant wine, and others of the raspberry. This taste was especially strong in the Ives seedling wine, the Scuppernong, the Isabelle, the Wilder, the North Carolina, and the Prolific Hartford. In some of these, however, it was so far disguised that the consumer would probably become accustomed to it after a while. Although the greater number of the wines are disapproved, a considerable number are favorably mentioned, and some are very highly approved. Among the red wines highly recommended are the Cynthiana and Norton's, Virginia; among the white, the Martha, Goethe, Rulander, Hermann, Harbemont, and [illegible]. With regard to several other species not liked, it is to be remembered that a very great change for the better would probably be effected by their cultivation according to French methods, more especially when transplanted to French soil. For example, L. Laliman exhibited wine made from Jaquez-Laliman and Warren grapes, both of American origin. These wines are highly recommended, and are described as having a magnificent color and an irreproachable taste, almost equal to indigenous Bordeaux grown under the same conditions; and M. Laliman is of opinion that they would be still better if grown in superior soil, instead of in the humid alluvium of the banks of the Garonne. In conclusion, we must state that the committee gives its various verdicts with the reservation that it had no means of determining independently the origin of the several specimens submitted to it, but was obliged to accept the label on the bottle as deciding the point; and it adds that the quality of different specimens produced from the same kind of grape varied so greatly, according as greater or less care and skill had been employed in the manufacture of the wine, as to render it impossible to pronounce with confidence that such and such a wine is either good or bad.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DIRTY STREETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The papers are filled with references to the cleaning of the streets, and still we see nothing of it. Can nothing be done for us? We like clean skirts, and above all we care for our children's health. Ninth street, where I reside, has been during the whole Winter and Spring in a miserable condition. It is narrow, and has a car track running through it. Filthy embankments line both sides of the street, and it is almost impossible to cross it anywhere. Broadway is kept clean, but I think the residents of side streets have some rights which even street-cleaning departments should respect, and, although we do not walk Broadway nor live in Fifth avenue, we are as much entitled to cleanliness and the health of our children is as precious to us as to those who reside in the more favored localities.

A LADY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 17, 1875.

MR. COHEN AND RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the columns of your issue of to-day I have been misrepresented and actually attacked as to my motives in connection with the New-York Rapid Transit Association. I ask you now as a favor to publish this communication.

At the time attention to rapid transit was drawn through the columns of your widely circulated journal, as well as the other press of the City, I attended a call by Mr. Drake January last. The way it looked then to me, from the enthusiasm displayed, that in a short period the capital stock would be raised to insure rapid transit. I took one of the lists and obtained a large amount of subscriptions. I attended several meetings, and at one of them a committee of conference was appointed, of which I was named as one, to communicate with all organizations in favor of rapid transit for this City. At the first committee meeting I advocated, then as now, to confer with all other organizations, which was then defeated with the exception of the Citizens' Rapid Transit Association.

At the next regular meeting I advocated then and now that a public meeting should be called at Cooper Union for the purpose of enlisting the masses and obtaining their subscriptions, thereby popularizing the movement, and through this means to obtain the necessary legislation, which was accepted. A committee was appointed therefor and named, but the same was reconsidered and laid on the table. I am at a loss how to proceed.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Rapid Transit Association, held on Saturday last, additional subscriptions were obtained, and as an evidence of their meaning business they passed a resolution that no person be eligible to vote for Directors until ten per cent. of their subscriptions be paid in, and the said resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Chairman and Secretary of the New-York Rapid Transit Association. I had hoped that this action would have added strength to the movement and been favorably received. There seems to be a world of mystery and misunderstanding.

Now, Mr. Editor, the City of New-York must have rapid transit.

I am willing and will assist any movement in favor of rapid transit, and if other parties now acting in the Rapid Transit Association had worked with as much sincerity from the 1st of January until now the capital stock and the necessary legislation would ere now have been obtained.

Wishing success to rapid transit in the City of New-York, I am, JACOB COHEN.

THE BAR AND THE TRIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Judge Neilson is doubtless overwhelmed with written communications, a printed one will have a better chance of being read by him. Will you therefore allow me to ask him, through you, by what right he admits mere unprofessional spectators to seats "within the bar" of his court to the exclusion of professional members? The question derives additional pertinence from the fact that not only members of the Bar are excluded, but they appear to be so excluded to make room for the supporters of the defendant—for women—who should blush at the very idea of attending the trial. Adultery is not a nice subject to discuss at any time, or before any audience; but what are we to think of women who will crowd a place where they have no business to hear that subject discussed? It is barely possible that the jokes of the defendant and the "cleanly" way in which the counsel have managed their case have crowded the *subject* out of sight; but it would be more decent if the places set apart for women should be occupied by those to whom moral dissection is a part of their professional business.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 22, 1875.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The resolutions of the Presbytery of New-York respecting the arrangements in regard to the public schools proposed by the Catholics, published in THE TIMES April 15, are well worthy of careful consideration. The statement in the second resolution, "that the schools thus organized would retain all the features essential to Roman Catholic schools, and, therefore, will not be such as the children of other religious sects can consistently attend, and the board would be supporting schools in the interest of one sect," cannot be successfully questioned.

Several years ago the demand for an arrangement similar to the one proposed for the public schools in New-York was made by the Catholics in Savannah, Ga. The demand was acceded to, and now the Catholic schools in that city have: First, Catholic teachers; second, the retention of Catholic reading books, Catholic histories and geographies; third, the observance of all the holidays prescribed by the Catholic Church; and, fourth, the privilege of imparting instruction in the religious tenets of that Church before or after the regular school hours.

What "features essential to Roman Catholic schools" are not retained in these schools? Are not these schools in Savannah sustained by public funds in the interest of one sect?" And are the patriotic and Christian people of New-York prepared to accept and indorse an arrangement like this?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MODEL NURSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondence in your paper this morning, from a lady who laments the unreliability of her nurse, contains much that is the experience, in a general way, of all who have the misfortune to keep one. A few weeks since my nurse took the children (girls, one five and one seven years old) to walk; in the evening they were talking of some music and singing that they had heard, and upon further inquiry I found the girl had taken them to a low variety show in a beer saloon, where some friend of hers was employed, and spent the afternoon at this elevating matinée, and worse than all, told the children to say nothing of it at home or she would make it "hot for them." H. W. B.

CRIME IN ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* says: "On Wednesday night week a terrible crime, attended with fearful loss of life, happened in Sevier County, near Nebo Church. A farmer, who had sold out with the intention of moving to Texas, was visiting a neighbor, and in the night, feeling a presentiment of evil, in company with a Texan, returned to his house, where he observed a light burning. Peering in the window, the two men saw four robbers counting the money which they had stolen. Both men being armed with double-barreled shot-guns, they fired upon and killed all the robbers, and then entering the house, the farmer was crazed by the sight of his murdered wife and two children, who had been slaughtered by the robbers."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	U. P. sk'g fd.	93⅛	500	Union Pacific	74⅝
20,000	C. Pac. g. bds.	101½	500	do	74¾
300	A. & P. Tel.	27	500	do	74⅞
200	Western Union	77⅞	500	do	74¾
200	do b3.	78	50	do s3.	74⅝
700	do	77⅞	1500	do s3.	74¾
300	do	77¾	1000	do	74⅝
200	do s3.	77¾	500	do c.	74½
800	Pacific Mail	45	100	do	74½
100	do	45⅛	700	do	74⅝
2500	do	45¼	600	do c.	74⅝
1100	do	45⅜	1500	do	74¾
1200	do	45¼	800	do	74⅞
1000	do	45⅛	600	do	74¾
1700	do	45	300	do c.	74¾
200	do s3.	45	1000	Tol. & Wab. s3.	16
1200	do	45⅛	800	do	16
2900	do	45¼	100	do	16⅛
500	Kansas Pacific	24½	200	do	16¼
500	do b10.	25	500	do	16⅜
100	Lake Shore	71¾	700	do	16½
500	do	71⅞	100	do	16⅜
700	do s3.	71⅞	100	North-western pf.	55½
1500	do	72	200	do	55⅜
1500	do	71⅞	100	do	55½
1100	do	71¾	100	do	55¼
2500	do	71⅝	200	North-western	42⅜
1000	do	71¾	300	do	42½
1500	do	71⅞	500	do	42⅝
600	do	72	400	do s3.	42½
800	do	71⅞	700	do	42⅜
300	do s3.	72	1500	do	42½
3000	do	72⅛	100	do	42⅝
500	do	72¼	400	do	42½
400	do	72⅛	10	do	42¾
500	do s3.	72½	100	do	42½
1000	do	72	100	do	42⅝
800	do	72	400	do	42¾
100	Erie Railway	31¼	100	do	42⅞
700	do	31⅛	600	do	42¾
1700	do	31	100	do	42⅝
200	do b3.	31⅛	300	Ohio & Miss	27⅞
100	do c.	31⅛	500	do	28
600	do b3.	31¼	1800	do	27⅞
900	do s3.	31⅛	1800	do b3.	28
100	St. Paul	37⅜	100	do b3.	28⅛
100	do	37½	600	do s3.	28
150	do	37⅜	100	Rock Island	103½
700	do b3.	37½	10	do	103¾
150	Panama	141			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.	121⅛	$10,000	U. S. 5s,'81 C.	116⅝
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. small.	121⅜	10,000	do bc.	116½
3,000	U.S.5-20C.,'68.	122	500	U.S.5s.10-40,R.	115⅞
			1,000	do 12.	11[illegible]¾
			1,000	U.S.6s,cur. 12.	124¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Bklyn 6s, W. L.	102	20	American Ex.	64½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new series b.c.	52	50	do b.c. b3.	64½
1,000	N.J.Cen. 1st C.	106	20	Wells-Fargo Ex.	89
10,000	do	106½	155	U. S. Ex. b.c. s3.	62½
5,000	M. & St. P. I. & D. Div.	78½	145	do s3.	62
3,000	Chi. & N. W'n Con. C.G. Bs.	86	500	W. U. Tel. b.c. s3.	77¾
11,000	do	85½	500	do	77¾
5,000	do	85⅛	200	do c.	77¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. Consol.	93¼	2200	do s3.	77⅝
4,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	96	50	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	102⅜
2,000	Erie 4th.	97	100	do	102¼
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	106	315	Panama b.c	141
500	N. Y. C. 6s.'83.	102	600	do	142
1,000	Cen. Pac. G.Bs.	101	200	do	141
5,000	do	101⅛	3300	L.S. & M. So. b.c.	71⅞
10,000	do	101⅜	1600	do	71¾
1,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. B.	90¼	1400	do	71⅞
10,000	do	90⅜	300	do s3.	71⅞
1,000	do	90	1100	do s3.	71¾
3,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	93½	1000	do	71⅝
10,000	do	93⅛	100	do	71½
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	100⅛	500	do b3.	71⅝
15,000	do	100¼	100	do	71⅜
3,000	do	100⅜	1000	do c.	71½
4,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st	51	600	do	71⅝
8,000	do	50¼	1400	do	71¾
1,000	Pac. of Mo. 2d.	80¾	1500	do	71⅞
10,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d	55	100	do b3.	71⅞
1,000	Al. & T.H. 2dPf.	90	10	Ill. Central b.c.	103
1,500	Al. & T. H. Inc.	78	100	Mich. Cen. b.c.	74½
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	82	1300	Chi. & N. W. b.c.	42⅝
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	56	600	do	42¾
5,000	do	56¼	1500	do	42½
2,000	do	56½	200	do	42½
1,000	do b.c.	57	500	do c.	42½
3,000	C. & R.I. & P.7s.	108⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	55
3,000	Cle. & Tol. S.F.	107	100	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	37½
9,000	Gt. W. 1st.'88.	79	50	N. J. Central	112¾
1,000	D.&H.C.7s,'94.	106⅝	100	do	113
6,000	Del., L.& W. 2d.	111	35	do b.c.	113
5,000	Mor. & Es 1st.	113	100	Un. Pacific b.c.	74¾
10	Bank of Com'rce.	120	100	do b3.	74⅞
10	Merchants' Bank.	123	300	do	74⅞
7	Metropol. Bank.	133¼	3000	do	75
5	do	135	800	do	75⅛
30	Ger. Am. Bank	95	1300	do	75¼
200	Quicksilver b.c.	20¾	700	do c.	75⅜
100	Quicks'er Pf. b.c.	29½	300	do	75⅜
100	Pac. Mail b.c. b3.	45¼	1000	do b2.	75½
2200	do	45⅛	500	do s3.	75⅜
800	do	45	2000	do	75½
200	do	44⅞	200	do	75⅜
600	do	45	200	do s30	75
100	do c.	45	100	do c.	75⅜
1300	do	45⅛	100	do	75¼
100	do c.	45⅛	500	do	75⅛
300	do	45	200	do s3.	75
200	do s3.	44⅞	100	do	75⅛
1400	do	44¾	300	do	75¼
400	do s3.	44⅝	200	do b3.	75⅜
200	do	44¾	400	Chi. & R. I. b.c.	103½
200	do	44⅞	100	do b3.	103⅝
100	do	45	100	do c.	103½
5	do	44⅝	200	At. & Pac. Tel. b.c.	26⅝
600	do	45	400	do	26¾
300	do	45⅛	100	Pac.R of Mo. b.c. s3	48
100	P., Ft. W. & C. Gt.	96¾	300	Tol., W.&W. b.c. s3.	16¼
10	Del., Lack & W.	115¼	700	do	16⅜
20	do	115⅜	500	do	16½
200	do b.c.	115¼	1100	do b3.	16⅝
200	Canton Co. b.c.	62½	50	do	16⅜
200	Erie R. b.c. b3.	31⅛	100	do	16½
100	do b3.	31¼	200	do b3.	16⅜
300	do	31⅛	100	do	16⅛
100	do s10.	31	300	do	16¼
300	do b3.	31⅛	100	do c.	16⅜
700	do s3.	31	10	Chi. & Alton b.c.	104
1600	do	31	200	St. L., K. C. & N. Pref. b.c.	34
600	do s3.	30⅞	100	N. J. South'n. b.c.	6⅞
1400	do	30¾	50	At. & Pac. Pf. b.c.	14¾
2300	do	30⅝	600	Kansas Pac. b.c.	25¼
100	do s3.	30½	263	do	25
200	do c.	30⅝	300	do	25¼
2300	do	30½	400	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	28
2900	do	30⅜	100	do c.	28
200	do s10.	30¼	1200	do	28⅛
2000	do	30⅜	300	do	28¼
2300	do	30½	400	do s3.	28¼
100	M. L. & M'g. ass't paid b.c. b30.	8	500	do	28⅛
100	Cle. & P. G'td. b.c.	91⅞	1100	do b3.	28¼
			300	do s3.	28
			500	do	28
			300	do	27⅞
			500	do b3.	27⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R.	117¼	200	Union Pacific	75¼
15,000	U. P. 1st.	100⅛	1300	do	75⅜
5,000	do	100⅜	100	do s3.	75⅜
30,000	U. P. S. F'd.	93¼	200	do b3.	75½
10,000	C. Pac., Cal. & Or. Branch.	92	1100	do	75½
10,000	C. Pac., San Jo. Branch.	91	100	do c.	75½
5	Park Bank	151½	500	do	75⅝
100	West. Union c.	77⅝	500	do b3.	75¾
1100	Pacific Mail	45	500	do	75⅝
300	do	45⅛	200	do	75¾
400	do	45¼	1600	do	76
100	do c.	45¼	500	do	75⅞
1800	Erie Railway	30⅝	600	do b3.	76⅛
200	do c.	30⅝	500	do b3.	76¼
1700	do	30¾	500	do	76½
100	N. Y. C. & H.	102⅛	1400	do	76⅛
100	Panama	142	500	do	76⅛
100	St. Paul	37⅜	100	North-west b3.	42⅝
200	Del., L. & W.	115½	200	do	42⅝
200	Ohio & Miss. s3.	27⅞	100	Tol. & Wab. s3.	16½
1000	do b3.	28	1200	do	16⅝
300	do	28	1900	do	16¾
100	Pac. R., R of Mo.	48½	100	Han. & St. Jo.	26
			100	Kansas Pacific	25½
			500	Lake Shore s3.	71¾
			200	do s3.	71⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81.	121⅝	$500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.	118⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81 b.c.	121½	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	121⅛
500	U.S.6s,C.,'81.	122¾	1,000	U. S. 5s, R.,'81.	115½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. B.	99⅝	300	Erie R. b.c. b3.	30⅞
1,000	Cen. P. 1st, San J. Branch.	91	200	do s3.	30¾
6,000	do	90¾	100	do	30⅝
5,000	do b. c.	90½	100	do s3.	30½
2,000	West. P. bds.	96½	1800	do	30⅛
21,000	U. Pac. 1st.	100⅜	900	do	30½
8,000	U. Pac. 7s, L.G.	97	100	do s5.	30⅜
11,000	U. Pac. S. F.	93¼	2900	do	30½
1,000	do	93⅛	100	do b3.	30½
9,000	C.&N.W.Cons. C. G. B.	85½	100	do b3.	30⅝
11,000	do	85¼	100	do s3.	30½
15,000	C.&N.W. Cons.	93¼	400	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	71⅞
1,000	C. & N.W.S.F.	104¼	1500	do b3.	72
1,000	C. Pac. G. B.	101½	500	do s3.	71⅞
3,000	Tol., P. & W., West. Div.	55	1000	do	72
2,000	Tol., P. & W., East. Div.	60½	800	do	72⅛
1,000	M.&St.P.1st,C.	74	1500	do	72¼
1,000	Ohio & M. C. S.	98	700	do	72⅜
10,000	Har. 1st, 7s, C.	113	1000	do	72½
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	28½	500	do	72⅝
2,000	D.&H.C.7s,'94.	106⅝	2100	do	72¾
1,000	N. Mo. 1st.	87	500	do	72⅝
10,000	M. & E.7s,'71.	104	1500	do	72½
45	Del. & H. Canal.	117¾	1000	do	72¾
100	Mar. L. & M., A.P.	7⅝	2500	do	72¼
100	do b.c.	7¾	100	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	42¾
200	At. & Pac. Tel. b.c.	26¾	100	do	42⅝
100	Spring M. C. b.c.	69⅝	600	do	42¾
100	W. U. Tel. b.c. b3.	77¾	300	C.&N.W.Pf. c. s60	54½
1000	do s3.	77¾	500	Union P. b.c. b3.	76¼
1000	do	77¾	300	do	76⅜
50	do	77⅝	1700	do	76½
500	do b3.	77⅞	1000	do b3.	76⅝
100	U. S. Express	62½	200	do	76½
200	do b. c. s3.	62	500	do c.	76⅜
155	do	62	100	do	76⅜
100	Amer. Ex. b.c.	64⅛	1000	do	76¼
900	Pac. Mail b.c.	45⅛	600	do	76⅛
800	do s3.	45⅛	500	do c.	76⅛
1600	do	45	2300	do	76¼
300	do s3.	44⅞	5	N. J. Central b.c.	113½
1200	do b3.	45	200	Chi. & R. I. b.c.	103⅝
200	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	102⅛	500	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	16⅞
200	Ohio & M. Pf. b.c.	58	600	do	16¾
7	do	57	800	do	16⅝
100	Han. & St. J. b.c.	26	8	P., Ft. W. & C.G. b.c	97
100	Kansas Pac. b.c.	25¼	200	Del., L. & W.	115½
100	Rens. & Sar.	111¾	200	Ohio & Miss. b.c.c.	28⅛
			200	do	28
			300	do	27⅞
			500	do	28

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	28¾	300	Lake Shore s3.	72⅛
13,000	N.W. C.C.G.B.	85⅜	200	do b3.	72¼
1,000	C. P., San J. Br.	91	600	do s3.	72⅛
5,000	C. Pac. G. B.	102	500	do b3.	72½
5,000	do	101⅞	50	do	72⅝
90,000	U. Pac. 1st.	100¾	100	St. Paul	37⅜
20,000	do	100⅞	200	do	37½
25,000	U. Pac. S. F.	93⅜	200	Union Pacific	76⅛
5,000	U. Pac. L. G.	97	300	do	76
1,000	L., B. & W. 1st.	32	300	do	76⅛
13	Quicksilver	22	700	do	76⅛
100	Mar. L. & M., A. P.	7¾	2200	do	76¼
300	West. Union	77¾	600	do b3.	76⅜
500	do s10.	77¾	500	do	76⅜
1300	do b3.	77⅞	300	do b3.	76¼
1000	do	77⅞	500	do	76⅛
1700	Pacific Mail	44⅞	100	Del., L. & W.	116
400	Erie Railway	30⅝	200	North-west b3.	42¾
3100	do	30½	700	do	42⅝
500	do s3.	30⅝	200	do	42¼
200	do s3.	30½	300	do	42⅞
300	do	30⅝	500	Tol. & Wab. s3.	16⅝
1000	do b3.	30¾	300	do b3.	16¾
500	do	30¾	200	do	16¾
100	do	30⅝	300	do	16⅝
200	Pac. R. of Mo.	48¾	200	Ohio & Miss.	27⅞
300	do	49	100	do	27¾
100	do	49¼	200	do b3.	27⅞
			200	Atl. & Pac. Pref.	14⅞

THURSDAY, April 22—P. M.

The stock market to-day opened firm, and before the close of the day a general advance in the principal speculative stocks was noted. Union Pacific and Lake Shore were the favorites, the former at one time selling at 76⅝, an advance of 2 ⅌ cent. over first prices, but subsequently falling off to 76. The largest dealings of the day were in Lake Shore, over 46,000 shares of which changed hands, at rates ranging from 71⅛ to 72⅜, closing at the latter quotation. Erie fell off ½ ⅌ cent., and closed at 31¼. Toledo and Wabash rose from 16 to 16⅞, declining to 16⅝ at the close. The entire dealings in the stock footed up a little over 13,000 shares, being a falling off of 4,000 from the sales of yesterday. North-western and Western Union exhibited some buoyancy, but the closing prices varied little from those at opening. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was strong on limited transactions, the highest price being 116, and the rates at closing 115⅞. Dealings in Panama were limited to 1,200 shares, the stock closing at 141, after experiencing a rise of 3½ per cent. Kansas Pacific opened at 24½, sold up to 25½, and closed at a slight increase over yesterday's prices.

The market for railroad bonds, especially toward the closing hours, was strong. Union Pacific first mortgage met with a ready sale at 100⅞ @101, and sinking funds sold up to 93¼ and 93⅜. Land Grants were quoted at 97. Chicago and North-western Consolidated, gold coupons, sold at 85½, and Harlem firsts at 113. A sale of Boston, Hartford and Erie first mortgage was recorded at 28½.

Money was easy on call, at 2½ and 3 ⅌ cent., closing at the latter rate.

Foreign Exchange closed firm at $4 87½ for bankers' sixty days' sterling and $4 90 for demand.

The Gold engagements for next Saturday's steamers amount thus far to $500,000.

Gold opened at 114⅞, and closed at 115. The rates paid for borrowing were 2 1-64 ⅌ cent. Loans were made flat.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out $381,000 on account of interest, and $340,450 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Government Bonds closed firm at the following quotations:

	Bid.	As'ked.		Bid.	As'ked.
Currency 6s	124¾	125	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	121⅛	121⅜
6s, 1881, r.	121½	121⅝	5-20s, 1867, r.	121⅜	121⅞
6s, 1881, c.	122⅞	123⅛	5-20s, 1867, c.	122	122¼
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼	...	5-20s, 1868, r.	121½	122
5-20s, 1862, c.	118⅝	119	5-20s, 1868, c.	122	122¼
5-20s, 1864, r.	117	117¼	10-40s, reg.	115⅝	115¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	120⅜	120⅝	10-40s, coup.	116¾	117
5-20s, 1865, r.	118⅜	118⅝	5s, 1881, r., x.i.	115	115¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	122⅜	122⅝	5s, 1881, c.	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1865, n., r.	120¾	121			

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
N. Y. Central	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
Erie	31¼	31¼	30⅝
Lake Shore	71¾	72⅜	71⅝
Wabash	16	16⅞	16
North-western	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜
North-western Pref	55½	55½	55
Rock Island	105½	103⅝	103½
Mil. & St. Paul	37⅜	37½	37⅜
Ohio & Miss	27⅞	28¼	27¾
New-Jersey Central	113	113	113
Del., Lack. & West	115¼	116	115¼
Union Pacific	74⅝	76⅝	74⅝
Col., Chic. & Ind. Cen	6	6	6
Western Union	77⅞	78	77¾
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	27	27	26⅝
Pacific Mail	45	45⅜	44¾
Panama	141	144½	141

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. Central	102⅛	102¼	Union Pacific	76	76⅛
Harlem	130	132	Cen. Pacific	80	..
Erie	30⅝	30¾	C., C. & I. C.	6	6¼
Erie Pref	..	44	H. & St. Jo.	26	26½
Lake Shore	72⅜	72½	H. & St. J. Pf.	31½	33½
Wabash	16⅝	16¾	Ohio & Miss.	27⅞	28
North-west	42¾	42⅞	Panama	144½	146
N. W. Pref	55	55⅛	West. Union	77⅞	78
Rock Island	103½	103¾	At.& Pac. Tel.	26⅞	27
Fort Wayne	96⅝	97	Pacific Mail	44⅞	45
Mil. & St. P.	37⅜	37⅝	Quicksilver	20½	21
Mil. & S.P.Pf.	55½	57½	Quick'ver Pf.	29	31
Pittsburg	92	92¼	Adams Exp.	101½	102
Del., L. & W.	115⅞	116	Wells-Fargo.	88	89
N. J. Central	113	113¼	Am. Mer. Un.	64	64¼
Mich. Cen.	74	75	United States.	62	63
Illinois Cen.	102¾	103¼			

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

UNION PACIFIC AS AN INVESTMENT.

BOSTON, April 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You may remember that I addressed two communications to some of the New-York papers in regard to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In the first (Feb. 26) I called attention to the property, and spoke in hopeful terms of its future. In the second (April 2) I said that the gain in earnings of thirty (30) per cent. for March represented increased tonnage, and that the effect of the advanced rates would not be felt until April. How true my prediction was is apparent from the official returns for the first two weeks in April, which show an increase of nearly sixty (60) per cent.; and there was no more business in these two weeks than may be expected to continue under ordinary circumstances. Supposing the increase to be only fifty (50) per cent., we have gross earnings for the year of $15,825,000, against $10,550,000 last year, and this on a road which can be operated at less expense than any other road in the country. My own opinion is that the increased earnings will come nearer to seventy-five (75) per cent. than to sixty (60) per cent.

Too little attention has been given to the lands of the company, which alone, even if the road could not be operated at a profit, would make every security of the company worth par. The land account of the company stands as follows:

Total land grant, acres	12,180,000
Total acres sold	1,115,268
Remaining on hand (acres)	11,064,732

The 1,115,268 acres sold are represented as follows:

Land grant bonds actually retired and canceled	$2,730,000
Land notes and cash on hand	2,862,000
Total amount realized	$5,592,000

The remaining 11,064,732 acres of land are becoming more and more valuable by the rapid settlements along the line of the road.

The Illinois Central Company had only agricultural lands, and how valuable they in time became is now a matter of history. The Union Pacific has almost five times as much land, and nearly one-half of it contains coal deposits of great value—many times that of the best agricultural lands.

In this connection it should be remembered that the Illinois Central furnishes the only precedent for estimating the possible profit to the Union Pacific of its land grant. The Illinois Central had a grant of 2,595,000 acres, of which 2,000,000 acres were set apart for construction, 250,000 acres to pay interest on bonds, and 345,000 acres were left free of incumbrance. Up to 1874, 2,274,212 acres had been sold, which realized, with interest, $24,994,766. The average rate per acre obtained was $10 36 for construction lands, $11 94 for free lands, and $7 94 for interest lands.

If the whole grant to the Union Pacific were composed merely of agricultural lands, and the company obtained the same price that the Illinois Central got for its construction lands, it would realize about $126,000,000. The coal lands of the Union Pacific in Wyoming Territory cover an area greater than the entire anthracite coal fields of the State of Pennsylvania. Properly, the value of these coal lands of the Union Pacific should be measured by Pennsylvania coal property, rather than by the agricultural lands of the Illinois Central. So measured, the valuation of $126,000,000 would be diminutive rather than excessive.

In any event, the amount which is sure to be realized from the sale of the Union Pacific lands will not only be sufficient to pay off the bonded debt of the company, but would furnish enough to retire the whole capital stock at par before the maturity of the Government lien, which thus becomes a matter of slight importance so long as the stock rules at or near par.

Is it strange, taking this view of the Union Pacific property—and it is the only intelligent view to take—that we in New-England confidently believe that the stock and bonds of the company are intrinsically worth par and over?

STOCKHOLDER.

NAVIGATION ON THE LAKES.

DETROIT, Mich., April 22.—The ice is broken up from Old Point, Mackinac, to Lake Michigan, but has not yet moved out. The steamer W. R. Clinton, for Mackinac, passed Point Edward this morning.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A FRUITFUL CROSS-EXAMINATION OF HENRY M. CLEVELAND.

ANOTHER WITNESS' OPINION OF MOULTON—MR. CLEVELAND TESTIFIES REGARDING DEFENDANT'S WHEREABOUTS ON JUNE 2, 1873—WITNESS TOOK THE TRIPARTITE COVENANT TO THE TIMES OFFICE—THE APPOINTMENT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—MRS. TILTON'S FIRST STATEMENT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE NEVER PUBLISHED—WITNESS' MISSION TO BOSTON AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS LAST SEPTEMBER—A BATCH OF TELEGRAMS BETWEEN DEFENDANT AND MR. REDPATH.

Nobody seemed to be in a hurry yesterday morning. At 11 o'clock Messrs. Evarts, Porter, and Tracy stood on the sidewalk in front of the Court-house building quietly chatting together, the cynosure of an open-mouthed crowd who surrounded them at a respectful distance. About the same time Mr. Tilton, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Moulton walked leisurely up the corridor of the court building, unmindful of the stares of the two long lines of idle men and women who fringed the sides of the passageway. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher entered closely muffled and carrying extra wrappings at 11:01. Both looked to be in fair health and spirits. Mr. Beecher was minus his bouquet. He had instead a green and gold covered volume bearing the title *All About Jesus*. Mr. Beecher after seating his wife went out of the room again, leaving the book and a blue shawl on the seat beside her. The jury roll was called at 11:02, and Judge Neilson put in an appearance four minutes late. The various counsel dropped in, one after another, until all were present except Mr. Fullerton, who did not attend during the day. The audience was remarkably small. There were many chairs unoccupied. Not half the usual number of women were in the room, and among these were none who have become known through their connection with the case. One countryman presented at the door an order for admittance purporting to be signed by President Grant, but Officer Doyle refused to recognize it, much to the indignation of the applicant and the amusement of the bystanders. The only notabilities on the bench were Hon. A. S. McCarthy, of Pulaski, Orange County, N. Y., and Hon. Francis Wayland, of New-Haven, formerly President of Brown University. The jury were again called at 11:09, but still nothing was done. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach held a long consultation. The latter did most of the talking, the former contenting himself with nodding acquiescence.

At length, at 11:18, the jury roll was again called, and Mr. Shearman, rising, asked Mr. H. O. Armour to take the stand. A tall, broad-shouldered gentleman, with clerical side whiskers, advanced to the witness chair. Some amusement was created by Clerk Mallison's vain attempt to get the witness' name right. Mr. Armour, who is a member of the Produce Exchange, began to testify to a conversation with Mr. Moulton last November in reference to this suit, but Mr. Beach demanded that the questions put to Moulton on his examination should form the basis of interrogation. Moulton had denied having had any conversation with the witness in regard to this trial. The testimony having been looked up, Mr. Armour testified that Moulton was exceedingly anxious to get him to look over the scandal papers in his possession, but witness refused. Moulton was persistent, and finally Mr. Armour told him that he would not believe him under oath. Moulton became angry, and said that he would make it "hotter than hell" for witness or any one else who should testify against him. Moulton had also asked witness if he considered that he had blackmailed Mr. Beecher. Witness had answered "no," but he thought Moulton had extracted money from Mr. Beecher for the benefit of Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton's counsel objected, and moved to strike the testimony out, on the ground that Moulton's threat was directed against any person testifying against himself [Moulton] only, and not against witnesses against the plaintiff. Judge Neilson admitted the testimony. There was no cross-examination.

Mr. Henry M. Cleveland was then called. He is a tall, thin gentleman, with iron-gray hair and a full beard. He looked sallow and weak, and leaned heavily upon a cane. He drank frequently from a glass of water, and took swallows now and then from a bottle of medicine. He was examined by Mr. Shearman. He testified that his connection with the *Christian Union* ceased on Jan. 1, 1874, except the owning of one share out of a hundred. [Mr. Beecher here re-entered the court-room, and Mr. Evarts took a seat beside him and chatted with him.] On Monday, June 2, 1873, from 11 to 12 o'clock, witness saw Mr. Beecher in the office of the *Christian Union*. Mr. Beecher asked him to forward his letters and papers to the care of Bigelow & Kennard, Boston, and he had done so during the ensuing week. During the afternoon of June 2 witness went over to Brooklyn and bought a copy of the *Eagle*, and cut an editorial article out of it and sent it to Connecticut. An offer of the slip in evidence gave rise to an animated discussion. It was accepted merely as fixing the date and edition of the paper. Mr. Beach, in a tone of surprise, asked if the editorials of the *Eagle* were to be admitted in evidence. Judge Neilson responded that he had great confidence in the *Eagle*; but there was a great deal in that paper that could not be taken in evidence. Mr. Morris, with emphasis, said that "we" had no confidence whatever in the *Eagle*. Witness saw Mr. Beecher at the subsequent Friday evening prayer-meeting, but his pulpit was occupied on the following Sunday by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, and Mr. Beecher was nowhere in the church. The time between Mr. Beecher's house and the *Christian Union* office was then gone into. Mr. Cleveland placed it at twenty to forty minutes, depending on the boats. If he had testified on his sick bed that it might be less than twenty minutes he had testified wrong. He had suggested to Mr. Beecher the publication of the card of June 30, 1872, in an interview on June 25, at Mr. Moses S. Beach's house. As he went out of the house he met Mr. E. L. Ford going in.

Witness first met Frank Carpenter on the afternoon of Sunday, May 25, 1873. He was sent by Mr. Beecher to bring Mr. Carpenter to Mr. Bowen, in order that they might confer in relation to the latter's charges of immoral conduct against Mr. Beecher. Mr. Morris wanted to know what those charges were, but the witness averred that he had never heard the particulars of them. The attack then veered to the publication of the tripartite covenant. On May 25, on the way over to Brooklyn, witness had a conversation with Mr. Carpenter in relation to the covenant, and it was published shortly afterward. Mr. Cleveland acknowledged that he took a copy of the covenant to THE TIMES office in the middle of the day on May 29—first, because he knew Sam Wilkeson was going to give it to all the New-York morning newspapers that evening, and, second, as an excuse for obtaining an interview with Mr. Jones for the purpose of removing a misunderstanding under which that gentleman evidently labored in regard to a passage in one of Mr. Beecher's sermons on the Tweed Ring. He strenuously refused to admit that he said to Mr. Jones, when the latter objected to publishing the covenant, that it was Mr. Beecher's desire that he should do so. Mr. Cleaveland was closely questioned in regard to returning to THE TIMES office in the evening, with either Mr. Howard or Mr. Ford, for the purpose of reading the proof of the covenant. It appeared that he had so testified at the examination in his house, but he tried to produce the impression that he had not meant to be positive. He had "no head at all" on that occasion, and but "half a head" now. It was possible that he had told Mr. Carpenter that if he would look in the next day's papers he would see the biggest sensation since the war.

The appointment of the Investigating Committee was then taken up. On the evening of June 26 Mr. Cleaveland and Mr. Beecher had an interview at the latter's house on the subject, and Mr. Cleaveland swore that Mr. Beecher then named himself, [Mr. Cleaveland,] and all the other members except one. Mr. Morris made a point by getting prominently before the jury, as one these, the name of Mr. Shearman, "of counsel." Mr. Shearman smiled. It appeared that in the sick-bed testimony Mr. Cleaveland swore that Mr. Beecher did not appoint him on that occasion. The witness corrected his previous testimony on that point. Mr. Beecher had not advised with him on the subject of the committee prior to the evening in question. At this point, it being 1 o'clock, Mr. Evarts asked Mr. Morris if he was near through with the witness. Mr. Morris replied that it would take all the afternoon. The court thereupon took a recess.

Very few comparatively remained in the room during recess. Judge Neilson re-entered at 2 o'clock to the minute. Accompanying him was Mr. Hiram Bowne Duryea, of Brooklyn. Rev. Edward Beecher resumed his old position under the clock, behind the jury. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and Mr. Cleveland entered together. Frank Carpenter came in with Mr. Tilton and took a seat beside him. Pending the calling of the jurors, Mr. Beecher and ex-Judge Porter had a long consultation, in which Gen. Tracy afterward joined, and Mr. Shearman consulted animatedly with Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Evarts went upon the bench, and had a talk with Judge Neilson. On his way down he greeted Mr. Carpenter cordially. There was a much greater crowd in court than in the morning. At 2:10 the jury-roll was called, and Mr. Morris resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Cleaveland.

The subject of the Investigating Committee was again taken up. Mr. Cleaveland said that he went to Mr. Beecher's house on invitation. It came out that in the sick-bed testimony, of which part was read, he said he did not go by invitation. He also testified that he met Mr. Beecher in a street car previously that day. In the sick-bed testimony he swore that he had not seen Mr. Beecher previously that day. Mr. Shearman attempted to dispute the correctness of the stenographic report, but without avail. The witness said that Mr. Beecher named seven or eight persons in the afternoon of June 26. Mr. Morris wanted the names. Counsel for the defense insisted that Mr. Cleaveland had given the names in the morning, and counsel for the prosecution said that all of them had not been given. After a long squabble Mr. Cleveland mentioned six names. Then Mr. Morris drew out the statement by the witness that it was "true in fact that all the names had been suggested by Mr. Beecher." Witness might have suggested Mr. Winslow. There was a lively tilt between counsel over Mr. Morris' attempt to obtain from witness an explicit answer as to who had first mentioned the names of the committee with the exception of Mr. Winslow. Mr. Tracy said that the question had been answered three or four times. Mr. Beach thought that counsel should not be allowed to rest under any such imputation.. Mr. Tracy in an aside to Mr. Beach remarked that Sam Morris, if allowed, would repeat the question over and over all day. Mr. Morris turned quickly around and looking Gen. Tracy full in the eye said slowly and with great acerbity: "When you repeat that Sam Morris will repeat the question over and over again if allowed, I want to say that I pay no attention to the aspersions of a man who stands in your position, Sir." Mr. Shearman sprang to his feet, and retorted, "Gen. Tracy stands in a position in which you will never stand." "I say, your Honor, that it is a gross insult," said Mr. Morris, turning to Judge Neilson. This incident created quite a sensation. Mr. Beecher got quite excited over this part of the testimony. Once, when Mr. Morris stopped the witness in the middle of an answer, he called out aloud from his place: "Let him go on."

At the evening interview, Mr. Cleveland said, Messrs. Shearman and Tracy were present. They came upon his invitation. After some close questioning Mr. Morris elicited the fact that those gentlemen were invited because "Mr. Beecher wanted their legal advice." Mr. Cleveland would not acknowledge that he had known anything about the West charges previous to the interview, although the charges were the "subject of general conversation in Plymouth Church." He first learned of the charges during the Summer. Mr. Morris then went into a detailed investigation of the Investigating Committee, after Mr. Tracy's objection that only Mr. Cleveland's acts as a committeeman could form a legitimate subject of inquiry had been overruled by the Court. Mr. Cleveland said that the first formal meeting of the committee was on July 10, and stuck to that statement, although Mr. Morris subsequently drew from him that five members of the committee were present at a meeting on July 6; that Gen. Tracy, and possibly Messrs. Shearman and Hill, of counsel, were in attendance; that Mrs. Tilton was before the committee, and gave evidence, which was taken down by Mr. Ellinwood, the stenographer. Mr. Morris also elicited that the statement Mrs. Tilton made that night was never published: that at the close of the meeting the stenographer was ordered to give up his notes, and that they were handed to the Clerk of Plymouth Church, Mr. Shearman, who gave them to the Examining Committee of the church. The Examining Committee had at the same time a clerk of their own, Mr. Talmadge.

Mr. Cleveland was then interrogated about a note which Mrs. Ovington sent him during the session of the Investigating Committee on July 10. He did not know what had become of the note. Defendant's counsel objected to the witness stating the purport of the note. Mr. Morris said that he proposed to show that this note was "part of the conspiracy deliberately entered into and unflinchingly carried out of forcing Mrs. Tilton to abandon her home and of getting possession of her before the appointment of the committee was publicly announced." Mr. Beecher's counsel fought hard to exclude the contents of Mrs. Ovington's note, but their objections were overruled. The witness then said that the note asked for information as to whether Mr. Tilton was before the committee. Next morning Mrs. Tilton abandoned her home, and the fact of the appointment of the committee was publicly announced. Mr. Beecher, witness said, was never present at the sessions of the committee, except when making his statement. Witness insisted that Mr. Beecher was not represented by counsel, although Gen. Tracy and Mr. Hill were always present. Messrs. Hill and Shearman summoned every witness who was named to them. Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Bradshaw, and Mrs. Moulton had not been named. Among those named had been Mr. Richards. He gave no testimony. Mr. Morris wanted to know the reason. Witness dodged the issue, and the counsel for the defense strenuously sought to save him. Mr. Shearman said that the reason was apparent to those who had heard Mr. Richards on the stand. He had nothing to say here, and he could have had nothing to say there. Mr. Beach warmly censured counsel for trying to sum up. He claimed that, although Mr. Richards' position on the stand was to be deplored, he had given testimony of great interest and suggestiveness and great importance to the main issue, as counsel would see before they got through. Mr. Shearman retorted that he was willing to admit that Mr. Richards was the most important witness brought forward by the prosecution. This sally brought forth great laughter from the Beecher side, and another stinging rebuke from Mr. Beach. Judge Neilson decided to take Mr. Cleveland's personal knowledge as to the reason that Mr. Richards did not testify. Witness said that to the best of his recollection it was because Mr. Richards had nothing to testify to. He could not say how he obtained this information, and no amount of questioning could elicit anything further from him on the subject.

It then came out that Mr. Cleveland was in the White Mountains last September, while Mr. Beecher was there, and that Mr. Beecher sent him to Boston on a mission to confer with Mr. Moulton and Mr. Redpath in relation to the scandal. This information was drawn out, apparently, much against the witness' inclination. He strove very hard to keep it back. Mr. Morris produced five copies of telegrams that passed between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Redpath at that time. Mr. Cleveland refused to identify them on the ground that he neither wrote nor received them. Mr. Evarts objected to their introduction unless counsel would say that it was impossible to procure the originals. They bear on their face strong presumptive evidence of an attempt at compromise. In one of them Mr. Beecher asks his correspondent to send him the result in Latin, and a later telegram from Mr. Redpath to Mr. Beecher is in that language. The jury pricked up their ears at this point, and Mr. Beecher dropped the pamphlet he had been reading, and read the telegrams over Mr. Evarts' shoulder. Mr. Carpenter held a long consultation with Mr. Morris, and counsel consulted earnestly together all around. Mr. Morris temporarily dropped the consideration of the telegrams and sought to learn about a certain document signed by Mr. Beecher, which was in Mr. Cleveland's possession when he started on his mission. The counsel for the defense produced the document. Its reading created a sensation. It authorizes the bearer to "determine in my behalf all matters whatsoever in relation to the scandal which have arisen and to sign my name to any arrangements or documents which he may deem advisable, and I will accept his agreements as if made by myself." Mr. Cleveland was badgered to tell what scandal was referred to and what he was authorized to do in relation to it. After much dodging, he at length asserted plumply that he did not know as to the one or the other. Here Mr. Morris said he would have to adjourn the examination to permit him to obtain the originals of the telegrams. Mr. Cleveland said he would prefer to go on, but he was ordered from the stand until this morning.

Dr. James L. Little, a large, well-preserved gentleman, with a flowing beard, a former member of Plymouth Church, then took the witness chair. He was examined by Mr. Hill. He swore that he saw Mr. Tilton in a carriage seated beside Miss Claflin, in the Communist procession. He had known Tilton many years. This was at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. Mr. Beach cross-examined Dr. Little, eliciting from him that beyond the facts stated he could recollect nothing more about the procession. It being now 4 o'clock the court adjourned.

Mr. Hill says that the defense expect to close this week except as to two or three witnesses who cannot be got at in time, and who will be held in reserve. It is said that but eight more witnesses in all are to be called on the side of Mr. Beecher. The reason given for Mr. Beecher's appearance yesterday without the usual bouquets is that curiosity hunters have so pestered him for those which he carried while on the witness stand that he was compelled to abandon the habit to save himself from continued annoyance.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE CONTINUED.

It was 11:18 o'clock when the proceedings commenced yesterday. The first witness examined was Mr. H. O. Armour, who was examined by Mr. Evarts, and testified as follows:

Q.—Mr. Armour where do you reside? A.—In this city.

Q.—And where do you carry on business? A.—In New-York.

Q.—What place? A.—Do you want my entire business?

Mr. Evarts—No, I don't want anything except your place of business? A.—No. 129 Broad street.

Mr. Beach—What is it?

Witness—No. 129 Broad street.

Q.—What line of business are you in? A.—I am a merchant.

A Juror—Speak a little louder, please.

Witness—I am a merchant.

Q.—What particular kind? A.—I am a packer of beef and pork in the Western country.

Q.—Engaged in the produce trade? A.—I am a packer of beef and pork in the Western country. That is my business.

Q.—And how long have you been a resident here, and how long in business in New-York? A.—About eleven years.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Francis D. Moulton? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—From eight to ten years.

Q.—In the way of business or personal intercourse, or both? A.—In the way of business.

Q.—Have you in that time become acquainted with him? A.—Somewhat.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you remember the fact of the publication of what is called the Woodhull scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you have a conversation with Mr. Moulton about last November with reference to this subject or this suit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the conversation? A.—I don't know that I can relate it in the whole.

Q.—Well, give the substance of what you can narrate? A.—Mr. Moulton met me as I was going to my dinner, wanting me to go to his house and examine the papers in this case.

Mr. Morris—One moment, Mr. Evarts. To what do you refer now?

Mr. Evarts—No. 21 of the pamphlet. Do you wish us to wait until you examine it?

Mr. Pryor—Yes, Sir.

After a pause, Mr. Evarts continued.

Q.—You say he wanted you to look at some papers? A.—He wanted me to go to his residence and examine the papers in this case to show me that he was right in his general position.

Q.—Yes, very well; now what passed between you? A.—Well, I declined to go, and he insisted upon bringing the papers to my house to show me what there was in them, and I declined then; I did not know, and I did not care anything about it.

Q.—Well, what was the conversation, what did it finally come to? A.—Well, he got pressing the point of my examining the papers to such an extent that finally I told him I would not believe him under oath.

Q.—What did he say to that? A.—He said he would make it hotter than hell for me or any one else who testified against him.

Q.—Did you have some further remarks with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he ask you? A.—He asked me if I thought he had blackmailed Henry Ward Beecher, and I said I did not, and no one who knew him thought so, but I said I thought he got money out of Mr. Beecher for Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Well, what did he say to that? A.—Well, I could not say what his reply was.

Q.—Well, was there any inquiry about what the Produce Exchange thought? A.—Yes, Sir, he asked me about the opinion of the Produce Exchange.

Q.—The opinion of the Produce Exchange people? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what did he—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—There was no inquiry of Mr. Moulton in regard to declarations of this character.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, there was.

Mr. Beach—Or of the other two—all of it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, there was; look at the record and you will see.

The Court—I think the counsel will have to turn to Mr. Moulton's examination and observe what he said.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir, we have done that, and they have looked at it also.

Mr. Morris—We have looked for it, and there is no foundation for the testimony they have given.

The Court—The inquiry must be directed with reference to what Mr. Moulton said on being interrogated.

Mr. Evarts—There was a conversation with him.

Mr. Morris—There is no such conversation on the record.

WHAT PASSED BETWEEN MOULTON AND THE WITNESS.

Mr. Evarts—In conversation with him about being a witness in this trial, on the subject of this testimony, I will put the question, and if my friends think it improper they will raise the objection. Did he, in this conversation, ask you anything as to what the opinion of the Produce Exchange was in regard to him—in regard to his position in this matter?

Mr. Beach—We object.

The Court—That is ruled out.

Mr. Beach—Don't answer that.

Mr. Evarts—I will ascertain the fact that there was such a conversation. He says there was such a proposition; I offer to give what passed between Mr. Moulton and this witness on that subject.

The Court—You can give that, if he was interrogated on that subject.

Mr. Evarts—He has been interrogated as to whether he had a general conversation.

Mr. Beach—This is the evidence, if your Honor please, and all of it, as I understand it:

> "Mr. Tracy—Have you ever threatened persons with danger to themselves if they should testify on behalf of the defendant? A.—No; I have not threatened persons if they should testify on behalf of the defendant.
>
> Q.—Have you threatened any person? A.—No; I have not threatened any person.
>
> Q.—Did you threaten Mr. Armour that you would crush him if he should testify against you on this trial? A.—No; I did not threaten that I would crush him.
>
> Q.—Do you know him? A.—Yes; he is not the man to be crushed easily.
>
> Q.—Have you had any conversation with him on the subject of his testimony? A.—I don't recollect having any conversation with him on the subject of his testimony; I had a conversation with him in regard to an interview that purported to come from him in the paper.
>
> Q.—Yes. Did you state to him that you would crush him? A.—No.
>
> Q.—Did you ever threaten to crush him for anything? A.—No.
>
> Q.—Did you have any talk with him about his being a witness on this trial? A.—I don't think I said anything to him about his being a witness; no, I don't think I did; he is not a man I would use such language to, Mr. Tracy. Nothing said about the Produce Exchange as the opinion of the Produce Exchange."

Mr. Morris—Now, having read that, I move that the testimony he has given be stricken out.

The Court—I think he cannot give it, as Mr. Moulton was not interrogated.

Mr. Morris—I move that what happened in that matter be stricken out.

The Court—Part of it would be received.

Mr. Evarts—That it has not been objected to would be one reason, I suppose.

The Court—He did not threaten to crush this witness.

Mr. Evarts—I think "making it hotter than hell" is the same thing.

The Court—I do not know whether it is the same thing; that will stand, however, in some sense—as to what Mr. Moulton said and agreed to; as to other portions of it, not.

Mr. Beach—I admit that this present question is somewhat different from that which is passed, and which I suppose is rightly admitted.

THE COURT ALLOWS THE EVIDENCE TO STAND.

Mr. Morris—Does your Honor allow the evidence to stand—the expression that this witness has stated that Mr. Moulton has made to him, when your Honor sees there is no foundation laid for it.

The Court—It is a departure from it—

Mr. Morris—There is no foundation for it whatever—the testimony given on that subject—not a particle of evidence. He was not interrogated on the point at all—wholly improper, I submit, and ought to be stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—We won't dispose of that question at once. We are now talking about the further testimony; your Honor excludes this.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Be so good as to note our exception.

Mr. Beach—The point of the motion to strike out is—

Mr. Evarts—I am going to ask him—

Mr. Morris—Let us dispose of the other.

Mr. Beach—The point is that Mr. Moulton was asked on the stand whether he threatened to crush him, if he should testify on behalf of the defendant. The evidence of this witness is that Mr. Moulton told him, after asking him whether he believed that he was a black-mailer, and so forth, told him that anybody that testified against him he would make it hotter than hell for. It has no relation whatever to any person who was a witness on behalf of this defendant.

The Court—The difference is very apparent, of course.

Mr. Evarts—Well, there is no motion to strike out.

Mr. Beach—I think there is.

The Court—I think I will let it stand. In part it agrees with Mr. Moulton; in part it goes beyond it.

Mr. Pryor—Your Honor will please observe that Mr. Moulton never denied making the statement now imputed to him.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Pryor—Well—

The Court—He denied making quite other and different statements.

Mr. Pryor—Entirely; *non constat*, but he would admit making this statement, if questioned.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Pryor—Now, then, by admitting this testimony, you put Mr. Moulton before the jury in the position of having made a false statement.

The Court—No, it don't have that effect.

Mr. Pryor—Then plainly it is immaterial and inadmissible; if it is the admission of a third party out of court, it cannot be put in as against this plaintiff. It can only be given as contradictory to something he has deposed to in court. Now, then, they don't contradict anything he has said in court. It is a wholly independent and unconnected declaration, if declaration it be, to anything he has testified to in court, and it puts Mr. Moulton in a false position, I respectfully submit to your Honor. We do not object to our friends calling Mr. Moulton again and asking him if he said that thing. We will raise no objection to that. Then, if he denies having stated it, they may ask Mr. Armour, if he did. But as it stands, it places Mr. Moulton in a false and embarrassing position before the jury.

The Court—I think we will let it stand.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—At the conclusion of this conversation, was anything said by Mr. Moulton as to what you would advise him to do? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That I object to.

Mr. Evarts—Well, he says there was.

Mr. Beach—And I object.

Mr. Evarts—I will ask what that was?

The Court—Was Mr. Moulton interrogated on that subject?

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I do not know precisely the point to which it goes; it goes under the general proposition about his having that conversation.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Moulton denied the conversation.

The Court—Well, is that all of this witness?

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

The Court—That is all, Mr. Armour.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY M. CLEVELAND.

Henry M. Cleveland was next called and sworn on behalf of the defendant.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen, could you not allow to be read what Mr. Cleveland has already testified and then supplement it.

Mr. Shearman—I think that we shall make the examination even shorter than that. We propose to make the examination very brief on account of Mr. Cleveland's ill health.

Mr. Cleveland was then examined by Mr. Shearman, as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—My legal residence is in Brooklyn, Connecticut; but I spend my time in New-York.

Q.—Do you board in Brooklyn? A.—I board in Brooklyn in the Summer.

Q.—Where do you carry on business? A.—At No. 13 Beekman street, New-York.

Q.—Are you a partner with any one? A.—With H. C. Hulbert & Co.

Q.—In what business? A.—Paper manufacturers.

Q.—How long have you been in Brooklyn? A.—Since the first of January, 1874.

Q.—Previous to the first of January, 1874, how were you engaged? A.—I was for two years the business manager of the *Christian Union*.

Q.—Did you terminate your entire connection as manager of the *Christian Union* on the first of January, 1874? A.—I did.

Q.—Since that time what business relations, directly or indirectly, have you had with Mr. Beecher? A.—None whatever.

Q.—What relations have you had with the *Christian Union*? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Are you not the owner of some stock? A.—Of one share of stock.

Q.—There are one hundred shares, I believe? A.—Two hundred and fifty.

Q.—How long have you known the plaintiff and defendant in this case respectively? A.—I have known Mr. Tilton for ten or twelve years; I have known Mr. Beecher for fifteen years.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Connecticut, before coming to New-York? A. Connecticut is my native State.

Q.—You had resided there all your life previous? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you occupy any public position in Connecticut a part of the time? A.—I was in the Legislature in one session, in 1867; the next year I was elected to the State Board of Education, and served four years—my term expiring in 1871 or 1872.

Q.—You are a member of Plymouth Church? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been a member? A.—Since 1860.

AN ALIBI FOR MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Do you recollect any instance which occurred on the second day of June, 1873? A.—I do.

Q.—State where you were on that day? A.—In my office in the *Christian Union*.

Q.—Do you recollect seeing Henry Ward Beecher on that day? A.—I do.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—At my office.

Q.—About what time of the day? A.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Q.—How long an interview did you have with him? A.—I should say from thirty to forty minutes.

Q.—Did you have much conversation with him? A.—I did.

Q.—Can you recall whether on that day he gave you any directions as to addressing letters? A.—He did.

Q.—What direction did he give you about his letters?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Judge Neilson—We will take it, regarding it as merely an act.

A.—He requested me to send all his mail matter to the care of Bigelow & Kennard, in Boston.

Q.—Do you recollect going over to Brooklyn in the afternoon of that day? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you recollect purchasing a newspaper that afternoon? A.—I do.

Q.—What newspaper was it? A.—The Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Q.—Did you cut a piece out of that paper on that day? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I sent it to Connecticut.

THE EAGLE CARD.

Q.—Look at this slip which I now give you, and say whether that is the identical slip which you cut from the paper which you purchased on that second day of June, 1873? A.—It is; that is my mark there.

Mr. Shearman—I offer this in evidence. The paper is already in evidence, and I offer it simply for the purpose of fixing the date of that transaction.

Judge Neilson—You can refer to it as the paper numbered by a certain number to identify it. What was the number when the paper was put in?

Mr. Shearman—The whole newspaper is in evidence. It is not, perhaps, necessary to put this identical piece in if we can come to some agreement about it. It is Exhibit No. 130 D. If it is agreed that this slip is identical with the paper already in evidence, of June 2, 1873, (Exhibit D 130,) it will not be necessary to put this in.

Mr. Beach—There is a very great misunderstanding between the gentleman and ourselves. If he contends that the whole newspaper containing this card is in evidence in this case, and legitimate evidence, we certainly have no such understanding. The newspaper containing the card was in evidence for the purpose of having the card itself proven.

Mr. Shearman—A great deal more than that. It was given in evidence for the purpose of showing the time when that particular newspaper was published; because that was the 2 o'clock edition, and not the 4 o'clock edition. The whole newspaper was put in evidence.

Mr. Beach—But the whole newspaper was not put in evidence for the purpose of carrying in the entire contents of the newspaper.

Judge Neilson—Of course not. The *Eagle* is wont to contain a great deal that would not be received in evidence.

Mr. Shearman—We propose to read the article.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman will not read, unless your Honor so rules, this article, which contained this card, in evidence. That has never been offered in evidence, except through the medium of the newspaper, which was received for the purpose of identifying the date of the paper.

Judge Neilson—That paper was identified by a certain number, and if that is put down now it will answer the purpose.

Mr. Beach—I presume that that is so.

Mr. Morris—The card is in evidence; it was published in the *Eagle* of that day—in the 2 o'clock edition. That is the evidence.

Judge Neilson—And its number, when referred to, identifies the paper.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir; but I do not wish to be understood as acceding to the proposition of the counsel. I shall certainly claim that the whole of that article is in evidence.

Mr. Beach—The editorial contents in the *Eagle* in evidence?

Mr. Shearman—I shall so claim. They were put in for the purpose of proving the time when this card was received. It is proved by the contents of the paper, and by the contents of this article.

Mr. Beach—We do not propose to be caught by any such trap as that. I understand the gentleman now to say that he insists upon the editorial portion of this paper, containing this card, shall be considered in evidence, and as such legitimately to be used by him. They are the declarations of the editor in that article, to show at what time the card was published.

Judge Neilson—We should not so receive it; but evidence as to the time of the publication of the paper, and the slip which this witness cut out as showing the date may be taken. The sentiments of the editor, as expressed in an editorial, would not, of course, be competent.

Mr. Beach—But the gentleman insists that the sentiments, the editorials, shall be considered in evidence.

Judge Neilson—I have great confidence in the *Eagle*, but still we could not take the editorial comments.

Mr. Morris—We have not great confidence in it, if your Honor please.

Judge Neilson—We could not take the editorials if you had.

Mr. Shearman—I do not offer this particular piece of paper in evidence now for anything that it contains, except as an identification of the time. For that purpose, I suppose, it is already in. It is now offered for the purpose of marking it and fixing its identity with the paper already in evidence.

Judge Neilson—The question being merely the question of time?

Mr. Shearman—That is all, so far as this paper is concerned. I do not offer it now for any other purpose.

Mr. Beach—This slip contains nothing except the declarations of the editor in the editorial portion of the paper.

Judge Neilson—Those we do not take; we take it simply as fixing the date.

Mr. Shearman—That is all that I offer it for—simply for the purpose of fixing the time when Mr. Cleveland purchased it, by a comparison with another paper.

Judge Neilson—It is the same as if Mr. Cleveland referred to any other incident or thing occurring that afternoon.

Mr. Beach—There is on this slip an indorsement in the handwriting of the witness, as he says, of "June 2, 1873." There is a card in it relating to Henry Ward Beecher. So far as those two items of proof are concerned, we do not object to this article. We do object to the remainder of it.

Mr. Morris—Had we better not have this question definitely settled now? The counsel says that is all that he claims now. Are we to understand that that editorial is in evidence, and that the paper is also in?

Judge Neilson—Neither is in except as they help the witness to fix the time.

Mr. Beach—I trust that your Honor will not permit the editorial on that slip of paper to be marked and put in evidence so as to become a part of the record and be published as a portion of the evidence in this case.

Mr. Shearman—This particular slip is not to be so used. As to the other matter, that is passed, and there is no use of discussing it while Mr. Cleveland is on the stand. [The slip is marked Exhibit D, 135.]

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Can you say when you next saw Mr. Beecher after this Monday, June 2, 1873? A.—The next week, on Friday evening, at the prayer-meeting.

Q.—Did you spend all of that week, beginning with the 2d of June, in New-York and Brooklyn? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you in the habit at that time of seeing Mr. Beecher frequently and intimately? A.—I saw him frequently.

Q.—Were you on intimate terms with Mr. Beecher? A.—I was.

Q.—But you did not, during that week, beginning on the 2d of June, see him, after that Monday? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you attend Plymouth Church on the Sunday following the 2d of June? A.—I did.

Q.—Can you tell who preached there on that day? A.—Rev. William H. H. Murray, of Boston.

Q.—And Mr. Beecher was not in church at all? A.—He was not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you address any papers or letters to Mr. Beecher, in care of Bigelow & Kennard, during that week? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was the *Christian Union* office at that time? A.—No. 27 Park place, New-York City, at the corner of Church street.

Q.—Where did Mr. Beecher reside at that time. A.—No. 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Q.—Do you recollect the publication of a card, signed by Mr. Beecher, on the 30th of June, 1873? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you have any interview with Mr. Beecher in respect to that card prior to its publication? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did that interview occur? A.—In the house of Moses S. Beach, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; I forget the number.

Q.—When did that interview occur? A.—On the morning of the 25th of June.

Q.—Do you know who suggested the preparation or publication of a card like that to Mr. Beecher at that time? A.—I know that I did.

Q.—About what time in the day was that? A.—About 9:30 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of June, 1873.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher do after you made that suggestion? A.—He went into Mr. Beach's library.

Q.—As you went out of the house did you meet any person? A.—I did.

Q.—Who was it? A.—Edward L. Ford, of J. B. Ford & Co.

Q.—Was he going into Mr. Beach's house? A.—He was.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Morris—You were examined at your house a week ago in this case? A.—I was, partially.

Q.—You were wholly examined so far the direct examination was concerned, were you not? A.—I suppose I was.

Q.—The counsel for the defendant had completed their examination, and the cross-examination was commenced? A.—As I understood it.

Q.—Your attention was called at that time, was it not, to the time of day that Mr. Beecher called at the office of the *Christian Union*? A.—It was.

Q.—And what did you state? A.—That my interview with him was between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Q.—And did you state it in your testimony then as you have here? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Have you since you gave your testimony there read it over? A.—I have not.

Q.—Has it been read over to you? A.—It has not.

Q.—Are you quite sure that you gave that interview of the time that you saw Mr. Beecher there, as you have given it to-day? A.—I am.

Q.—Let me read this question to you and see if this question was asked, and the answer following was given by you:

> "Please state the time of day when he came and when he left, as nearly as you can? A.—I should say that the interview we had on that day was between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning."

Did you make that answer to the question that I have read, in just the precise language that I have read it? A.—I cannot recollect that.

Q.—I will read it again [counsel again reads the question and answer]—Did you not make that precise answer? A.—I will accept that answer. I do not recollect whether I made it.

Q.—About how long does it take to go from Mr. Beecher's house to the office of the *Christian Union*—or to where the office was at that time? A.—That depends entirely upon the boats; from twenty to forty minutes.

Q.—You were questioned by the counsel with reference to that, were you not? A.—I was.

Q.—And how did you state the time then? A.—I said twenty minutes, more or less, or more, depending upon the boats, I think.

Q.—How do you state it now? A.—I say from twenty to forty minutes, depending upon the boats.

Q.—Did you not then say from fifteen to twenty minutes? A.—I think I did not.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—If I did, I desire to make the correction.

Q.—You had been frequently from Mr. Beecher's to the *Christian Union* office? A.—I had.

Q.—And was quite familiar with the time that it took? A.—I never measured the time.

Q.—In answer to a question put by the counsel, as to how long it would take, did you make this answer:

> "Well, I think on the average time you could go from his house to his office in twenty minutes; sometimes shorter."

A.—If I said that I desire to make the correction.

Mr. Beach—Read the question and answer.

Mr. Morris (reading:)

> "Q.—Just describe the trip which you make to get from his house to his office? A.—Well, I think on the average time you could go from his house to the office in twenty minutes, sometimes shorter and sometimes longer, depending on the boats."

Witness—If shorter it was a mis-report.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you did not give that answer in these precise words that I have read? A.—I mean to say that if I said fifteen minutes I desire to correct the answer.

Q.—No, no; "sometimes twenty minutes, sometimes shorter;" did you use that language? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Mr. Beach—Well, Mr. Shearman says that he stated that.

Mr. Shearman—Oh, yes, he did.

Mr. Beach—Well, he wants to correct it now.

Witness—I desire simply to say that what I meant to say was this, twenty minutes or longer depending on the boats.

Q.—You were asked also on that examination with reference to the time you saw Mr. Beecher there this question, was you not:

> "I will ask you if you are absolutely certain that this interview which you mention occurred upon the 2d of June between 11 and 12 o'clock?"

Do you recollect that question being put to you? A.—I do.

Q.—And what was your answer? [Reading, "I think so."] Was that the answer made by you? A.—I don't deny it.

Q.—And that was all that was said by you on that examination upon the subject, was it? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Where were you residing at the time, Mr. Cleveland? A.—At the Mansion House.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH FRANK CARPENTER.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Carpenter? A.—I do.

Q.—When did you make his acquaintance? A.—On Sunday, 25th May, 1873.

Q.—And where? A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—And where did you make his acquaintance? A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—That was on a Sunday, I believe? A.—That was on a Sunday afternoon.

Q.—And how came you to go to New-York to see him? A.—I went at the request of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—And how did you go—what conveyance? A.—A horse and carriage.

Q.—With whom? A.—Mr. Beecher.

Q.—What time in the afternoon was that? A.—Three or 4 o'clock that I left in Brooklyn.

Q.—Were you requested to bring Mr. Carpenter to Brooklyn, if you could find him? A.—I was.

Q.—And where were you to bring him? A.—To Mr. Moulton's.

Q.—And did you take him to Mr. Moulton's? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you leave him there? A.—I did not.

Q.—Where did you leave him? A.—I don't recollect; he left the carriage after I left Mr. Moulton's, but where I can't say.

Q.—Do you know the object of Mr. Carpenter's being brought to Brooklyn on the 25th of May, 1873? A.—I do.

Q.—What was the purpose of bringing him there?

Mr. Shearman—I object to that, your Honor? Mr. Beecher is not shown to have been connected with it in any way.

Mr. Morris—Oh, yes; Mr. Beecher sent him.

Mr. Shearman—Whose object? Mr. Beecher's object? Mr. Carpenter's object, or Mr. Moulton's object?

The Court—That should appear.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher express to you any reason or state to you any reason why he wanted Mr. Carpenter? A.—He did.

Q.—And what was it? A.—To have him go and see Mr. Bowen with some other gentlemen.

Q.—And for what purpose did he want him to go and see Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Shearman—We object to that, of course. Let him ask what Mr. Beecher expressed or said to him.

The Court—I think that is implied in the question. For what purpose he went there—it implies that he declared it.

Mr. Morris—Repeat the question, Mr. Stenographer.

The Stenographer (reading)—"And for what purpose did he want him to go and see Bowen?"

Mr. Shearman—I object to that; it does not identify Mr. Beecher with it; the question could be very easily modified so as to be admissible.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher state to you why he wanted Mr. Carpenter to see Mr. Bowen? A.—He did.

Q.—Why did he want him to see Mr. Bowen; for what purpose? A.—In relation to the stories that he had heard that Mr. Bowen was reporting or reviving.

Q.—Give Mr. Beecher's language as near as you can. A.—That is the substance of it, as near as I can give it.

Mr. Evarts—What date was that?

Mr. Morris—The 25th of May, 1873.

Q.—Give Mr. Beecher's language, what he said, upon that subject, as near as you can? A.—That is as near as I can give it.

Q.—Just repeat that again, please; just repeat what Mr. Beecher said on the subject again. A.—That he desired Mr. Carpenter to go to Mr. Bowen, with some other gentlemen, and confer with him in regard to some reports that he had heard from Mr. Bowen. That is the substance of it.

Q.—With reference to Mr. Beecher? A.—With reference to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did he say what these reports were? A.—He did not.

Q.—Was anything said about the covenant—the tripartite covenant? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Between you and Mr. Carpenter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was said between you and Mr. Carpenter?

Mr. Shearman—One moment. I don't think this is competent; it is too far from the subject.

Mr. Morris—It has relation to—

Mr. Shearman—It does not connect Mr. Beecher with it; it does not appear that he instructed Mr. Cleveland to have any conversation with him. There is nothing certainly about that tripartite covenant, and it only appears that he sent him to bring Mr. Carpenter over to see Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Morris—I propose to show the purpose for which he was sent, and it will appear, I think, by the examination of this witness, that he was sent over by Mr. Beecher to bring Mr. Carpenter here to go and see Mr. Bowen, in company with Mr. Claflin and Mr. Moulton, and that if Mr. Bowen still continued to repeat the stories or adhered to them, that then the covenant was to be published, and that that was the object Mr. Beecher had in view in sending Mr. Cleveland over after Mr. Carpenter on that Sunday.

Mr. Shearman—Very well.

Mr. Morris—Now I submit that we have a right to show the object of Mr. Carpenter's being sent for, and the purpose of his interview with Mr. Bowen.

The Court—Well, you have laid the foundation for that, as far as that goes.

Mr. Morris—Does your Honor hold the conversation admissible?

The Court—I don't think you have laid the foundation for any conversation between the witness and Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Morris—I propose to show the fact that I have stated by the witness, and I can only show it by successive steps. I can't do it at once.

The Court—Do you purpose to bring it home to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Well, go on, then.

Q.—Now, Mr. Cleveland, what was said upon the subject of the publication of that covenant between you and Mr. Carpenter at that time? A.—I don't recall the words; my best recollection is that I said to Mr. Carpenter that if it should be true that Mr. Bowen was reviving the stories—the old stories that had been reported against Mr. Beecher—that the covenant would be published.

WHAT WERE THE STORIES REFERRED TO.

Q.—Now, what stories were you referring to? A.—The stories that had been settled by the covenant.

Q.—What were they? A.—I don't recollect that, Sir.

Q.—You had never heard what they were? A.—I had heard, in general terms, this scandal.

Q.—What were they in general terms? A.—This scandal.

Q.—What scandal? A.—The whole scandal.

Q.—What do you mean by the whole scandal, or was there more than this scandal? A.—Well, that is simply the reports that had been circulated.

Q.—Reports of what? A.—Reports affecting the character of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—In what respect? A.—Any.

A.—And is that as definite an answer as you can make upon the subject? A.—That is as definite as I can give.

Q.—You have no idea as to any particular scandal that was included in the matter? A.—I did not know at that time what the particulars of the scandal were.

Q.—Had never heard? A.—I had not.

Q.—And had no idea? A.—I had no idea of the details.

Q.—And you entered into a conversation with Mr. Carpenter upon the scandal against Mr. Beecher without having any knowledge whatever of what the scandal consisted? A.—I knew that there had been a settlement by the covenant and that it had been violated by Mr. Bowen.

Q.—What had been settled? A.—All the matters between Mr. —

Q.—What were all the matters?

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Between whom?

Witness—Any matters of difference between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Tilton, as I understood it.

Q.—What matters? A.—That is all I can say.

Q.—Do you mean to say, now, Mr. Cleveland, that you have no idea as to what these scandals were? A.—I mean to say—

Mr. Evarts—He means to say he has no idea now, but he had at the time of that conversation.

Q.—Had you, at that conversation that I am talking about—that period—when you were conversing with Carpenter in reference to these scandals that had been settled by the covenant—had you any idea what the scandals were? A.—I did not in detail.

Q.—Well, in general? A.—I did not in general, except that they affected the character of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—In what respect? A.—His moral character.

Q.—How? A.—By doing—

Q.—How was he involved—his moral character—how was his moral character involved? A.—As any man's would be who had slanders in circulation about him.

Q.—I want to find out what those slanders were? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—And you had no idea at that time, when you were conversing about them? A.—I had the idea that slanders were in circulation about Mr. Beecher.

Q.—You had been acquainted with Mr. Beecher how many years? A.—Fifteen.

Q.—And you had been on intimate terms with him? A.—I had for some years.

Q.—Very intimate terms—had you not considered yourself so? A.—I was on intimate terms with him.

Q.—A visitor at his house? A.—I was.

Q.—And was then connected—then the publisher of the *Christian Union*? A.—I was.

Q.—Of which paper he was editor? A.—He was.

Q.—And you used to come in contact with him very frequently? A.—I did.

Q.—And used to converse with him about matters? A.—About matters, yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with him in regard to any of these slanders? A.—Not a word in detail.

Q.—In general? A.—Not in general, except on one occasion.

Q.—When was that? A.—The 1st day of November, 1872.

Q.—The 1st day of November? A.—1872.

Q.—1872, and what scandals did you talk about then? A.—The Woodhull publication.

The Court—Well, beyond that you barely knew that Mr. Bowen was understood to have circulated some kind of scandal unfavorable to Mr. Beecher, is that it? A.—I simply knew that there were reports in the air affecting the moral character of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Morris—Ascribed to Mr. Bowen? A.—Ascribed to Mr. Bowen, and in April, 1872, their matters were settled by that covenant.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Morris—And then you were referring to the scandals that Mr. Bowen—that you understood Mr. Bowen had circulated against Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not understand your question.

Q.—Then you were referring in your conversation with Mr. Carpenter to the scandals that you had understood Mr. Bowen had circulated against Mr. Beecher? A.—That is what I referred to.

Q.—And were the names of any ladies connected with those scandals—I do not ask for their names—but did you understand them as referring to Mr. Beecher's relations—immoral relations with women? A.—I did not.

Q.—Well, they affected his moral character in what respect? A.—I understood you to ask if they related to particular questions.

Q.—No; my question was whether you understood these scandals that Mr. Bowen had circulated related to Mr. Beecher's intercourse with women? A.—They did.

Q.—Immoral intercourse? A.—They did.

Q.—You were not present at that interview? A.—I was not.

Q.—The covenant was published shortly after that, was it not? A.—It was.

Q.—On the 30th? A.—On the 30th May.

Q.—On the 30th May. Do you know what it was published from? A.—It was published from a manuscript in the hand of Samuel Wilkeson.

Q.—Scandals that Mr. Bowen had circulated against Mr. Beecher, I understand you to say, had never been the subject of conversation between you and Mr. Beecher prior to that time? A.—They had not at that time.

Q.—Had not at that time—never had been referred to? A.—Not except in general terms.

Q.—Well, state how they were referred to in general terms between you and Mr. Beecher. A.—I understood from Mr. Beecher that Mr

Bowen had circulated false reports relating to his moral character.

Q.—Was that all that was ever said on the subject? A.—That is all, in substance.

Q.—Prior to the publication of that covenant did you have an interview with Mr. Carpenter at the office of the *Christian Union*? A.—Quite likely, Sir; I do not recall it.

Q.—Do you recollect of showing him a copy of the covenant in manuscript at the office of the *Christian Union* on the 29th May?

Mr. Shearman—We object to this unless it is brought home to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—We might take that simple fact; I do not know.

The Witness—I do not recall that occurrence.

TAKING THE COVENANT TO THE TIMES OFFICE.

Mr. Morris—Did you take the covenant to the office of THE TIMES for the purpose of having it published on the evening of the 29th?

Mr. Shearman—I object to it.

The Court—We will take it; it shows the attitude of the witness.

Mr. Shearman—Oh, for that purpose.

The Witness—I do not think I did; if my latest and best recollection is right, in the evening.

Mr. Morris—You were at the office of THE TIMES? A.—Not, I think, in the evening.

Q.—Did not you testify at your house that you went to the office in the evening in company with either Mr. Howard or Mr. Ford? A.—I testified that possibly I did; I had a faint recollection of that.

Q.—Did not you testify positively that you did? A.—I do not recollect that I testified positively that I did; my latest recollection is that I went to THE TIMES office in the middle of the day on the 29th of May.

Q.—Very well. You think it was about the middle of the day? A.—Some time in the day.

Q.—Was it before or after 12 o'clock, do you think? A.—I cannot recall.

Q.—You cannot recall that fact? A.—No.

Q.—Who did you go with to the office at that time? A.—I went alone.

Q.—You went alone? A.—I did.

Q.—Was it in connection with the publication of the covenant that you went? A.—The publication of the covenant was my occasion for going.

Q.—Was it in connection with the publication of the covenant that you went to the office of THE TIMES? A.—That was the occasion of my going.

Q.—During the middle of the day?

Mr. Shearman—He says that is the occasion of his going.

Mr. Morris—Did you take the covenant with you then? A.—I did.

Q.—And did you deliver it to the editor for the purpose of publication? A.—I did not, in that sense.

Q.—Did you deliver it to him in any sense? A.—I showed it to him; I left it with him.

Q.—You showed it to him and left it with him? A.—I did.

Q.—And why did you leave it with him? A.—Because I wanted to make an explanation to him in regard to his misunderstanding of an allusion in one of Mr. Beecher's sermons to the disclosure of the Tweed Ring, under which I knew he was laboring, and I took that occasion to have an interview with Mr. Jones.

Q.—And was that subject explained in the covenant? A.—That subject was explained in the interview.

Q.—Oh, well, was the interview with Mr. Jones? A.—It was.

Q.—And you left the covenant with him for the purpose of explaining an allusion in one of Mr. Beecher's sermons concerning the Tweed Ring? A.—I said to Mr. Jones—

Q.—No, no—answer that question. Was that the object of leaving it? A.—The object of going there—

Q.—No, no. A.—State your question.

Mr. Tracy—He is answering the question.

Mr. Morris—No, he is not.

Mr. Tracy—I submit he is.

Mr. Morris—Was, or was not, your object in leaving the covenant with Mr. Jones that it might explain the allusion in Mr. Beecher's sermon concerning the Tweed Ring—was that the object in leaving it—yes, or no?

Mr. Shearman—I submit that he is not obliged to answer yes or no.

Mr. Morris—He can explain afterward. I submit that I am entitled to an answer.

The Court (to the witness)—Give us the best answer you can.

The Witness—I cannot answer yes or no.

Mr. Morris—It is a very simple question.

The Court (to the witness)—Give us the best answer you can in any form.

Mr. Morris—I submit I am entitled to a direct answer to that.

The Court—You are entitled to an affirmative or negative answer.

Mr. Morris—That I ask—

The Court—But the exact terms of the answer is left to the witness.

Mr. Morris—Did you or did you not leave the covenant with Mr. Jones in order that it might explain to him this allusion that you have referred to in Mr. Beecher's sermon concerning the Tweed Ring? A.—Not in that sense at all.

Q.—Very well, that answers it; then why did you leave it with him? A.—I made—I knew that the covenant was going from Sam Wilkeson that night to all the New-York papers of the next morning, and I knew that THE NEW-YORK TIMES was laboring under a misapprehension in regard to one of Mr. Beecher's sermons, in which he alluded to the Tweed Ring, and I went with that in my hand to say to Mr. Jones—

Q.—I do not care about that. A.—I ask the chance to make an explanation.

The Court—One moment—

Mr. Morris—I am asking him why he left the covenant—

The Court—One moment—

Mr. Morris—And I am asking him why he wanted to explain that to Mr. Jones.

Mr. Shearman—The witness is giving an explanation, which he has a right to do.

The Court—One moment; without giving the conversation you had with the editor, you can say whether it was for that purpose—for the purpose of explaining—that is enough.

The Witness—I made that the means of an interview with Mr. Jones to make the explanation in regard to that covenant.

WHY DID HE LEAVE THE COVENANT WITH MR. JONES.

Mr. Morris—I want an answer to my question. Why did you leave the covenant with Mr. Jones? A.—Because I wanted to say to him that now there was going to be a newspaper war, and we desired that Mr. Beecher should have unprejudiced treatment at the hands of the press.

Q.—Very well. That don't yet answer my question. For what purpose did you leave the covenant with Mr. Jones? A.—I did not leave the covenant with him for any purpose; I took it with me as a means for communication with Mr. Jones.

Q.—Oh, you took the covenant as an excuse to have an interview with Mr. Jones? A.—That is it exactly.

Q.—Had you ever seen Mr. Jones before? A.—I had seen him.

Q.—And acquainted with him? A.—I was not.

Q.—Had you ever had any conversation with him? A.—Never a word.

Q.—But you thought that you could not have this interview with Mr. Jones without taking the covenant with you? How did you introduce that conversation? A.—Oh, I do not recollect that.

Q.—Now, was your sole object in taking that covenant there the excuse that you wanted to have an interview with Mr. Jones? A.—The sole object.

Q.—The sole object? A.—The sole object.

Q.—And when you got through with your interview, you left the covenant with him? A.—I presume I did; I do not recollect taking it away; I think I did.

Q.—Have you any doubt upon that subject? A.—I do not recollect anything about it.

Q.—Did not you say a while ago that you left it with him? A.—I think I did; but that was a matter of no kind of consequence, at the end of the interview; all the papers of the next morning would have had it, without any regard to Mr. Jones or myself.

Q.—That is not the question. You had no idea that it would be published in THE TIMES? —I knew it would, whether I took it or left it.

Q.—You knew it would? A.—I knew it would be.

Q.—Now, Mr. Cleveland, did not you testify at your house positively that you did not take that covenant to Mr. Jones, the editor of THE TIMES? A.—I do not recollect that I did; if I did, I desire to correct it; I had no head then, and have not more than half a one to-day.

Q.—Well, if you did so testify, it was not correct, was it? A.—If I testified differently from my testimony to-day I desire to correct it.

Q.—Well, did you see Mr. Jones again that day? A.—I do not think I did, Sir.

Q.—Now, did not you say to Mr. Jones, when you took him that covenant, that Mr. Beecher wanted it published? A.—I did not.

Q.—Your recollection is—your head is perfectly good upon that point, is it? A.—I think it is.

THE OBJECT OF GOING TO THE TIMES OFFICE IN THE EVENING.

Q.—I want to call the witness' attention to a specific portion of the testimony. Now, did you not testify, Mr. Cleveland, that you went to the office of THE TIMES in the evening with Mr. Ford or Mr. Howard? A.—I did not positively.

Q.—And did not you state that the object of going to the office was to read the proofs? A.—I testified that if I went that evening I unquestionably went with either Mr. Ford or Mr. Howard, but I did not testify that I did go, if my memory serves me now.

Q.—Now, reflect upon that a moment, Mr. Cleveland. Did not you state that you went there in the evening with either of these gentlemen, and that the purpose of going was to read the proofs, so that it might appear correctly in the paper the next morning? A.—I testified that I had a partial recollection of going in the evening with one of the gentlemen named, who went to read the proofs. I could not recollect distinctly that I did, and I would not swear that I did not, and won't now.

Q.—You have no present recollection upon that subject now, have you? A.—I do not recall it.

Q.—Did not you say to Mr. Carpenter, on the 29th, that if he would look in the papers in the morning he would see the biggest sensation since the war? A.—Possibly; I do not recall it.

Q.—On your former examination at your house, did you say anything about wanting to explain going to Mr. Jones, for the reason that you wanted to explain to him the expression in Mr. Beecher's sermon concerning the Tweed Ring? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Well, that was the circumstance of the visit to Mr. Jones that you recollected distinctly, was it? A.—I did not testify at my house positively that I went to Mr. Jones' that day.

Q.—You were asked, Mr. Cleveland, were you not, whether you went to Mr. Jones' office—the office of THE TIMES—with the covenant, and did you not say that you did not? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Very well, now? A.—I may be mistaken.

Q.—Now, when you were asked about going to the office of THE TIMES with the covenant, which interview was most distinctly in your mind, the one during the middle of the day, when you went to explain that circumstance to Mr. Jones, or the one in the evening, of which you now have a faint and shadowy recollection? A.—Neither was distinct.

Q.—Neither was distinct? A.—Neither.

Q.—Is either distinct now? A.—Yes, Sir; perfectly.

Q.—You have recalled it since? A.—I have verified what I state.

THE INTERVIEW WITH FRANK CARPENTER.

Q.—Do you recollect the interview that I have called your attention to at your house with Mr. Carpenter—at your office, I should say? A.—The 29th of May?

Q.—The 29th? A.—I can make no better recollection of that than when you were at my house.

Q.—You recollect of Mr. Carpenter's having an interview with you at your office? A.—I do not recollect that.

Q.—At no time? A.—Oh, a great many times—scores of them.

Q.—Well, during the Spring of '74—'73 I should say? A.—Not in the Spring, for I did not see him till the 25th of May.

Q.—That's Spring, is not it? A.—Very well; that is the first time I saw him.

Q.—Now, following that, you met him at your office? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you next meet him at your office? A.—I have no kind of idea.

Q.—Do you recollect the subject of the interview? A.—I do not.

Q.—Or of any of the interviews? A.—The subject of most of the interviews.

Q.—What time of day did you see him at your office, after the 25th, when he came there? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—You have seen him a number of times? A.—A great many.

Q.—A great many times; can you state the hour of the day on either occasion? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Whether it was in the forenoon or the afternoon? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Now, let me—see if you recollect giving this testimony in answer to a question put by Judge Neilson:

> "On the occasion, just prior to the publication that you went, what was the object of the visit?"

That is the visit to the office of THE TIMES; and did you not make this answer?

> "My recollection of that is that the gentleman that I went with went to read proof, and see that the publication of the covenant the next morning was correct—that it accorded with the original document."

A.—I think I did.

Q.—Is that true? A.—It is true as my recollection was then, and is to-day; if I went in the evening I went under those—

Q.—Not if? A.—I do not recollect if I went.

Q.—Do you recollect it without the "if?" A.—I do not recollect going in the evening.

Q.—You have forgotten it since you testified at your house? A.—If I swore positively that I went in the evening—

Mr. Shearman—You did not; it is a mistake if the gentleman says so.

Mr. Morris—Well, it is a mistake. You were examined by Mr. Shearman and Mr. Hill at considerable length, were you not, at your house? A.—I was examined by them.

Q.—At considerable length? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How long were you in giving your direct testimony in answer to the questions by Mr. Hill and Mr. Shearman? A.—An hour, possibly, or more.

Q.—An hour; reflect a moment? A.—I do not recollect it at all; I attended to the examination; that is all I recollect about it; hardly that.

Y.—You have not seen the examination since? A.—I have not, to read it.

CONVERSING WITH COUNSEL.

Q.—Forty-seven pages—have you conversed with counsel, or either of them, since you were examined at your house? A.—I have.

Q.—With reference to your testimony? A.—Not in details.

Q.—With reference to your testimony? A.—Not in details.

Q.—With reference to your testimony? A.—Yes.

Q.—Yes; and when did you have that conversation with them? A.—I have had two or three.

Q.—Two or three? A.—The last was yesterday morning, I think.

Q.—And when was the first since your examination? A.—I have been in the country until the last of last week.

Q.—That is not an answer to my question? A.—I have not had any conversation with them until my return.

Q.—When did you return? A.—Thursday night of last week.

Q.—And since that time, how many times have you conversed with either of the counsel? A.—I think four or five times.

Q.—Four or five times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And with reference to your testimony? A.—With reference to my coming here.

Q.—With reference to your testimony? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And with reference to the testimony that you had given at your house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But as to the testimony that you should give here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they state any reasons to you for omitting the topics that they examined you upon at your house? A.—They did.

Q.—Was the time of the day at which you saw Mr. Beecher the subject of conversation between you and your counsel? A.—No, Sir.

HE DID NOT TAKE THE COVENANT TO MR. JONES WITH A REQUEST FROM MR. BEECHER TO PUBLISH IT.

Q.—Let me read a little further. See if this question was put to you:

> "Now, just reflect a moment. Did you not yourself take the covenant, in manuscript, to Mr. Jones on that night, and say to Mr. Jones that it was Mr. Beecher's wish that it be published? A.—I did not."

Did you make that answer to that question? A.—Will you read the question again?

Question repeated.

A.—I affirm it now.

Q.—And it was technically correct, because you had taken the covenant in the afternoon, or in the middle of the day, and not at night? A.—I had.

Q.—And when you made that answer, did you recollect the fact that you had taken it in the middle of the day?

Mr. Shearman—I object to the question as put—as to whether that was technically correct, and omitting the particular passage.

Mr. Morris—He answered that it was.

Mr. Shearman—You interrupted him.

Judge Neilson—Do you wish to add anything more Mr. Cleveland?

Mr. Cleveland—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Then add what you wish.

Mr. Cleveland—Will the counsel put the question again?

Mr. Morris—I will put another question. I have got an answer to that.

Mr. Shearman—The question was this—was it technically correct to say that you took the manuscript to Mr. Jones, and said to him that it was Mr. Beecher's wish that it be published?

Mr. Morris—No; it was whether it was technically correct because he had taken it during the middle of the day; and he answered that question.

Mr. Cleveland—I desire to say that I never took the covenant to Mr. Jones with a request from Mr. Beecher to publish it.

Q.—You had already testified prior to that, that you did not take the covenant there at all? A.—I did not testify that I did not positively, I think; if I did I was mistaken, for I have since ascertained that I did take it.

Q.—Did you recollect, when I was asking you this question, that you had taken it during the day? A.—I did not.

Q.—The circumstance that you had taken it as an excuse to have an interview with Mr. Jones concerning Mr. Beecher's sermon referring to the Ring had entirely escaped your recollection, had it? A.—It had.

Q.—Have you seen Mr. Jones since? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you know whether he has been seen upon the subject? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did not Mr. Jones object to publishing the covenant? A.—I do not think he did.

Q.—And did you not say to him that it was Mr. Beecher's wish that it be published? A.—I did not.

Q.—Anything to that effect? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you give this testimony in answer to the question that I will read?

> "Did you take with you and deliver to Mr. Jones, the night of the 29th May, at THE TIMES office, a copy of the covenant for publication? A.—I do not recollect that I did. My impression is that I went with Mr. Howard—John Howard, and Mr. E. L. Ford. He took it."

Q.—Did you give that testimony? A.—I presume so, if it is there. I will give it now.

Q.—Do you state now, positively, that you had no conversation with Mr. Jones in regard to the publication of that document? A.—I state that I did have a conversation in regard to the publication of that document.

Q.—In the middle of the day? A.—In the middle of the day, if that was the time that I saw him there during that interview.

Q.—In regard to publishing it in THE TIMES? A.—In regard to the publication.

Q.—In THE TIMES? A.—In THE TIMES.

Q.—You did not leave it for publication, did you? A.—I did not leave it for publication.

Q.—At that interview did Mr. Jones make any objection to publishing it? A.—I cannot recollect that he did.

Q.—Just reflect for a moment. Did he not object to publishing it? A.—I do not recollect that he did.

THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT TO THE TIMES OFFICE IN THE EVENING.

Q.—Was not the object of the visit to THE TIMES office in the evening for the purpose of inducing Mr. Jones to publish it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If you went there with these gentlemen to read the proofs, did you see them that night? A.—I do not know that I went there.

Q.—Did you see any proofs there that night? A.—I do not recollect that I did.

Q.—Will you say that you did not? A.—I will not.

Q.—Will you say that you did not say to Mr. Jones that Mr. Beecher wanted the covenant published? A.—I will.

Mr. Shearman—We have had that about fourteen times, and we ought not to have it any more.

Mr. Morris—Mark it fifteen then, and stop. Have you any recollection of the conversation that occurred at the office in the evening? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you recollect how long you were at the office? A.—When?

Q.—In the evening. A.—I do not recollect of being in the office.

Q.—What is your present impression upon that point? A.—I have no distinct recollection about that evening. I have a partial recollection that I went over with one of the gentlemen named, but it is not distinct in my mind.

Q.—Your recollection, then, upon that subject was more clear when you testified at your house than it now is?

Mr. Shearman—That has been asked about twenty times. We have tried to be patient; and if I thought that the twentieth time would be the last time the question would be asked I would not object.

Mr. Morris—I promise you it shall be.

Mr. Shearman—It probably will be asked 500 times.

Mr. Morris—I will limit it to the number you suggest. Was your recollection when you testified at your house upon that subject more clear than it now is? A.—I do not think it was.

Q.—Then what did you mean by this, "My recollection of that is that the gentlemen I went with went to read the proof, and to see that the publication of the covenant the next morning was correct; that it accorded with the original?" You have no such present recollection? A.—I testified this, I think, that I had a partial recollection of going to the office of the newspaper in the evening with one of the gentlemen named, who went to read the proof. I have an indistinct recollection now of going, but it is not clear to my mind.

Q.—But that was the purpose? A.—That was the purpose if I went.

MR. BEECHER SUGGESTING THE NAMES OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Q.—You saw Mr. Beecher on the 25th of June? A.—I did.

Q.—In 1873? A.—1873.

Q.—You saw him again on the 26th of June, I believe; 1874, was it not? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you see him on that day first? A.—I saw him at his house; first I saw him on the horse cars coming down Beekman street.

Q.—What time in the day was that? A.—About 4 o'clock, I think.

Q.—In the afternoon? A.—In the afternoon.

Q.—And what time did you see him after that at his house? A.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Q.—Did you go right over? A.—I went over about 5.

Q.—Did you go to his house? A.—I did.

Q.—In consequence of any invitation? A.—In consequence of an invitation.

Q.—What is that? A.—Yes, Sir, what I understood to be an invitation.

Q.—In the afternoon of the 26th of June Mr. Beecher suggested the names of certain gentlemen, did he not, upon whom he intended to call to investigate the charges contained in the Bacon letter? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he name you as one of these persons? A.—He did.

Q.—You were asked that question when you were examined at your house, were you not? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You don't remember that?

Mr. Shearman—Now, if your Honor please, I have submitted to a great many questions being asked this witness in this indefinite manner, and I now insist that the papers referred to should be read from.

Mr. Morris—I will now refer to them.

Mr. Shearman—He should do that.

The Court—I think the counsel will turn to the question and answer.

Mr. Morris—I will do that—I will do that.

Q.—Well, while I am looking for this, Mr. Cleveland, will you state the names of the gentlemen that he did suggest there in the afternoon? A.—He named seven or eight, Sir.

Mr. Morris—Well, that does not hardly answer my question.

Witness—He named Henry W. Sage, he named Horace B. Claflin, he named, in fact, all the members of the Investigating Committee but one, I think.

Q.—State what names he named? A.—The members of the committee all but one.

Q.—Give us the names of the persons he named in the afternoon? A.—All the names of the committee, Mr. Belcher, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Which Mr. Shearman? A.—Mr. Thomas G. Shearman.

Q.—One of the counsel here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, have you named all now? A.—That is as I recollect it.

Q.—You say that Mr. Beecher suggested your name? A.—I think he did; that is my recollection.

Q.—Any doubt about it? A.—Well, I have a great doubt about anything I said when I was on my back.

Q.—Well, you can say it now. You are not on your back now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What do you say about it now? A.—I simply say that he named seven or eight gentlemen.

Q.—No, no; that is not my question. Did he name you as one of these gentlemen?

Mr. Shearman—He has answered that already.

Mr. Morris—How has he answered it?

Mr. Shearman—He says he did.

Mr. Morris—Well, now I will ask you this question: Can you recollect any name that he suggested?

Mr. Shearman—He has mentioned that already.

Mr. Morris—Oh, one moment; I have not got through yet. I will go back a little further. Were you not asked this question, and did you not make the following answer:

> "Q.—What names did he suggest? A.—I cannot recall.
>
> Q.—Can't you recollect any name that he suggested? A.—I can't state, Sir.
>
> Q.—Did he not suggest you? A.—He did not."

Witness—Then I desire to make a correction.

Mr. Morris—That is not correct. Now, prior to his naming you as one of the members of the committee on the afternoon of June 26, had Mr. Beecher advised with you at all in reference to the subject matter of the investigation? A.—Prior to that afternoon he did not.

Mr. Beach (suggesting)—Did he that afternoon?

Q.—Did he that afternoon? A.—He did.

Q.—Now, are you positive that prior to your meeting him at his house, between 5 and 6 o'clock, he had not advised with you with reference to the subject matter of the investigation at all? A.—I am positive.

Q.—You are positive?

Mr. Shearman—He says he did. If I understand your question, you asked him if he did, and he says he did.

Mr. Beach—He says now that he did not.

Witness—Will you repeat the question, Sir?

Mr. Shearman—You did not answer that question.

Mr. Morris—It is very simple.

Mr. Beach—Don't find fault with Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris—The question is very plain and simple.

Mr. Evarts—Will you allow me to ask you, Mr. Morris, whether you are likely to get through with this witness soon; if not, it is our usual hour of adjournment.

Mr. Morris—Oh, no, Sir; it will take the whole afternoon.

Witness—Will you please finish this question?

The Court—I think it is better to finish this. Repeat the last two questions, and let us have the answers before the recess.

Mr. Morris—Leave it as it is, it is right.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Cleveland evidently misunderstood it.

The Court—Let the stenographer read the last two questions and answers, and let us have this matter finished before the adjournment.

The Stenographer (reading)—"Now, prior to his naming you as one of the members of the committee on the afternoon of June 26, had Mr. Beecher advised with you at all in reference to the subject matter of the investigation? A.—Prior to that afternoon he did not.

Q.—Did he that afternoon? A.—He did.

Q.—And are you positive that prior to your meeting with him at his house between 5 and 6 o'clock he had not advised with you in reference to the subject matter of the investigation at all? A.—I am positive."

Mr. Morris—Well—

The Court—Are these answers satisfactory.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—He says he met him in the cars that afternoon prior to his going to the house.

Mr. Morris—All right. It is time for the recess, and we will take it.

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The Court having reassembled, the cross-examination of Mr. Cleveland was continued as follows:

Q.—Mr. Cleveland, I understand you to say that you saw Mr. Beecher in the afternoon of the 26th of June, about 4 o'clock, and went to his house between 5 and 6; you stated that you went by invitation; will you state how that invitation was given? A.—By a beckoning from a car in Beekman street.

Q.—In which he was riding? A.—In which he was riding.

Q.—And that, you think, was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon? A.—Yes, Sir, as I recollect it.

Q.—And you went to his house in consequence of his having beckoned you? A.—I did.

Q.—Let me call your attention to your former testimony. Speaking of this interview at Mr. Beecher's house, were you not asked this question, "Did you go there—"

Mr. Shearman—What page?

Mr. Morris—Page 90. "Did you go there by invitation? A.—I did not?"—did you so state on your former examination? A.—I do not recollect; I so state now—invitation in language.

Q.—Well, when you made that answer did you mean that you had not been invited by word? A.—I did.

Q.—And you at that time did not regard the beckoning as an invitation as you now regard it? A.—I regarded it as an act of invitation.

Q.—Did you then regard it as an invitation to you to go and see him? A.—An invitation by the act.

Q.—And you said you did not go by invitation? Now let me read a little further:

> "Q.—Had you seen Mr. Beecher that day? A.—I saw him that day.
>
> Q.—Where? A.—At his house.
>
> Q.—Before you went to his house? A.—No, Sir."

Did you so testify previously? A.—I think not.

Mr. Beach—Show him the minutes.

Mr. Morris—Well, look through the minutes and say whether you did or not? A.—I meant by that to say that I had no personal meeting or conversation with Mr. Beecher that day until I met him at his house.

Q.—This question is, had you seen him before you went to his house that day, and you answer "no"—is that true? A.—I never answered in that way.

Q.—Look again and see if you did answer just as it is put there? A.—I simply said in regard to that—

Q.—Did you make the answer just as it is put there in the language I have read? A.—I say this—

Q.—No, Mr. Cleveland; did you answer in the precise language as recorded there by the stenograper—did you? A.—I—

Q.—No—

The Court—Give us your recollection—your recollection—

The Witness—I may have said, "No, Sir."

Mr. Morris—Do you mean to say that you do not recollect whether you did or not?

Mr. Shearman—I do not know whether this can be correctly reported.

Mr. Morris—It is correctly reported.

Mr. Shearman—I do not believe it is; I do not believe this can be a correct report.

Mr. Beach—This is irregular.

Mr. Shearman—What is that?

Mr. Beach—This is irregular.

Mr. Shearman—What is irregular?

Mr. Beach—That you should dispute the stenographer's minutes in our cross-examination.

Mr. Morris—This is a copy of the original testimony made by the official stenographer of this court, and it is correct.

Mr. Shearman—I say it is not.

Mr. Morris—Well, I say it is correct. Now, Mr. Cleveland, is it true that you had not seen Mr. Beecher on the 26th of June before you went to his house between 5 and 6 o'clock? A.—It is not true.

Q.—It is not true? A.—That is not a true answer.

Q.—Very well, we will take that. You have stated, Mr. Cleveland, that on the afternoon at the interview with Mr. Beecher he named the persons who subsequently acted as members of the Investigating Committee, including yourself; now, were any additional names—persons named in the evening by Mr. Beecher when you went there at the prayer-meeting? A.—There were seven or eight names discussed at the interview in the afternoon.

Q.—I am asking you whether—

The Witness—And again in the evening.

The Court—He says "again in the evening."

Mr. Morris—I am asking you whether Mr. Beecher named any persons in the evening who subsequently acted—

Mr. Tracy—He has answered that.

Mr. Morris—How did he answer that?

Mr. Evarts—Seven or eight in the afternoon, and they were discussed again in the evening.

The Court—And they were discussed again in the evening.

Mr. Morris—Do you say there were seven or eight named in the afternoon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—We submit the witness has answered the question. I appeal to the record.

Mr. Morris—Let the record be read.

The Court—He has mentioned several names—whether seven or eight I do not know.

Mr. Evarts—He has said all the persons who were appointed.

THE NAMES SUGGESTED BY MR. BEECHER.

Mr. Morris—I asked him the names of the persons; he has given certain names, but not seven or eight; if there were seven or eight names in the afternoon, I want to know what they were.

Mr. Evarts—This is a pure question of fact. The witness testified that Mr. Beecher named all the persons who were finally on the committee, except one, and then gave two or three other names besides.

Mr. Morris—What of that?

Mr. Evarts—That makes eight.

Mr. Beach—What if it does?

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Morris said it did not.

Mr. Morris—You say he named seven or eight names in the afternoon; we dispute it; I want the names.

Mr. Tracy—We object.

The Court—I do not recollect how many were given.

Mr. Tracy—I appeal to the record.

The Court—It will take a long time to find it.

Mr. Beach—There is another fact stated in regard to a transaction in the evening, and we want to bring them together.

The Court (to the witness)—Can you readily name the persons who were named in the afternoon? A.—If your Honor please, I will make a very short statement of the interview in the afternoon.

Mr. Morris—I am not asking for that.

The Court—Can you state the names of those named in the afternoon readily?

The Witness—The names under discussion?

Mr. Beach—Will you allow me to caution this witness to mention those only whom you remember to have been mentioned in the afternoon.

The Court—Well, in the afternoon—and they were whom?

Mr. Evarts—If you cannot remember them as distinct from those in the evening, say so.

The Witness—My clearer recollection of the interview in that afternoon—clearer than when I was examined on my sick bed—

Mr. Morris—Mr. Cleveland, were you examined on your sick bed?

Mr. Tracy—I submit that the witness be allowed to answer.

The Court—Yes, go on Mr. Cleveland.

The Witness—The names that were suggested by Mr. Beecher that afternoon were Henry W. Sage, Horace B. Claflin, Augustus Storrs, Judge Benedict, Deacon Hawkins, Mr. Garbut; I am not clear about my own; my name was mentioned either in the afternoon or in the evening; my best recollection is that mine came in the evening.

Mr. Morris—Have you not already testified that you were named in the afternoon?

Mr. Evarts—Let him finish his answer.

Mr. Morris—He has got through; have you not already testified—

Mr. Beach—Let him finish his answer.

Mr. Evarts—Let him finish his answer before you ask him that.

Mr. Morris—I understood him to be through.

The Witness—Those were the principal names.

Mr. Morris—No other names? A.—I cannot swear positively; there were some seven or eight or nine names in Mr. Beecher's mind that afternoon.

Q.—Now, have you given the names of all the persons that you gave on your examination before, at your house? A.—I am not sure that I have.

Q.—Now, who were named in the evening by Mr. Beecher? A.—About the same; while the names were discussed in the evening there may have been one or two changes.

Q.—Did he name any other additional names in the evening that had not been named in the afternoon by him? A.—My mind is not clear on that.

Q.—Did not he name Mr. Winslow? A.—Mr. Winslow's name was before the conference in the evening.

Q.—Mr. White—was there a conference in the evening with reference to the names who should be on the committee? A.—That question was discussed in the evening.

Q.—Was there a conference on that subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I understood you that Mr. Beecher had named all the persons himself who acted upon the committee? A.—You understood me—

Mr. Shearman—With one exception.

Mr. Morris—What exception was that? A.—What was the question.

Q.—What person did not Mr. Beecher name who formed a part of that committee? A.—My recollection is that the name of Mr. Winslow was suggested by somebody.

Mr. Shearman—The question is, whose name?

Mr. Morris—Who suggested it? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Now, have not you sworn, Mr. Cleveland, that you suggested no name of that Committee?

Mr. Shearman—Wait a moment; I object to that.

Mr. Morris—I ask the question.

Mr. Shearman—I object to that.

The Court—You must state the question and answer.

Mr. Shearman—I object to it on the ground that you must state the answer—what he has said upon that subject—otherwise, it cannot be made a subject of cross-examination.

Mr. Morris—Is that the only name that was suggested to Mr. Beecher? A.—All the details of the dicussion of names that afternoon—

Mr. Morris—I am not asking about that—is that the only name that was suggested to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Shearman—Do you mean at any time? At the conference in the evening?

The Court—In other words, do you recollect any other name, Mr. Cleveland, that was suggested besides Mr. Winslow's? A.—It is true in fact that all the names were suggested to Mr. Beecher—that is to say, the names were in the minds of other gentlemen interested in that matter—leading names in Plymouth Church and Society, which occurred also to Mr. Beecher when he made up his mind to demand an investigation.

WHO FIRST SUGGESTED THE NAMES.

Q.—Now, I ask you again, who first suggested the names of the gentlemen who acted upon that Investigating Committee, with the exception of Mr. Winslow's name?

Mr. Shearman—I ask that the counsel should let the witness understand whether he is referring to a particular interview or any interview.

Mr. Morris—I am referring to what the question plainly implies; I ask him who first suggested the names of persons who composed that committee with the exception of Mr. Winslow—now, it is a very simple question.

Mr. Shearman—I take it it means at any interview.

Mr. Morris—It means what it says.

The Court—It must have been either the afternoon or the evening. You were really interrogating about the evening.

Mr. Shearman—It means at any interview.

Mr. Morris—Never mind, Mr. Shearman, we will get along. I don't want any assistance from you.

Mr. Shearman—I do not see the object of that.

Mr. Beach—It is made necessary by the last answer of the witness.

Mr. Shearman—This remark of the counsel that it is really made necesary—it is really made necessary by the fact that the counsel first inquired separately about the two interviews, and Mr. Cleveland answers that at the afternoon interview Mr. Beecher suggested names, and that at the evening interview names were suggested to Mr. Beecher. Now he is asked a question as to who first suggested names, and it leaves the matter in doubt in the witness' mind as to whether he is asking about one interview or both.

Mr. Morris—That is not my question. My question is, Mr. Cleveland, who first suggested the names of gentlemen to act upon that committee, with the exception of Mr. Winslow? I don't know that there is any difficulty about that.

Mr. Shearman—They—

Mr. Morris—Only what he means.

Mr. Shearman—I don't propose, if your Honor please—

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—It is a very simple question and can be answered directly.

The Court—You must allow Mr. Shearman, however, to object when he thinks there is occasion to.

Mr. Morris—He can make his objections, but it is not proper that he should be continuing these observations. Now, I ask an answer to that question in that precise form.

The Court—It stands this way: Mr. Cleveland, you think you suggested Mr. Winslow's name; now the question is, who suggested the other names?

The Witness—If your Honor please, in the afternoon interview Mr. Beecher named seven or eight persons in his church and society out of whom he should hope to find a committee that should investigate that whole matter.

Mr. Evarts—Go on.

Q.—Was that the first suggestion as to names? A.—That was the first interview in the afternoon.

Q.—Now, I ask the question again, who first suggested the names of the persons who composed that committee, with the exception of Mr. Winslow?

Mr. Tracy—I submit, your Honor, he has answered that question.

Mr. Morris—He has not.

Mr. Tracy—That is the third time that question has been put to him—

Mr. Morris—And he has not yet answered it.

Mr. Tracy—If the policy of the counsel is to stand here and repeat the same question and get the same answer all day, why let us know that. The witness has distinctly said that the names were suggested by Mr. Beecher on the afternoon of that day; that was the first suggestion that was made.

Mr. Beach—This imputation, Sir, ought not to be permitted to rest upon us. We asked this gentleman who first suggested the names composing the committee, with the exception of Mr. Winslow. Instead of answering that question, he says that Mr. Beecher, in the afternoon, suggested seven or eight names from which he hoped a committee would be formed. That is not an answer to our question, Sir. We ask who suggested the names that ultimately formed the committee, with the exception of Mr. Winslow, who was suggested by this witness. If he will make an answer to a simple question in a direct way, it will end the inquiry upon that subject, but not until then.

The Court—Now, Mr. Cleveland, acting upon that suggestion, please answer.

Mr. Shearman—I don't see why he can't say so.

Mr. Beach—Certainly.

Witness—I simply say in answer to that question that he named in the first interview all the persons whose names I have given.

Mr. Morris—That is not the question.

The Court—Proceed, Sir, now; and in the evening?

Witness—In the evening that list of names was discussed; I can't remember distinctly what the suggestions by the other gentlemen were in the evening; there was a conference in the evening at 9:30.

Q.—Then, Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment; you are not certain, as I understand you, Mr. Cleveland, whether your name was mentioned in the afternoon or evening, but you think in the evening? A.—It was in the afternoon or evening; I am not positive which.

Mr. Beach—Then from the persons thus named the committee was ultimately selected? A.—With the exception of Judge Benedict.

Mr. Beach—He was, however, one of the names, but from the names thus mentioned the committee was ultimately formed? A.—It was.

BROTHER SHEARMAN SAYS SOMETHING WHICH ANNOYS MR. MORRIS.

Some side remarks were here made by Mr. Shearman in respect to "Sam" Morris' method of examining the witness, which were inaudible to any but the circle of lawyers.

Mr. Morris turned indignantly round with his back to the Judge, and addressing Mr. Shearman said: Well, when he says that, Sam Morris will repeat that question. I don't notice such an insult, coming from such a quarter. A man who stands in your position has no right to offer such an insult.

Mr. Shearman—He stands in a position that you will never stand in.

Mr. Morris—I say it is a gross insult for the counsel to have made such a remark.

The Court—One moment, now, gentlemen; go on now.

Q.—Now, then, Mr. Cleveland, I understand you as saying that Mr. Beecher suggested all the names in the afternoon that subsequently composed this committee. Do you recollect of testifying to this in your former examination?

> "Do you recollect whether or not you knew if the names of the Investigating Committee were suggested to Mr. Beecher by the persons then present or not? A.—I think they were named."

Witness—That is the interview in the evening.

Q.—Did you so testify? A.—I think likely.

Mr. Morris (reading.)

> "Will you state whether the gentlemen here named as members of this committee were the same, with one exception, as those who had been suggested to Mr. Beecher by yourself and the two other persons on the Friday evening? A.—I think they were."

Did you so testify? A.—I don't think I testified two other persons.

Mr. Morris—Look at it [the former testimony] and see.

Mr. Shearman—Do look at it and see, Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Morris—Did you so answer in your direct examination by Mr. Shearman? A.—I beg your pardon, Sir, I thought you said three other persons.

Q.—You so testified as I have read there, did you? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Is that correct? A.—Correct in this way, that the names of all the gentlemen mentioned by both sides were discussed in the evening.

Q.—All the names mentioned by both sides? A.—By Mr. Shearman, myself, and Mr. Beecher; Mr. Beecher, Mr. Shearman, and myself; the names were discussed in the evening.

Q.—The names that Mr. Beecher had suggested in the afternoon? A.—They came up in the evening.

Q.—Who took part in that discussion? A.—Mr. Beecher and Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Who? A.—Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Who else? A.—Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Who else? A.—I don't recollect how much I had to say about it.

Q.—Who else were present? A.—Gen. Tracy.

Q.—Did he take any part in the discussion? A.—He did not; not about the appointment of these gentlemen.

HOW THE MEETING CAME ABOUT.

Q.—Well, Mr. Cleveland, how came the meeting about in the evening; how was it brought about? A.—About my inviting Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman to go to Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Have you any doubt about that? A.—That is my recollection.

Q.—And that was the Friday night prayer meeting? A.—That was after the Friday night prayer meeting.

Q.—And how came you to invite them to go Mr. Beecher's? A.—I think the matter came up between Mr. Beecher and myself in the afternoon interview.

Q.—And in consequence of that you invited Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman to go round with you to Mr. Beecher's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mr. Shearman's name was suggested as one of the committee, also? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Now, you are sure that this was on the 26th of June? A.—I am sure.

Q.—Well, did you invite them around to Mr. Beecher's for the purpose of discussing the proper persons to be appointed on the committee? A.—No, Sir; not specifically.

Q.—Did you for that purpose? A.—Mr. Beecher desired to consult with them.

Q.—Well, with reference to the appointment of the committee—the proper persons to be appointed? A.—In reference to various matters.

Q.—What matters?

Mr. Beach (suggesting)—With many others.

Mr. Morris—With many others?

Witness—Yes, Sir; with many others.

MR. BEECHER WANTED LEGAL ADVICE.

Q.—Mr. Cleveland, let me go a little further. You are sure of that are you, that that was one of the topics to be discussed in the evening between Mr. Shearman and Gen. Tracy are you? A.—I am sure that the question of the committee was discussed.

Q.—I ask you if that was one of the topics that Mr. Shearman discussed in Gen. Tracy's presence, the selection of the proper persons to compose the committee?

Mr. Shearman—One moment; I object to this question. This question is as to what Mr. Shearman and Mr. Tracy proposed to do, but they are not fortunate enough to be Mr. Beecher. I have no objection as to any question Mr. Beecher desired to discuss, but what they desired to discuss is of no importance.

Q.—You say you invited them around in consequence of your interview with Mr. Beecher; I ask you again if the question as to the selection of the proper persons to compose the committee was one of the reasons why Gen. Tracy's presence was desired at the committee meeting that night? A.—Mr. Beecher gave no special reasons for their being invited there that evening except that he wanted to consult some of his legal friends.

Q.—With reference to what? A.—With reference to this matter.

Q.—What matter? A.—The matter of the investigation.

Q.—What matter; was it mentioned? A.—Mentioned what?

Q.—The investigation—was that the matter he wanted to discuss? A.—That was a matter I did not ask him specially about.

Q.—Had he asked any question about it? A.—I don't know whether he had or not.

Q.—Any suggestion as to what he wanted? A.—He wanted to take legal advice.

Q.—To what end? He wanted to take legal advice and Mr. Tracy and Mr. Shearman were invited for that purpose to give him the legal advice that he desired? A.—They were invited around—

Q.—To give legal advice? A.—To do—

Q.—To give legal advice was it not? A.—To do what Mr. Beecher wanted them to do, I suppose.

Q.—Were you aware of the fact that Mr. Tracy that day had published a statement declaring that he was not Mr. Beecher's counsel? A.—I was not.

Q.—Well, Mr. Cleveland, you were appointed one of the members of the committee? A.—I was.

Q.—You were a personal friend of Mr. Beecher's? A.—Very great.

Q.—Were your relations confidential? A.—Very.

Q.—He had not taken your advice or talked to you with reference to these difficulties that were to be investigated prior to your appointment? A.—I am sorry to say he did not.

Q.—When had you first heard of the difficulty that was involved in the investigation—Mr. Beecher's relations with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Will you repeat the question, Sir?

Q.—When had you first heard of the difficulties that were to be investigated by that committee—the charges contained in the Bacon letter, or the matters referred to in the Bacon letter? A.—I had never heard, except the common report of an impure proposal by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—You had never seen the Woodhull and Claflin publication? A.—I think I read that.

Q.—Some matter of that kind intimated there, was there not? A.—I read that.

Q.—And had you prior to that time ever had a conversation with Mr. Tilton upon the subject? A.—About his difference with Mr Beecher do you mean?

Q.—About Mr. Beecher's relations with his wife. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were a member of the Examining Committee in 1873, were you not? A.—I was not.

Q.—When did you cease to be a member of the Examining Committee? A.—I have not ceased to be yet.

Q.—When did you become one? A.—1874—January.

Q.—1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE WEST CHARGES.

Q.—You recollect the West charges? A.—I have an indistinct recollection about them?

Q.—Have you not a very distinct recollection about them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not become aware of them at the time, or near the time, that they were preferred? A.—I think I did.

Q.—And how did you learn the fact? A.—I don't recollect; I heard them talked about.

Q.—In the church? A.—Yes, Sir, among the Plymouth people.

Q.—It was a matter very generally discussed about there, was it not? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you not stated so? A.—Possibly.

Q.—Very generally? A.—Very likely.

Q.—And you knew therefore that Mrs. Bradshaw's name was connected with these charges as a witness, did you not? A.—I had heard her name was connected with the charges.

Q.—As a witness to substantiate one of the specifications? A.—I knew nothing about her as a witness that I recollect.

Q.—Did you hear her name spoken of in that connection? A.—In connection with the charges?

Q.—Yes, in connection with the charges? A.—Her name, I think, appeared in the charges.

Q.—In what connection? A.—I don't recollect distinctly; when I saw them—it is a long time since.

Q.—Was it not a matter of general talk among the members of the church—the West charges and their nature—what they were? A.—I have no doubt of it.

Q.—Do you think that there were persons who were regular attendants of the church that did not know of the charges? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Tracy—I submit, your Honor, that is inadmissible.

The Court—He says he does not know, and it is very natural he may not know.

Q.—You never saw the charges? A.—I could not say that.

Q.—Did you see them? A.—I did some time.

Q.—When did you first see the charges? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Before the appointment of this committee? A.—I have no recollection about it.

Q.—Can't you state whether it was before or after the 26th of June, 1874? What is your best impression upon that? A.—I have no recollection about it.

Q.—I will try and see if I can refresh your recollection a little. You say that they were the general subject of conversation among the members of Plymouth Church. Can you not give us any impression as to whether that was before the 26th of June, 1874, or not? A.—My present impression is that I never read those charges until I saw them incorporated in Mr. Tilton's last statement; that is my present recollection.

Q.—Had you, before you were appointed on that committee, become aware that Mrs. Bradshaw's name was attached to those charges in connection with this specification—

Mr. Shearman—I have allowed the counsel to go on without objection for a long while, preferring to do so rather than interrupt him; but I would now like to know in what respect this can be material. What has Mr. Cleveland's knowledge before he went into this committee to do with this case? How does it bear upon Mr. Beecher?

Judge Neilson—This may all be preliminary to some question that will be proper. The inquiry as to the knowledge of the witness is probably with a view to something that may be material by and by.

Mr. Shearman—Then I ask the gentleman to state what is the material thing to which he proposes to come. We have spent some twenty minutes on this point, and I cannot yet see the materiality of it. I do object to the inquiry proceeding, unless some statement is made as to how it is to become material.

Judge Neilson—On a cross-examination counsel cannot always state what they propose to prove.

Mr. Shearman—If I could imagine how this can become material, I would not object.

Mr. Morris—I am not responsible for the gentleman's want of imagination. I now ask the witness if this which I am about to read was not a subject of general talk among the members of the congregation prior to the 26th of June, 1874?

> "At an interview with Mrs. Bradshaw in Thompson's dining-rooms, in Clinton street, on or about the 24 of August, 187 , Theodore Tilton stated that he had discovered that a criminal intimacy existed between his wife and Mr. Beecher. Afterward, in November, 1872, referring to the above conversation, Mr. Tilton said to Mrs. Bradshaw that he retracted none of the accusations which he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher.
>
> Witness—Mrs. Andrew Bradshaw."

Now, was not that the subject of general conversation among the members of the church prior to 1874?

Mr. Shearman—I object to that.

Judge Neilson—We will take it; it is on cross-examination.

Mr. Tracy—Supposing it is; this is an attempt to prove the fact that a particular charge was the subject of general conversation in Plymouth Church. Is that legitimate evidence in this case? Is it a fact that it is proper to prove in that way?

Judge Neilson—They may show when it came to the knowledge of the witness.

Mr. Tracy—They may ask him when it first came to his knowledge, if they wish; but that is not the question they ask. They are seeking by this question to prove that a particular fact was the subject of general conversation in that society. We submit that that is not competent evidence.

Judge Neilson—A little while ago the counsel did ask him when it first came to his knowledge. Now he asks him this question, I suppose, with a view to help him to that knowledge.

Mr. Tracy—The witness has answered that question.

Mr. Morris—I have not got an answer to that yet. I am making this inquiry preparatory to repeating that question.

Mr. Tracy—If the witness is interrogated as to the general conversation, we are entitled to know what that general conversation is.

Mr. Morris—When, Mr. Cleveland, did this charge that I have read first come to your knowledge.

Mr. Tracy—That we do not object to. A.—Probably during the Summer of 1873—if that was the year; I forget about that.

THE MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—When did this committee meet? A.—It had an informal conference—four members of it—on Sunday night, the 28th of June.

Q.—Where was that informal conference held? A.—Augustus Storrs', in Munroe place.

Q.—Was the committee then organized? A.—It was not.

Q.—No statements made, and no testimony taken? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When was the next meeting of the committee? A.—There were several meetings during that week.

Q.—That is not my question. When was the next meeting? A.—The first formal meeting for business was on the 10th of July.

Q.—Is that my question? A.—You asked me when the committee next met.

Q.—You said that there was a meeting on the 28th—Sunday night. I now ask you when the next meeting was. I do not ask whether it was a formal or an informal meeting; but when did they meet subsequent to that? A.—On Monday night.

Q.—Who were present on Monday night? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—State as nearly as you can recollect.

Mr. Tracy—I object to that question; and I desire to raise the question now whether we are to have every meeting of the Investigating Committee inquired into, and a statement given of what transpired. I suppose the fact to be that the proceedings of that committee are entirely immaterial to the issue here. What this witness did, as a member of that committee, the counsel may inquire into; but I submit that it is not worth while for us to spend the time of the court in investigating the Investigating Committee, or in taking evidence as to the number of their meetings. We have not the slightest objection to any inquiry as to anything that this witness did as a member of the committee. If the witness was present you may show anything that he did in the committee.

Judge Neilson—Then you would permit them to show the times when the committee held its meetings.

Mr. Morris—I do not see how the witness could have acted as a committee-man when he was alone.

Mr. Tracy—What I most care about is to know whether the time of the court is to be occupied while the counsel go through with the particulars of each meeting of the committee. I suppose that the only object of this inquiry is to show what this witness did. If that be the object they can inquire what this witness did as a committee man when with the committee or anywhere else in any capacity in which he acted affecting this case. We have no objection to that.

Judge Neilson—That may be the object. We cannot tell yet.

Mr. Morris—I am glad to see the anxiety of the counsel upon the other side, as to the time of the Court, whenever we have a witness on hand or are examining. But they seem to forget that they have taken up a great deal more time than we have on matters that your Honor has suggested were immaterial.

Mr. Tracy—I only suggest that the counsel be confined to the line of legitimate cross-examination. That is all.

Judge Neilson—It will be sufficient if the witness can answer when the next meeting of the committee was. A.—On Monday night.

Q.—Were you present? A.—I think that all the members of the committee were present except Mr. White. That is my recollection.

Q.—Was the formal organization of the committee then effected? A.—On Monday or Tuesday evening.

Q.—On that night that I am speaking of? A.—I am not certain whether it was on that night or the next.

Q.—But either that or the next night? A.—Either that or the next night.

Q.—Then there was a meeting on Tuesday night, on which there was a formal organiza-

Continued on Ninth Page.

LAW REPORTS.

THE HARLEM TUNNEL.

Thomas Moynahan brought suit against Jonas G. Blake and William B. Ripley to recover $1,000 for damages alleged to have been done to his premises. The case was tried yesterday in Part I. of the Marine Court, before Judge Joachimsen and a jury, when it appeared that the plaintiff is the owner of four lots on the line of Fourth avenue, near One Hundred and Fifth street; that defendants were the sub-contractors to tear down the old wall and build a new viaduct in the hollow fronting plaintiff's lots; that in the performance of their work defendants threw stones on his lots, filled them against his fence and broke it down, took away some of his sand, lowered the grade of the street, and besides these injuries, deprived him of rent for a portion of his lots let for gardening, by reason of the stones thrown thereon. The defendants denied taking the sand, alleged that the stones being thrown on the lots was accidental, and could not be avoided with due care, and that all the injury which had been done to the fence had been repaired to the satisfaction of the plaintiff. Judge Joachimsen charged the jury that, if defendants took possession of plaintiff's property without his permission, he was entitled to fair compensation, or if they carried sand away, he was entitled to compensation for that; also, if they had broke down his fences; but for any acts necessary to the performance of their work, which had been authorized by the State Legislature, they could not be held responsible. The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $30.

AGAIN COMMITTED.

Ernest Huss, who is held for contempt in having disobeyed an order of the Marine Court, directing him to turn over certain property, was brought before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus for the second time yesterday. On the first occasion, as already reported in THE TIMES, Judge Barrett held, in opposition to the claim of prisoner's counsel, that the Marine Court had power to punish for contempt, and the Supreme Court would not interfere with that power. The writ was therefore dismissed and the prisoner remanded. On the hearing yesterday counsel for the prisoner again urged the want of power in the Marine Court to punish for contempt, and that even if it had, the facts did not warrant its exercise. The motion for Hess' discharge was opposed by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who claimed that the prisoner had been properly committed, and moreover, that the facts and points of law presented on behalf of the prisoner were the same as those presented on the previous occasion, and thus the present application was *res adjudicata*. After giving the papers in the case his consideration, Judge Barrett ordered that the writ be again dismissed and the prisoner remanded. The Judge added that the act of Hess presented a glaring case of defiance of the order of the Marine Court, and if the application for the prisoner's discharge should be again presented to his Court on the same state of facts, it would be considered contempt of Court on the part of counsel making it.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE BROADWAY BANK.

After the conclusion of the ordinary day's business of the court yesterday, counsel for the respective parties in the suit of the City to recover about $6,000,000 from the Broadway Bank appeared before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Circuit, to have the order to be made in accordance with his recent decision, settled. The decision was that the plaintiff must furnish a bill of particulars of the drafts making up the aggregate of the moneys alleged to have been improperly paid out by the bank, stating which of those drafts are claimed to have been fraudulent which forged, which improperly drawn, and which have forged indorsements thereon. After some discussion as to the wording of the order submitted by ex-Judge Emot on behalf of the bank, between him and Mr. Carter, who appeared for the City, Judge Lawrence took the proposed order and will settle its terms according to his opinion in the case.

JANE MARSHALL'S WEDDING RING.

On the evening of the 10th inst. Jane Marshall and Denis Splain entered the jewelry store of Isidore Lewkowitz, No. 290½ Grand street. Splain asked to be shown some gold wedding rings, and directed Jane to fit herself with one. The latter promptly did as directed. While so engaged she was asked by Splain whether she liked the class of ring submitted for her approval, and replied in the affirmative. While the examination of the ornament was still in progress, Splain seized the tray of rings displayed by the jeweler and rushed out of the store. He was subsequently arrested, however, and the rings were recovered. Splain pleaded guilty to the offense, and was sent to State Prison, and his companion was yesterday placed on trial, before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions. The evidence showed that Jane had been duped by Splain, and she was acquitted by the jury.

THE KRAFT-WEYMAN JEWELRY SWINDLE.

The trial of Hiram Kraft, charged with the larceny of jewelry obtained from various houses by means of memorandum contracts, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The evidence for the prosecution having closed on the previous evening, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, associated with Mr. Kintzing, for the defense, addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, arguing at length that no larceny, "by trick or device," or otherwise, had been proven. District Attorney Nolan, for the prosecution, contended that the connection between Kraft and his partner, Weyman, had been established beyond all doubt. Such being the fact, Kraft was just as guilty of the larceny as Weyman, who was now serving a term in State Prison. Recorder Hackett charged the jury, defining the law of larceny and detailing the principal points in the evidence. After several hours' deliberation the jury found the prisoner guilty. At the request of Mr. Brooke, who moved for a new trial and an arrest of judgment, Kraft was remanded to await the decision of the General Term in the case of Weyman, which has been appealed.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—In the Court of Appeals Thursday, April 22, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 182.—*John F. Hobart, appellant, vs. Chester Hobart, respondent.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 46.—*Charles Starbird, respondent, vs. Samuel B. Barrows et al., appellants.*—Argued by George F. Danforth, of counsel for appellants, and by H. R. Selden, for respondent.

No. 212.—*Thomas Jones, respondent, vs. Samuel L. M. Barlow et al., appellants.*—Submitted.

No. 197.—*Charles E. Bigsby, appellant, vs. James Warden, respondent.*—Argued by A. J. Parker, of counsel for appellant, and by H. Ballard for respondent.

No. 184.—*Calvin L. Hathaway, Supervisor, &c., appellant, vs. the Town of Cincinnatus, respondent.*—Argued by M. Goodrich for appellant, and by M. M. Waters for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS ORDER.

Ordered, That the Clerk make a new calendar for the 24th day of May next, to which day this court will take a recess by adjournment from the 30th inst., and that he place on such calendar all causes on the present calendar which shall not have been heard or otherwise disposed of; also, such pending appeals as shall be regularly noticed for argument and in which notes of issue and proof of notice of argument shall be filed with the Clerk on or before the 10th day of May.

E. O. PERRIN,
Clerk of Court of Appeals.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 229.—*New-York Harbor Protection Company vs. Schooner Clara et al., and Steam-tug Clara Clarita and The New-York Harbor Protection Company vs. Cox et al.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The steam-tug, lying at the foot of Canal street, North River, saw a fire on the opposite shore, and steaming over found the ferry-boat James Watt in flames. Joining in an attempt to extinguish the fire it was found impossible to subdue it, and the tug, for a consideration, undertook to tow the burning boat to the Hoboken Flats above. While on the way the tow broke away from the tug and drifted against the schooner, setting her on fire; but being again got under way she was grounded on the flats, and left while the tug returned and assisted in saving the schooner. The tug claimed salvage for its services in saving the schooner, and the latter claimed damages for her injuries. The court held that as the latter was at anchor in a proper place, the burden of proof was on the tug to prove that she was not at fault in causing the accident; that the action of the tug in towing the ferry-boat away from the dock was not within the rule which authorizes one, in case of necessity, to destroy another's property in order to prevent the spread of fire; that the towing of the ferry-boat out by a hawser of hemp, which was likely to burn off (as it did,) and let her drift, was an act of negligence on the part of the tug, and that the drifting of the ferry-boat against the schooner was not an inevitable accident, but was the result of negligence on the part of the tug, and the latter was, therefore, not entitled to salvage. It was also ruled that the schooner, being without fault, was entitled to recover damages. The Circuit Court affirmed the ruling of the District Judge, and the decision is assigned as error here.

Van Santvoord for appellants; E. H. Owen for appellee.

No. 211.—*Roberts vs. Ryer.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, and No. 257, Same vs. Buck, Jr., appeal from Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—These cases presented the sole question of the validity of a patent for an improvement in refrigerators, which, below, was decided against the patent, on the ground that it was not novel. The cases were reached some days ago, and were then reported. Being postponed at that time, the argument is now heard.

Jenckes and Seymour for appellant; F. H. Betts for Ryer; Causten Browne for Buck.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were argued:

No. 211 (Assigned.)—*George C. Roberts, appellant, vs. William F. Ryer,* and No. 257 (Assigned.)—*George C. Roberts, appellant, vs. Joseph Brick, Jr.*—The argument of the causes was continued by Mr. C. Austen Browne, of counsel for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. T. A. Jenckes for the appellants.

No. 229.—*The New-York Harbor Protection Company, appellant, vs. The American Schooner Clara.* No. 230.—*The Steam-tug Clara Clarista, &c., vs. Augustus M. Cox et al.*—These causes were argued by Mr. C. Van Santvoord, of counsel for appellants, and by Mr. E. H. Owen for the appellees.

No. 231.—*Steamer Rio Grande, &c., appellants, vs. W. Otis et al.*—This cause was argued by Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for the appellees, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. David C. Labatt for the appellants.

No. 232.—*Charles S. Wood, appellant, vs. John F. Bailey, Assignee, &c.*—This cause was argued by Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for the appellee, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Thomas H. Price, for the appellant.

Adjourned.

COURT NOTES.

The will of Prof. Samuel R. Wells has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings. It was executed on June 8, 1855, and bequeathed all the testator's property, except a legacy of $500 to his brother, to his wife, Charlotte Fowler Wells, whom he makes his sole executrix.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Shipman denied the petition of Messrs. De Fontaine, Leach and Dimiky, for an injunction to restrain Mr. W. B. Freligh, proprietor of the Bowery Theatre, from continuing the presentation of the spectacular play of "Around the World in Eighty Days." The case was argued by A. Van Wyke for the plaintiff and ex-Mayor Hall for the defendant.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, in the long litigated suit of John W. Riggs against Isaac B. Seeley, Judge Shipman decided that the defendant had infringed the plaintiff's patent for a hard rubber truss spring, and ordered a reference before a Master in Chancery to ascertain the amount of damages to which the plaintiff is entitled. The case was argued by Mr. Miles B. Andrus for the plaintiff and Mr. W. J. A. Fuller for the defendant.

Detective Keily, of the Central Office, brought down from Police Head-quarters, yesterday, and arraigned before Commissioner Osborn, Thomas Betts, alias C. J. Sprague, alias Charles Thompson, the man on whom forged checks, purporting to be drawn by Colgate & Co., were found, and he was held by the Commissioner, in default of $10,000 bail, for an examination at 11 o'clock this morning, on the charge of "having in his possession, with intent to utter, a false, forged, and counterfeit obligation and security of the United States," the charge referring to the counterfeit internal revenue stamps on the checks.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Dennis Cook was held at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of picking the pocket of Mr. Joseph Newton, of No. 12 Cortlandt street, of $13, in the South Ferry-house, on Wednesday.

James Macklin and Frederick Hamburger were committed yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of burglariously entering the store of Louis J. G. Hilbrandt, No. 429 Broome street, on Wednesday night, and attempting to steal $200 worth of artificial flowers.

Seraphin Pevost, a Spaniard, was yesterday held by Justice Sherwood, at the Essex Market Police Court, to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on John Phipps on Wednesday night. The affair occurred in the St. Lawrence Hotel, Bowery and Bayard street, and as far as could be ascertained, Pevost was assaulting a girl who was present, and on Phipps' interfering, stabbed him.

On Wednesday night John Stewart, a truckman, entered the liquor store No. 88 Ninth avenue, and being drunk and boisterous, James O'Reilly, the bar-tender, attempted to eject him from the store. In the scuffle he drew a penknife and stabbed O'Reilly in the right shoulder, inflicting a serious wound. He was arrested by Officer Hilliman, and yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court, Justice Kasmire held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

Mary Gleason, of No. 52 West Thirty-seventh street, engaged Joseph Rinchler and Alexander Berndt, two boys of seventeen, to carry her trunk from No. 355 West Nineteenth street to No. 521 West Thirty-seventh street. When she gave them the trunk it was locked and contained among other things $67 in cash, and jewelry worth $40. After they delivered the trunk, it was found that the lock had been broken, and the money and jewelry taken out. The boys were arrested and at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Kasmire held them in $1,000 bail each for trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Porrier.—Application denied.

Wilkinson vs. Prentice; Adams vs. Gill.—Motions denied.

Hale vs. Lyon.—The plaintiff is entitled to a Receiver upon this examination.

In the matter of the New York Bridge Company.—Prayer of petition granted.

Wylie vs. Stillwell.—Motion granted. Referee appointed.

Devereaux vs. Devereaux.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

In the matter of Huff.—Application granted.

Knapp vs. Alden.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., relative to the opening of Lexington avenue.—Report of Referee confirmed and order granted.

Wright vs. Donnellon.—Motion granted.

Whiteside vs. Heyman.—Wilde may be sufficient, though it is somewhat doubtful, but the other surety is neither a householder nor freeholder. Undertaking rejected.

Bronslawski vs. Bronslawski.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bostwick vs. Frankfield.—Findings settled.

Searing vs. Paraf.—Findings signed and reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Hegeman vs. Cantrell.—The undertaking should be for the sum of $2,000.

Cohen vs. Maltby.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Knapp vs. Bergham.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Hirsch vs. Newman, Jr.; et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Spittler vs. Goetz et al.—Order settled.

Faulks vs. Kamp.—*Aasoldron vs. Aasoldron.*—See memorandum for counsel.

Barnard et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—The answer should be handed up.

Philips vs. Rubenstein.—The Referee's report is addressed to the Supreme Court, and not to this court.

By Judge Speir.

Marsh vs. Masterton.—Case settled, and ordered on file.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—The following is the Day Calendar for the Court of Appeals for Friday, April 23: Nos. 199, 201, 205, 114, 198, 216, 217, 218.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1—Lansing, &c., vs. Pollack.
56—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Clark, &c.
61—Wolfers vs. Sonneborn, &c.
68—Barrett vs. Plumley, &c.
81—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Birdsall, (No. 5.)
87—Bowdoin, &c., vs Rathbone.
110—Howe Mach. Co. vs. Hickox.
120—Schnabel, &c., vs. Netter, &c.

Nos.
129—Mayen, &c., vs. Seggermann.
132—Schermerhorn vs. Beebe, &c.
139—Pierce, &c., vs. Chepper, &c.
140—Ocean House Corporation vs. Chepper, &c.
142—Shea vs. Shea.
151—Foster vs. Nicholson.
152—Shea vs. Shea.
157—Harris vs. Stern.
173—Knowles, vs. Ward, &c.

Call, No. 175 to No. 225, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of law and fact.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
354—Goldstein vs. Jacob.
377—Sutton et al. vs. Santer et al.
378—Faulkner vs. Sauter et al.
294—Karst vs. Loewenberg.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. the Mayor, &c.
366—Mercantile Nat. Bank vs. Bliss S. Mach. Co.
369—Merchants' Ins. Co. vs. Parker et al.
379—Sutton vs. Kittredge.
347—Stevenson, &c., vs. Lesley et al.
384—Birdsall vs. Fowler et al.
385—Herring vs. Herring.
388—Eidlitz et al. vs. the Mayor, &c.
390—Purdy et al. vs. Schlisinger et al.
397—Overbiser vs. Gay et al.
398—Same vs. Same.
327—McGovern vs. Andrews et al.

Nos.
404—Delevan vs. Duncan et al.
405—Bradley vs. Sheey.
407—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.
412—Loder vs. Newman, Receiver, &c.
414—Porous Plaster Co., N. Y., vs. Day et al.
415—Alden vs. Taylor et al.
78—Foley vs. Green, Controller et al.
416—Miller, &c., vs. Banagan, &c.
117—Sturgis, Administrator, &c., vs. Drew et al.
118—Conklin vs. Goodwin et al.
120—Kelly vs. Mariposa L. and M. Co. et al.
121—Nelson vs. Tracy, Executor, &c.
122—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
23—Hicks vs. Martin, Executor, &c.
24—Bates, &c. vs. McGown et al.

SUPERIOR COURT TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1755—Mallory vs. Applegate.
1865—Same vs. Same.
1785—N. Y. & Ind. Co. vs. Rucker et al.
1862—Stanton vs. Freeman.
1632—Davis vs. Smith et al.

Nos.
1708—Schuchmann vs. Merkel.
1930—E. R. Nat. Bank vs. Calkins, impleaded.
1650—Wallack vs. Crosby et al.
1779—Curtis vs. Richardson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2305—Graham vs. Brainard et al.
1879—Payton vs. Trim.
1639—Guersenhausen, Adm'r, vs. Lyons.
9067—Manning et al. vs. Davis et al.
1405—Deraismes et al., Ex'x., vs. Drake.
1995—Kearney vs. Com's. of Emigration.
591—Kohsaat vs. Devoe.
2215—Duncan vs. Zillner.
2639—Selleck vs. Davis.
1323—McDonald vs. Field.
2097—Wagner vs. The Mayor, &c.
1407—Deraismes, et al., Ex'x., &c., vs. Drake.
2499—East River National Bank vs. Roche.
2521—Hamburger vs. Tunnell.
2363—Bunker vs. Guardian Mut. Ins. Co.
2505—Ammidaun et al. vs. Williams et al.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.

Nos.
2575—Delaney vs. Maloney.
2763—Livermore vs. Tufts, &c.
2349—Hertel vs. Tredecker et al.
2309—Stone et al. vs. Bell et al.
2311—Young vs. Gardner.
2501—Nat. Park Bank vs. Ross.
2546—Same vs. Same.
1365½—Greene vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1367½—Greene vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
2679—Deutsche Nat. Bank vs. Wehart et al.
2681—Konche et al. vs. Wehart et al.
2781—Multum et al. vs. Adams.
2049—Toledo Nat. Bank vs. Carrington et al.
2353—Neville vs. Nelson.
941—Thompson, et al., Executors, vs. Holden, impl'd.
2715—Dudley vs. Cockle.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2498—Rusk et al. vs. Fritz et al.
1840—Rockwell vs. Grant et al.
1584—Read vs. Reeve.
1368—Gilchrist vs. Carrington et al.
1476—W. B. & C. Manuf. Co. vs. Manhattan Manuf. Co.
1776—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
586—Gardner vs. Martinez, Adm'x, &c.
2344—Sariol vs. Baiz et al.
2746—Knapp vs. Sniffin, impleaded, &c.
2770—Ligutall vs. Taylor, Trustee, &c.
2662—Kech et al. vs. Ott.
1406—Deraismes vs. Drake, (No. 2.)
590—Graham vs. McKenzie.
2094—Caverly et al. vs. Altenbrand.

Nos.
2312—Ritchie et al. vs. Hardy.
1528—Im. & Trad. Bk. vs. Adler et al.
2768—Barooy et al. vs. Ludington.
1856—Watts vs. Crosby.
2664—Bleakley vs. Maltby et al.
2550—Tompkins vs. Tuttle.
2732—Delafield et al. vs. Hall.
2680—Heine et al. vs. Unknat et al.
2658—Ames et al. vs. Wagner et al.
2728—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk. vs. Kellogg.
2756—Haberman vs. Behrendt et al.
2722—Diggies et al. vs. Holbrook et al.
2752—Moulson vs. Sheehy.
2594—Smith vs. Gibney, Jr.
2668—Rhode Island Locom. Works vs. First Lub. Box Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—Berry vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
54—Earle vs. Thompson.
53—Johst vs. Joust.
57—Behrend vs. Saenger.

Nos.
5—Arnold vs. Coar.
10—Buckhister vs. Pfeifer.
43—Vervelvet vs. Courtney.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos. One Hour Causes.
2568—Amos vs. Gorman.
2587—Rudolph vs. Zeiss.
2283—Aitken vs. Griswold.
2390—Hogan vs. Burke.
2485—Scufleur et al. vs. Strono.

Nos.
2355—Goodenough vs. Griswold.
2541—Undernlorfer vs. Sayboldt.
2347—Thompson vs. Moore.
2573—Taylor vs. Hernstein.
2457—Helass vs. Buruges, Administratrix.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos. One Hour Causes.
1999—Home Insurance Co. vs. Dreydoll.
2254—Baldwin vs. Burr.
2008—Frazer vs. Samuel et al.
2422—Wait vs. Stewart.
2304—Holden vs. Leland.
2373—Chesterman vs. Flieg.
2467—Corbin vs. Smith.
2450—Williams vs. Loberts.

Nos.
2419—Herman vs. Levy.
2279—Siebrecht vs. Stewart, Jr.
2272—McShaw vs. Leask.
1957—Mandel vs. Bloomingdale.
2542—Solomon vs. Mehrholt.
1454—Johnson et al. vs. Quirk.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstevant.
2038—Ripley vs. Ridgeway.
2170—Merchant et al. vs. Fraser et al.
2199—Pierson et al. vs. S. Mach. Engine Co.
3272—Magner vs. Cornish.
2247—Webster vs. Deering.
2178—Taylor vs. Taintor et al.
2063—Prime vs. Mullin.

Nos.
589—McKeage vs. Gertleman et al.
2249—Beisbarth et al. vs. Kremer et al.
2250—Holman vs. Lighthall.
2251—Nevile vs. Harris.
2253—Haydock vs. Conwin.
2254—Charbonnier et al. vs. Jackson.
2255—McEntyre vs. Ing.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
2946—Maher vs. Connor.
2767—Schlapfer vs. Fischer impleaded, &c.
3098—Fearing vs. Robinson.
3287—Reeder vs. La Bau.
513—Krudop vs. De La Vergne.
3465—Henderson et al. vs. Sullivan.
3327—Galway vs. Bond.
3571—Isaacs vs. Hammond.

Nos.
3301—Wadsworth et al. vs. Jessup.
3338—McClave et al. vs. Hern.
3339—Same vs. Same.
3451—Ward et al. vs. Secor.
2016—Boissard vs. Ryan, impleaded, &c.
2017—Same vs. Same.
3597—Junker et al. vs. Keifer et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Charles D. Brown, grand larceny.
James Dock, grand larceny.
James F. Callaghan, grand larceny.
Horace Lent, grand larceny.
Alfred Bridgeman and Porter Moreau, grand larceny.

Charles Logue, grand larceny.
Ellen Lucy, grand larceny.
George Meiggs, grand larceny.
Charles D. Taylor, grand larceny.
Cornelia Dunbar, petit larceny.

A VESSEL'S HISTORY.

FIRST A BRITISH MAIL STEAM PACKET—THEN A BLOCKADE-RUNNER, AND LAST A BARKENTINE—THE FASTEST SAILING VESSEL IN THE WORLD.

The iron clipper-built barkentine New-England, now lying at Pier No. 3 East River, may safely be regarded as having had one of the most eventful histories of any vessel at present engaged in the Atlantic merchant marine service. She was built in Hull, England, in 1858, for the British mail service, and was employed in carrying her Majesty's mails across the Channel. She was at that time a side-wheel steamer, and was built entirely with a view to speed and strength, and is said to have been one of the fastest steamers that ever crossed the Channel. Shortly after the breaking out of the war of the rebellion she was employed as a blockade runner, in which capacity she is said to have been very successful, having made no less than six trips from Wilmington, N.C., to Liverpool, with as many cargoes of cotton. At that time she was known as the Cambria. She was finally captured in 1863, by the United States gun-boats, while leaving Wilmington with her seventh cargo. She was afterward used by the United States Government as a dispatch-boat for a short time, and in 1870 was purchased by her present owners, Mr. Gibson, of East Boston, and Mr. Baxter, of Dennis, Cape Cod. She was then changed from a steamer to a barkentine, and her name changed to the New-England. The New-England is a remarkably beautiful, stanch-looking vessel, and is said to have retained her fast-sailing qualities. It is claimed for her that she is the fastest sailing vessel in the world, having actually made sixty knots in four hours. Her length is 210 feet, depth of hold 15 feet, breadth of beam 25 feet, 462 tons burden, and 800 tons measurement capacity. She has made the trip under sail from Mobile, Ala., to Elsinore, Denmark, in twenty-eight days, and from Boston to Mobile in ten days and eighteen hours. Her career since she came into the hands of her present owners has been as pecuniarily successful as it had been remarkable. She has never met with an accident or lost a spar, and has earned for her owners an aggregate of about $100,000 in four years, or a net income of $60,000. Her present value is about $35,000. Her crew consists of eight men, including officers and sailors. She has been chartered by Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co., No. 23 South William street, and is loading for Sydney, New South Wales. She is commanded by Capt. Obia Baxter. During her career as a British mail-boat she is said to have run down and sunk some six or seven vessels in her passages across the Channel. The plates of which she is constructed are said to be an inch thick, and those on her bottom are of the best English steel.

THE NORTH CLASSIS OF LONG ISLAND.

The semi-annual meeting of the North Classis of Long Island was held at Germantown on Wednesday. Three sessions, morning, afternoon, and night were held. The churches of the following places were represented: North Hempstead, Locust Valley, Sayville, Flushing, Queens, College Point, South Bushwick, Laurel Hill, Astoria, Long Island City, Williamsburg, and Greenpoint. The morning session was opened with prayer. Rev. W. E. Davis was selected as Moderator, and Rev. Dr. Ten Eyck as Secretary. The first business transacted was the formal reorganization of the Reformed Church at Dutch Kills, Long Island City. At the evening session the catechism was discussed and the fact elicited that it is as unpopular among the clergy in its present form, as it is among the people. Reports from several churches were then read giving evidence of prosperity everywhere. The night session was devoted to an essay by Rev. Dr. Ten Eyck, on "Pastoral Visitation." Considerable discussion followed the reading of the essay, and it was finally decided that no formality was necessary, and in their opinion social conversation would do more good work than pastoral visitation.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT OTISVILLE, N. Y.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 22.—Oscar Ween, a prominent farmer in Greenville, was killed at Otisville yesterday afternoon. He arrived at the railroad station on a train from New-York and stepped from the cars directly in front of an approaching engine. He was knocked under the wheels, and received injuries from which he died in a few hours. The train that struck him was running in violation of the order prohibiting freight trains from passing a passenger train stopping at a station.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ANNUAL REPORTS—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR NOT ENCOURAGING—LITTLE IMPROVEMENT IN CHICAGO—THE REPEAL OF OPPRESSIVE DEPOSIT LAWS IN SOUTHERN STATES—FAULTY WATER-MAINS IN THIS AND OTHER CITIES—THE QUESTION OF RATES—THE REPORT ON LEGISLATION—ARSON AND INCENDIARISM.

The ninth annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the United States was held at No. 158 Broadway, yesterday. Mr. Henry A. Oakley presided. The following companies responded to the roll-call: Citizens', German American, Germania, Hanover, Home, Howard, Irving, Lenox, Lamar, Manhattan, National, Niagara, Safeguard, Star, and Underwriters' Agency, of this City; Etna, Atlas, Connecticut, Hartford, National, Orient, and Phœnix, of Hartford; Fairfield, of South Norwalk, Conn.; Meriden, of West Meriden; Eliot, Faneuil Hall, Neptune, North American, Shoe and Leather, and Washington Fire and Marine, of Boston; First National, of Worcester, Mass.; Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield; Franklin, Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania, and Sun, of Philadelphia; Atlantic, of Providence; Equitable, Merchants', and American Central, of St. Louis; Equitable, of Nashville, Tenn.; Firemans' Fund, of San Francisco; Franklin, of Columbus, Ga.; Home, of Columbus, Ohio; Home, of Newark; Merchants', of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mobile Fire Department, of Mobile; North-western National, of Milwaukee; St. Joseph Fire and Marine, of St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Paul Fire and Marine, of St. Paul.

On motion of Mr. Fields, it was resolved that the privilege of the floor should be accorded to general agents and other guests, exclusive of the power of voting.

The report of the Treasurer showed the receipts during the past year to have been $100,004 73; disbursements, $102,191 46, leaving a deficit of $2,186 73.

The President next read his annual address in which he reviewed the affairs of the board during the past year, which had been a greater trial to the board by means of its exceptional prosperity than the sternest adversity could have produced. Many reforms had been introduced. As a result of a careful analysis of the business as presented by the New-York Insurance Department he had prepared tables showing that the capital employed for the year was $53,052,190, an increase of $2,715,124 over 1873, and in excess of any year comprised in the tables. The dividends of the year on this capital averaged 12 73-100 per cent., New-York State companies making 12 40-100 per cent.; other-State companies, 13 5-100 per cent. As compared with 1873, it shows the large gain of 4 38-100 per cent., New-York State companies gaining 3 94-100 per cent. and other-State companies 4 81-100 per cent., while the average of dividends for the sixteen years is 10 60-100 per cent. per annum, against 10 44-100 per cent. per annum, the average of the fifteen years—a gain of 16 100 of 1 per cent. The percentage paid by New-York State companies for the year has only been exceeded during one year (1859) of the previous fifteen, while the percentage of other-State companies for the year falls below those of the years 1859, 1860, 1862, 1863, 1865, 1869, and 1870. The whole sum paid out to stockholders during the sixteen years amounts to $71,621,483, or an excess of $24,423,105 beyond legal interest on the capital stock. As during the same period $11,235,006 has been called to make good impairments and reductions of the capitals of existing companies caused by the serious conflagrations of 1871, 1872, and 1873, and capital to the amount of $13,843,953 (exclusive of that of the Boston local companies) has been entirely sunk, the record could not be considered as encouraging for the holders of insurance stock.

The percentage of losses paid to premiums, received during the past year, was for New-York State companies, 38.01; other-State companies, 46.87; foreign companies, 41.26.

The aggregate average of American companies for the year was 42.7, against 59.36 in 1873. The average for the year, including foreign companies, was 42.50, against 60.06 in 1873. For the sixteen years the average has been 60.62, against 62.79 for the fifteen years. The amount of fire premiums received during 1874 by American companies was $41,088,826, and by foreign companies, $20,566,377; in all, $61,645,203; or a decrease of $1,173,863, about two per cent., as compared with 1873. Of this amount there was paid out for losses $26,199,314, a decrease of $11,532,320, as compared with 1873. In addition to the above amount $5,400,877 was received by the same companies for inland and marine premiums, and $3,564,598 paid out for losses thereon, or an average of 65.99 per cent. of these receipts. The total receipts for premiums were $67,046,080, and the total losses paid, $29,763,912, or 44.39 per cent. The percentage of expenses upon the whole premiums received in 1874 was 33.15, against 30.48 in 1873, an increase of 2.67 per cent. The whole amount paid for losses on fire risks in 1874, as previously stated, was $26,199,314; inland and marine losses, $3,564,598; expenses, $20,545,692; total, $50,309,604, or 75.03 of the receipts of the companies for 1874, showing an apparent excess of $16,737,484, to which should be added interest on investments, $4,457,964, and deducted for dividends paid, $6,756,221, and profits to foreign companies $3,313,777, a net addition to the assets of American companies of $11,025,450 to replace the losses upon the business of 1871 and 1872, against which on Jan. 1, 1874, there was a balance of $3,615,311, leaving the sum of $7,410,139 to be contributed toward repaying the losses of capital by stockholders, as previously stated, but still leaving a debit balance of $3,824,867 to be made up from the profits of future years. The percentage of ability shows an increase from $165.86 in 1873, to 239.01 in 1874, of the ability to write on the part of American companies. The percentage of loss to premiums has diminished during the past year nearly 17 per cent., the ratio being smaller than any year since 1859, except 1863. This result was due to the remarkable exemption from loss in this City during the past year. By deducting from the premiums received and the losses paid, the business of this City, an average remains of 46.11 per cent., an increase of 3.61 upon that of the aggregate result of the year. The average loss of the farm property companies was 56.28, or more than eighteen per cent. greater than other New-York companies, notwithstanding one or two of them had exceptional results; but on the other hand one decided to discontinue business and wind up on account of the unprofitableness of the business. The secret of this was in the inadequate rate at which this class of companies had written their risks. Those of this State, on an aggregate capital of $1,100,000, and net assets of $1,236,568, had a liability for risks of $438,584,000, while the two leading agency companies of the country, with $7,675,000 of net assets, had a liability of only $625,000,000, or more than six times the assets, with less than fifty per cent. of the liabilities.

Referring to the condition of insurance interests in Chicago after the decisive action taken by the board last Fall, he said that the insurance companies had found that not one step of progress had been made toward greater fire protection since that time, although five months had elapsed, except in a greater degree of discipline among the men infused by the presence of Gen. Alexander Shaler of this City.

Attention was called to the faulty manner in which the water mains of cities are laid, and the necessity for securing greater depth to prevent their freezing, for even in this City a large main in one of the leading thoroughfares, which, from the formation of the ground over which it passed could not be laid to a greater depth than three feet, had its power of supply diminished nearly one-half by the formation of ice in the pipes. The speaker recommended that a depth of not less than seven feet should at all times be used for burying the pipes to secure them against the action of the frost. The pipes used in carrying the water rarely exceed six inches, and scarcely average more than five. Twelve inches diameter should be the minimum size for any pipes that are laid to supply hydrants in thickly settled business parts of cities. None others could deliver water enough to meet an emergency. No city or town of 30,000 inhabitants should have less than two trucks of eight ladders each, including one extension-ladder, carrying six short hooks, two of medium size of nine feet, and two long hooks of fifteen feet, besides axes and fire-extinguishers, and no town should be without at least one truck; these should be manned by not less than five men.

With a view to reducing the expenses of a well-organized Fire Department, he recommended the instruction of young men in the art of extinguishing fires upon scientific principles. The cost of a fire brigade in London was less by two-thirds than that in this City, and even less than Boston or Baltimore.

Speaking upon the subject of rates, he recommended that two and a half annual premiums be the rate at which three-year policies may be written, and four annual premiums be the rate for five-year policies; this rate to apply to any building occupied for business purposes or for offices, but not to apply to merchandise or property therein; it also being made the rule that merchandise and other personal property should not be written for a longer period than one year unless at regular annual rates.

The subject of incendiarism and arson had received full attention during the past year. At the last annual meeting it had been reported that rewards, amounting to $46,350 in eighty cases, had been offered. To this they had now to add, for 1874 and 1875, that they had authorized the sum of $61,375 in 137 cases, making an aggregate of 217 cases and $107,725 in rewards.

In conclusion, he spoke in defense of the organization against the claim that that it is a combination injurious to the public interests.

A vote of thanks was given to the President for his able address, and the recommendations embodied therein were ordered to be entered in the minutes.

Mr. S. Crowell reported, in behalf of the Executive Committee, the proceedings of that body, which were mainly comprised in the address of the President, including some minor recommendations in reference to the local boards.

Mr. Thomas H. Montgomery, the General Agent, next read his annual report. There were on record 1,024 local boards. The number of local tariffs on file were 949, covering the ratings of 3,440 different localities.

Mr. Oakley then announced the following gentlemen as the members of a committee to consider and take action on the recommendations of the President and Executive Committee: George L. Chase, of Hartford, Chairman; William G. Crowell, Pennsylvania; William N. Landell, New-York; E. F. Bedall, of the English companies; George F. Osborn, Boston; S. C. Preston, Hartford; H. H. Lampert, New-York; George B. Webb, Nashville, Tenn.; L. W. Clarke, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Skeels, San Francisco; E. W. Holton, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. O. Affeld, of the German companies, and John W. Murray, of New-York.

The reports of Messrs. Jacob Peetrey, R. J. Smith, W. S. Denny, Charles H. Ford, and J. S. Blackwelder, Supervising Agents of the Board, were read and approved, after which a recess of an hour was taken.

After recess Mr. A. B. McDonald, of the Finance Committee, reported that they had examined the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers, and found them correct. The committee recommended that the usual tax upon agency and premium receipts should be fixed at four-tenths of one per cent., an increase of fifteen mills on the last tax, which increase was designed to cover the additional expenses suggested in the President's address, and to remove a deficiency of $17,000 existing since last year. The report and recommendation were adopted by the meeting.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Mr Heald, of the Committee on Legislation and Taxation, submitted a long report. It discussed at great length what was termed "the attempts of oppressive and obstructive legislation." It is the design of the National Board to seek an acknowledgment at the hands of the law-makers that no portion of the company's money which is invested in the individual State in losses, or expended in agency accounts, should be liable to any tax whatever. Since the last meeting four States, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas, had put themselves on that plane. One test case had recently been decided in their favor in Minnesota. Another, which arose at Augusta, Ga., had gone against them, but an appeal had been taken to the United States Supreme Court, which will soon render a decision. The report was adopted. In regard to the abolition of a special tax on premiums which was levied in Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., Mr. Crowell stated that there was no definite information before the meeting on the subject. He understood that the companies in question were still under excessive taxation. In some other States, too, such as Ohio and Michigan, the companies were excessively taxed, and he thought it would be advisable to place an additional premium tax on these States also. It was announced that the Virginia Legislature had passed a law prohibiting companies from imposing a special premium tax under penalty of $100 fine, half of the sum to go to the informer. Mr. Heald inquired if that law would prohibit or prevent an extra rate on premiums, and the Chair answered that it would not.

Mr. G. A Walton read the report of the Committee on Construction of Buildings. The report read:

"The attention of underwriters has naturally been directed to the Building laws in the large cities of the country, since we have had to contemplate the destruction of large and most valuable portions of great cities by single fires; for we have reason to believe that faulty construction, poor materials, and the excessive use of wood and other combustible substances were elements which contributed largely to the rapid destruction of property. The result of a careful examination of most of those [Building laws] in existence at the time of the burning of Chicago showed great lack of precautions against calamity; in fact, with the exception of New-York, no large city had a law which even remotely provided for the erection of superior buildings, calculated, in time of trial, to resist fire; and even in New-York the law was rendered almost nugatory by the manner in which it was administered. * * * We recommend that in the case of all cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, where the present laws are deemed inadequate, the Executive Committee be instructed to furnish copies of either of the laws of New-York, or Boston, or of the proposed law for cities of over 100,000 inhabitants in the State of Illinois, whichever may be, in their judgment, best calculated to meet the requirements of the particular city, with instructions to the local boards to use every reasonable effort to procure the adoption of a kindred law; and that, in the event of the failure to make the proper effort in that direction, no application for a reduction of the rates in any such city shall be entertained.

In all villages and towns where it is not practicable to adopt a general building law, there are two points which might readily be provided for, and which your committee regard of great value, viz:

First—To require that in all frame rows an unbroken brick wall of not less than eight inches thickness shall be built at every fifty feet, and that such wall shall be carried at least two feet above the adjoining roofs.

Second—That all buildings over eighteen feet in height shall have non-combustible roofs.

Few buildings are erected without the aid of the money-lender. If those who lend money will require substantial construction, and if underwriters will discriminate in favor of well constructed buildings, we think we shall soon have better built cities and great conflagrations become comparatively unknown.

The report and recommendations were adopted.

Mr. Walcott read the report of the Committee on Arson and Incendiarism, in which occurred the following:

"We are all aware that for many months the town of Williamsport, in Pennsylvania, was cursed by the presence of a gang of incendiaries whose depredations made the place so unprofitable that many of the companies declined to insure there: but since the trial, conviction and sentence of four of these 'fire-bugs' to twelve years each in the State Prison, Williamsport has been as free from losses as it was before notorious for them. Franklin County, in this State, is a locality where one of the local papers very aptly says: 'Incendiaries have always had their own way.' Since Sept. 7, 1873, this Franklin County gang have been so closely pursued by the energetic Special Agent of one of the New-York City companies as to finally lead to their conviction and imprisonment. 'And in a region where insurance companies have compromised many fraudulent claims, and encouraged the repetition of such speculations, this closely-followed investigation has put a damper on them, and there are no more fires.' Such is the testimony of one of the journals in that vicinity in giving a long history of the case. In October and November of 1874, incendiarism was flagrant in the States of Georgia and South Carolina, particularly among gin-houses, mostly filled with cotton and other produce, and dwellings, and it was not until Dec. 7, after a large mass-meeting was held at Edgefield, S. C., and resolutions were passed agreeing to lynch all persons, white or black, caught setting fire to any buildings, that these fires ceased. Your committee do not suggest 'lynching' as a remedy to be used on all occasions, but simply cite these facts to prove that when companies or citizens unite in a determined effort to repress arson and punish incendiarism—upon a proper manifestation of that determination the incendiary becomes frightened, and ceases his depredations. We have, in several instances, seen so much good arise from their careful 'ferreting' out of such cases mentioned in this report, that, without making a recommendation, the committee venture to express the hope that the board, before it adjourns, will give to the Executive Committee sufficient power to reward any signal service of this kind, though no reward may have been offered at the time of the occurrence of the fire."

The report was adopted, and the Executive Committee given the desired power to donate rewards.

Mr. J. W. Murray then read the report of the Committee on Fire Departments, Fire Patrols, and Water Supply. After setting forth an extended classified list of cities having Fire Departments of varied character and efficiency, the report proceeded to say:

"The beneficial effects of the fire patrol system for protecting property exposed to damage by fire and water are becoming more fully recognized and appreciated every year. The example set by New-York many years ago, and the admitted results of which have been the saving of millions of dollars to underwriters, commends itself to a following by all the large cities. It is safe to say that the New-York patrol has been the means of securing salvages for the companies equal to a thousand times its cost. It is not surprising that at length the merits of the protective system have challenged attention throughout the country, and in several of the large cities have secured successful adoption. Besides the pioneer organization in New-York, there are now twenty-six cities in which the Fire Patrol system has been established, among them being Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, &c. The San Francisco organization is the latest one formed, and although only a few weeks have elapsed since it was projected, its equipment is well under way. Your committee, in view of the numerous applications touching this subject made to the Executive Committee, and referred to us, have adopted the following recommendatory resolution:

Resolved, That the committee recommends the National Board to indorse the establishment of a Fire Patrol in cities having a population of 40,000 and upward, that shall have provided for the levying of an assessment on all companies transacting the business of fire insurance in said cities, and where the amount annually expended shall not impose a tax on premiums of over one and a half per cent. per annum."

The report was adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Weissenburgh, the recommendation was amended so as to apply to cities having a population of 30,000, in which shape it was also approved.

Mr. Hall, of the Committee on Statistics, submitted his report, which was approved.

The chair then appointed Messrs. Charles Platt, of Philadelphia; James M. Rankin, of the English companies; Henry Kellogg, of Hartford; James M. McLean, of New-York; George A. Curtis, of Boston; John B. Hall, of Ohio, and William A. Webb, of Nashville, Tenn., a Special Committee to nominate the officers and Executive Committee of the board for the coming year.

The meeting then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

JUDGE FULLERTON'S VIRGINIA FARM.

A letter from Alexandria, Va., to the Richmond *Whig* says: "The Beecher trial, and especially the inquisitorial cross-examination of the Plymouth Church Pastor, has brought Judge Fullerton in full view of the whole newspaper reading people of this country. Consequently not only your Granger readers, but others will be interested in knowing that he has for three or four years owned a farm of 700 acres near Centreville, in Fairfax County. I am glad to hear, too, that he has on it some of the finest imported stock ever brought to Virginia, and that under his liberal management and intelligent improvement its grass land last year yielded 200 tons of hay. His dwelling and barns are superb, and while Beecher in July runs to his up the-country farm the overworked ex-Judge comes to Virginia to rusticate with his family until October, and forget law books, briefs, and *crim. con.* cases."

PUT TO BASE USES.

A Western paper reports that a case has recently been brought before the Chicago courts which illustrates how the coinage of a heart will return to torment it, and make the whole man and his cherished love ridiculous, and also how tenaciously a lover will cling to the relics of a broken affection. A blushing young lady appeared before the court to sustain a petition for the restoration of seven love-letters, a glove, a curl, and a ribbon, which she had given to the defendant during an engagement of several months. She stated that she had been forced to take the step by the obstinacy of the defendant, who had refused to restore to her these trifles, and who had kept them no doubt to show to his wicked associates as trophies of his conquest over a fond and girlish heart. The defendant, on his part, answered that he had made several gifts to the young lady, and had written her many letters which she had declined to return to him. The letters she had certainly used improperly, for on going to see her on one occasion he found that they had been pasted over the tops of preserve cans. Those beginning with "My Darling Susan" went over the peaches, and those commencing with "My Own Darling" were put over the apples. This was the cause for the dissolution of the engagement; and as for restoring to her the letters he had received, he could not think of it. The words of love they contained, he is reported as saying, were a part of himself. When he saw them it brought the old days back again. They were the melodies of the youth of their love, heard during the spring-time of affection, when the violets were opening their blue lips, and when the roses were budding. He would die before he would surrender them, for the business of his life now was to brood and weep over them, because he knew the sweet intimacy which prompted them could return no more.

THE INTER-OCEANIC SHIP CANAL.

RELATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE NICARAGUA AND PANAMA ROUTES IN THE MATTER OF LENGTH, COST, FACILITY OF CONSTRUCTION, AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following interesting letter has been received at the Navy Department:

SACO, Me., April 17, 1870.

Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: From a telegram in the newspapers this morning, I read that Commander Lull has reported to the Navy Department that both the Nicaragua and Panama routes are practicable for a canal. It is added that Commander Lull seems to favor the former, "as it is nearly 1,000 miles shorter than the Panama route for the trade between our Atlantic and Gulf ports and those on the Pacific Coast, besides being much healthier; and the construction of the canal through Nicaragua would open up a country very productive of sugar, coffee, mahogany, and indigo."

The adage about giving a dog a bad name is particularly applicable to Panama, as regards its climate. In the early years of the California gold excitement, passengers to Chagres not unfrequently had to remain several days in the swampy village at the mouth of the river, sleeping in miserable dirt huts or in the open air, subsisting mostly on unhealthy food, munching bananas and plantains, and drinking much bad whisky and aguardiente. Then they were packed into open bungos or "dugouts," which had to be shoved or "poled" fifty miles up the rapid current of the river to Cruces. I have known these bungos to be six days on this part of the route, the passengers being exposed day and night to drenching rains and a burning sun, all the while using the muddy river water to quench their thirst. From Cruces, twenty-three miles to Panama, over steep hills and through gorges only wide enough for your mule, it took another day of exposure with bad food or none at all. Then when in Panama, the detention before taking steamer or sailing vessel for San Francisco, would be from one week to two months. I have known 2,000 passengers to be detained for weeks at Panama, and have had at one time, while Consul at Acapulco, in Mexico, 1,200 of these, mostly destitute, on my hands for from two to six weeks who were wrecked on the coast. Add to this that steamers which should have had only 300 to 500 passengers, often carried 1,000 to 1,600, and you will not wonder that much sickness was the result, and it was all charged to the bad climate of Panama. Some Baron Munchausen, in relating his wonderful experience from New-York to Panama, wrote that in the construction of the Panama Railroad one man for every sleeper lost his life by disease, and this has been so often repeated that many believe it. The fact is, that the record of the deaths kept by the company show only about 300, instead of say 70,000, which would represent the ties in forty-seven miles of railroad. It is true that both Panama and Nicaragua have hot, enervating climates, and a man will be better for a short change occasionally to colder latitudes. But neither is exceptionally unhealthy. Of these two, Panama is the most healthy, and I say this after a residence of eighteen years on the Isthmus, eight of which were passed as United States Consul, and after a good deal of travel and an intimate acquaintance with the neighborhood of Nicaragua. There are no diseases in Panama that do not obtain in Nicaragua. Both are subject to malarious fevers of a mild type, of which nobody dies, and which yield readily to very simple treatment; except that in Nicaragua, the hot days and comparatively cold nights are productive of ague, which is almost unknown in Panama. Consumption is scarcely known in either country, and yellow fever is not indigenous to either. I firmly believe that, with as favorable conditions of living, Panama and Nicaragua are every whit as healthy as the States of Vermont and New-Hampshire.

As to the shorter distance claimed for Nicaragua, between the Atlantic and Gulf ports and "those of the Pacific," the department needs no information. The steamer distance, as near as I can measure it on the charts, *is* 685 miles shorter by the Nicaragua route *for the West coast of Mexico and California;* but 140 miles of this must be deducted for the greater length of the combined San Juan River, lake, and canal route, that being 182 miles, while the Panama Canal would be but 41 miles. But on the other hand, the Panama route would be 600 to 700 miles nearer to the great cities and rich trade of the South Pacific, comprising Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili; while the facilities the Canal of Panama would give to the immense Magdalena trade and the Columbian coast trade on both oceans that would centre at Panama and Aspinwall for all parts of the world would more than overbalance the opening up of a small portion of Nicaragua, and the little gain in the distance to and from the ports of Guatemala, Honduras, and St. Salvador, for Costa Rica would not be much affected by the choice of either route.

The fact that the Panama route would have deep, safe harbors on both sides by placing a breakwater at Aspinwall, that the Panama Railroad, immediately along side of which the canal would be cut, would immensely add to the facility with which the work could be constructed, that it would not take half the time to complete it that the Nicaragua route would require, that there would be only forty-one miles of towage for sailing vessels on the Panama, against 182 miles over the Nicaragua route, and the immense difference in favor of Panama in the expense of the two projects, all these facts, without doubt, enter into the calculations of Commander Lull, and have been well studied by the Navy, as well as the State Department at Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS W. RICE.

OVERLAND TRAVEL INTERRUPTED.

THE FLOODS IN THE BITTER-CREEK VALLEY —SIXTY MILES OF ROAD IMPASSABLE.

The Omaha *Republican* of Saturday, 17th inst., says: "The Union Pacific Railroad is in great distress, and travel between Cheyenne and Ogden is entirely suspended on account of extensive wash-outs, &c., in the Bitter-Creek Valley. The first wash-out occurred on Tuesday night, near Rock Springs, when a bridge 140 feet long and 20 feet wide went entirely out. On Wednesday, it was believed by the railroad officials on that section of the road that the water in the Bitter-Creek had reached its greatest height, and that no further trouble need be apprehended. All the snow in the Bitter-Creek Valley had gone out, and the weather was turning colder, both of which led the officials to the above conclusion. But the contrary proved to be the case. The creek continued to rise, and up to last evening had not begun to recede. Where the immense volume of water comes from is inexplainable to the railroad men, and they are unable to offer any solution of the question. The like of this flood, or anything approaching it in extent, has never before been known in that valley. Since Wednesday night there have been several more wash-outs in the valley, and the extent of road that was impassable last evening amounted to about sixty miles, and further encroachments on the road by the floods were anticipated by Superintendent Clark. A bridge two miles east of the one first swept away, and of the same size, was partially demolished yesterday. The Bitter-Creek empties into the Green River five miles from Green River Station, and it is feared that the river will rise so high as to cut the road at that place. Mr. Clark, the General Superintendent, and his subordinates, are all doing everything in their power to stay the work of destruction and repair the damage at as early a date as possible. A force of about 400 men, with all the material necessary to work with, is concentrated in the Bitter-Creek Valley, but the torrent is so great that they are unable to make very satisfactory progress. A large force of carpenters was sent out from this city yesterday to the scene of action.

This trouble could not have come upon the road at a more unfavorable time. Since the first of the month, the overland travel, both first-class and emigrant, has been unprecedented in the history of the road, and the passenger earnings have amounted to about $20,000 per day. There was an emigrant blockade here last week, but that was finally surmounted after the most strenuous exertions. Now, the emigrants are again arriving here from the East at the rate of 300 per day, and already there is another blockade, occasioned by a lack of cars which necessarily follows the cutting of the road in the Bitter-Creek Valley; a large number of cars are held at the west end of the road. Mr. T. L. Kimball, the general passenger and ticket agent, estimates that over 1,000 emigrants were in this city yesterday, unable to get West. All the second-class hotels were filled to overflowing, and the Union Pacific Emigrant House is taxed to its very utmost capacity. The railroad men are sending out the families as fast as they can, giving those families who desire to go the preference, while at the same time they advise all to stay here until the road is again clear. Telegrams giving the exact condition of affairs on the road have been sent to the Eastern roads, with the request that all passengers be kept back until the road is opened. Notwithstanding this precautionary measure, it is very likely that a great many people will arrive here every day; and what is to be done with them, with all the hotels overflowing with guests, is a difficult question to determine. It is utterly impossible to say when the road will be clear; certainly not until the water begins to recede in Bitter Creek, and when that will be no man at the present time can predict. In the meantime an immense quantity of freight is collecting here and on the east side of the river. The number of cars now awaiting transportation West amounts to several hundred.

FOREIGN NOTES.

On the first occasion of the free opening to the public of the Tower of London, about 4,000 persons, most of them working people, visited the place.

The Orleans Princes continue to sell their estates in Brittany. The farm of Quelle belonging to them has just been sold for 2,500,000 francs.

The British Admiralty is directing attention to the importance of affording means whereby all seamen in the service may be taught to swim.

Orders have been circulated throughout the British Navy for the recognition and salute of the Spanish Monarchical flag by ships of war at home and in foreign ports.

No less than 180 Carlist officers, of whom seven are Generals, three Brigadiers, and many Colonels, have given in their submission to Don Alfonso.

The Chinese Government have applied through the regular diplomatic channel for the admission into the English Navy of a number of Chinese cadets.

In the Register General's recently-issued report of the various religious denominations of the British Isles and their places of worship, a new sect appears for the first time. The members call themselves the "Christadelphians."

M. Dufaure, on arriving at La Rochelle and receiving the compliments of a high local magistrate, is said to have answered in these words of Azeglio: "They have created a Republic; let them now only make Republicans and everybody will be satisfied."

It is announced that German Jesuits wish to purchase one of the finest properties near Veviers. The Belgian Government has (the Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says) declared that, if the purchase be completed, the law relating to foreigners will be applied.

New and stringent orders have been issued to give a wide berth to curious spectators hanging about the new fortifications of Paris. There are wonderful stories current of German spies taking plans of the forts with a newly-invented and almost microscopic photographic apparatus.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the Russian nobility, and particularly the nobility of the Government of St. Petersburg, recently declared spontaneously that they were ready to pay taxes, an obligation which hitherto applied only to the *bourgeois* and the peasants. The Baltic nobility do not seem disposed to follow the example thus set them.

"We're no very fou, but we're gayly yet," will be the impression of natives of Scotland considering the following figures: Scotland spent last year fully £7,000,000 sterling on whisky for her own consumption, which is more than one-half the annual value of the lands and heritages outside of the nine larger burghs in Scotland.

A new paper called the *Anticritic* is about to be published at Liegnitz. It is intended for the benefit of disappointed authors, who, through its columns, will have an opportunity of convincing the public that their bad books are in reality very good ones. The critics do not at present evince any alarm.

In reply to a recent anti-Papal manifesto of Karl Blind, Garibaldi writes: "I believe there is not in all the world a country less Catholic than Italy. Government and the upper classes affect a Catholic devotion which they do not feel. As to the masses of the people, they neither do believe in Catholicism; and in the Popish churches one only sees bigoted old women."

It is reported that New College and Balliol College, Oxford, have, in conjunction with the authorities at Bristol, agreed to found a new college of literature and science at Clifton. It is expected that £50,000 for the new buildings will be raised in Bristol. New and Balliol Colleges have already subscribed £5,000 each toward the foundation, and they intend to give a further sum to the endowments hereafter.

The French Customs Administration has adopted a measure for a long time demanded by the commercial world. Henceforward cases of merchandise coming from abroad will no longer be opened at the frontier, but only on arrival at their destination, and in the presence of the consignee, duly advised. In order to obtain the benefit of this regulation it will suffice to make an accurate declaration according to a printed form.

Some time ago four ladies who passed the London University examination for women, entered themselves in the chambers of well-known barristers for the purpose of studying law. It was said at the time that their labor would be fruitless. It seems, however, that the ladies are likely, as the result of their studies, to obtain profitable employment. One of them, whose term of study is closed, has been engaged by a firm of solicitors as a "consulting counsel."

Advices from the Persian Gulf state that intense cold has prevailed there. Seven persons had died of exposure near Bassorah. All the roads were blocked with snow, and rendered impassable for traffic. For miles along the Persian shore of the Gulf the beach was strewn with fish, which had been driven by the unusual cold to leave the water, and had died upon the beach. Some of them are represented to have been from 100 to 150 pounds in weight.

The jury of the approaching exhibition at the Paris Palace of Industry have just terminated their labor, and have passed 2,300 works of art, paintings, sculpture, engravings, drawings, &c., to which number must be added about 2,000 others exempt from the preliminary examination. The total of 4,300 exceeds that of any recent year; in 1866 it was 3,297; in 1867, notwithstanding the competition of the Universal Exhibition, the Salon showed 2,745 works; in 1868, 3,967; in 1869, 4,230; in 1870, 3,280; in 1872 the number fell to 2,067, and in 1873 to 2,142. Last year the catalogue contained 3,657.

No better illustration of the folly of indiscriminate relief of beggars could be afforded than is furnished by a case heard before the Rugby magistrates lately. A young woman named Ellen Welch was charged with begging. She received relief at the houses of several of the most respectable residents in Rugby, but disregarding a warning by the police to cease from begging, she was locked up. In her possession was found a Post Office savings bank book, showing deposits of money made by her at Birmingham, Walsall, Aston, and lastly, at Rugby on the day of her arrest. She was committed for a month's hard labor.

The armor-clad twin-screw ship Alexander, recently launched at Chatham by the Prince of Wales, is considered the most powerful sea-going ship of war ever built or building. She carries twelve and fourteen inches of iron plating, and is expected to attain a speed of fourteen knots an hour. Her armament will consist of twelve 25-ton guns and twelve of 18 tons. It is said that there is no ship in any other navy which could dare to challenge her, though in size she is surpassed by the British ship Minotaur. The latter is of 10,627 tons, while the Alexander is but 9,500. A sister ship to be named the Téméraire is building.

Krupp breech-loading guns do not seem to stand the Woolwich tests very well. Another burst a few days ago at the second round, and now lies in the gun "cemetery," with hundreds of other guns of all kinds in like condition. Close by it are two of the guns constructed on the Woolwich system, and muzzle-loaders, one having endured 2,258 and the other 2,208 rounds, with the full charge of powder and the sixty-four-pounder projectile, before bursting, a result which was in each case preceded, according to the habit of wrought-iron ordnance, by ample signs of warning, while guns of steel and cast metal seldom give notice of weakness before they actually explode.

A very serious affair is reported to have occurred lately on the Belgian frontier, near Verviers, which at one moment promised to ripen into a diplomatic incident. A caravan of upward of six wagons, twenty women, besides men, and eighty horses, attempted to pass from Germany into Belgium. But this was at once prevented. The German military authorities were horrified at the sight of so many steeds being lost to the army, and were not quite sure whether the men and women had the right to escape conscription. The civil authorities were appealed to, and the onward march of the procession was arrested. Calmly did the leader of the band proceed to the telegraph office and there indite a message to Prince Bismarck from Salamonsky: "They have stopped my equestrian troupe. I am engaged to perform next week at Louvain and other places. Desire them to let me pass." Thus appealed to the Chancellor consented, and Salamonsky kept his engagements at the appointed times and places.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouche

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.—Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mrs. W. S. Oliver, Messrs. Goldbeck, Brande, Schwerz, Bergner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free.)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A good deal of important business was transacted in the Legislature yesterday. The "Removal bill" was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, and will probably be placed on its final passage to-day. The bill as amended provides for the removal of any State officer by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, and after a majority of the members elected to the Senate have found such officer guilty of misconduct or malversation in office. Pending the investigation of such charges, the Governor may suspend the accused officer, appointing, meanwhile, a suitable person to perform his duties. In the event of removal, the Governor shall, with the concurrence of the Senate, appoint a successor to hold office until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the creation of the vacancy. When the Senate is not in session at the time of the suspension of the accused official, it must be convened in extra session within thirty days thereafter.

It is obvious that this bill will fail to meet the views of the thorough-going advocates of the "concentrated responsibilty" principle. It is equally obvious, however, that it fulfills, within the perfectly safe line of constitutional precedent, "the command of section 7 of Article X. of the Constitution." We have never been able to see that there was any great risk in empowering the Governor to remove State officers for sufficient cause, but we have found no reason to impugn the motives or assail the character of those who thought otherwise. There has been in the Senate a great deal of very able argument on the question, as well as a great deal of turgid nonsense. But certainly no worse twaddle has been talked on the subject than by the newspapers which profess to see in the amendments to this bill a triumph for the Canal Ring. As soon as this bill has passed the Assembly, which it ought to do quickly, the Governor can select any State officer against whom he has sufficient proofs of malfeasance, and proceed to exercise his power of suspension. If a Republican Senate fails to sustain well-grounded charges against any State officer of either party, the Governor will not only have vindicated his sincerity in the cause of reform, but will at one blow have destroyed the power for evil of the accused officer and his backers in the upper house. The bill, in concert with recent enactments for the discovery of official fraud, offers a perfectly adequate remedy against existing abuses in State administration. Perhaps the best way to settle the "centralized responsibility" dispute is to revive the proposed constitutional amendment reducing the number of elective State officers. Let the question of intrusting the Governor with the appointment as well as the removal of subordinate executive officers be submitted to the people.

Whatever may be the Governor's views about the altered version of the Removal bill, he will shortly have no reason to complain of the lack of agencies for the collection of information in regard to frauds in the management of the canals and other public works. The Joint Committee of Investigation continues busily at work; the Gubernatorial Commission has fairly entered upon a long and exhaustive course of inquiry, and with the passage by the Senate of the bill creating an Inspector of Public Works, the Governor has the prospect of being able very soon to place in the field an officer specially selected for his fitness to detect evidences of fraud or collusion between contractors and State officials in the conduct of any public works. The power to examine books and accounts, to compel the attendance of witnesses and employ experts is conferred on this officer. He is to be appointed by the Governor, and is removable by him at pleasure. The only important restriction placed by the Senate upon the exercise of his very ample authority consists in requiring his examination of witnesses to be public.

Tammany Hall seems to be deluging the Legislature with bills creating new Judgeships, with salaries varying from $8,000 to $15,000 a year, and terms of fourteen years. These bills are for the purpose of creating places to conciliate the contending aspirants for the nominations next year. They are urged on the ground that there are not sufficient Judges to perform the work required of them. The present Justices of the Court of Special Sessions deny this statement. Recorder HACKETT declares that there is no necessity for the addition of another Judge to the Court of General Sessions, to be called the "County Judge." For whom is this place to be created, to have a term of fourteen years, and a salary of $15,000 per annum? The present dynasty of Tammany Hall is obliged from sheer necessity to follow the policy of the old Ring in the annual creation of offices for the purpose of controlling the conflicting interests of candidates, who, without this continual increase of offices, would break into open revolt. Is it not about time for the tax-payers of this City to watch the doings of our Reform Tammany Hall legislators, who are creating new courts and Judges at an increased expense to the City of seventy or eighty thousand dollars a year? Not much can be expected from the Tammany Hall Assembly, but the Republican Senate should know that the people of this City wish no more Judgeships, clerks, and attendants, but on the contrary, believe that the public expenses could be reduced at least one-third. If they desire to make Tammany Hall a little more harmonious than it is now, then they will create new Judges for the Court of Special Sessions, and will provide for another Judge, to be known as the "County Judge" of the Court of General Sessions. But this will be the only interest they will subserve.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* begins an article in the following words:

> "We have the opinion of an authority as intelligent as THE NEW-YORK TIMES for believing that there is no appreciation of humor, and less liking for wit, in America."

Upon this text the *Courier-Journal* publishes a column of comment. Will our contemporary now be kind enough to inform us when and where in this journal it found the remark which it is pleased to attribute to us? Life would be too short to correct all the statements which are ascribed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES—but in this instance our curiosity is aroused, and we should like to know why the *Courier-Journal* makes us responsible for so intensely stupid a remark as that which it fathers upon us.

Discussion of the relative merits of the Panama and Nicaragua routes for a ship canal across the isthmus brings out a unique letter from F. W. RICE, formerly United States Consul at Acapulco. Mr. RICE was in the Consular service for a great many years, and his right to speak on the subject of isthmus transportation will be conceded by thousands of travelers. He makes short work of the story, credited to "some Baron Munchausen," that each tie laid down on the line of the Panama Railway represents the life of a laborer killed by the climate. It is time that the ancient fables of the fatal influences of the climate of the Isthmus of Panama were exploded, whatever may be the popular belief concerning the disputed merits of the various canal routes.

AN UNCIVIL WAR.

The unhappy contest which broke out in the Democratic ranks after the Cincinnati Convention of 1872, and which raged bitterly until both parties to it were silenced by the surrender at Baltimore, is being renewed again with great earnestness. The Democracy is divided now, as it was then, between two sections. One holds to the orthodox truths of the party, and thinks that they have yet force enough to win a national victory, and that in order to do so they must be frankly acknowledged and clearly stated. The other may not differ very much at heart from the straiter sect, but it holds that it is better "by indirection to seek direction out." It would probably use a Democratic victory for much the same purposes as its Bourbon rivals, but it would cloak those purposes until the victory is gained. During the Summer of 1872 these two factions quarreled energetically. Each one attributed to the other the melancholy condition into which the party had fallen. The Liberals declared that the Bourbons had scared the people; that they had spread the belief that the party was a disunion, anti-enfranchisement party, which only awaited an opportunity to undo the results of the war. The journals which made these charges against the Bourbons seldom took the trouble to conceal a covert sympathy with the Bourbons' views and aims; but, they argued, it was impolitic to flaunt such offensive ideas in the face of the united and determined North. The Bourbons, on the other hand, maintained that the strength of the party lay in precisely the beliefs and purposes which the Liberals desired to suppress, and that a frank avowal of them was all that was necessary to a general Democratic victory.

In that quarrel, the Bourbons had the worst of it. They were compelled to accept the leadership of GREELEY with such grace as they could muster. But they are coming to the front again in force, called out by the course of some of the Democratic leaders in recommending a substantial repetition of the Greeley policy. The Bourbons now claim that the facts fully justify the prophesy they made in 1872. They point to the ignominious defeat of the party in 1872 as convincing proof that the policy of "co-operation" was a failure. The Memphis *Appeal*, a paper of influence and respectability in the South, protests against any renewal of the disastrous tactics of 1872. It declares that the party was far weaker under GREELEY than under SEYMOUR and BLAIR in 1868. The latter carried States casting seventy-four electoral votes, the former had three votes only, and the States which he carried would have brought the number no higher than sixty. It further claims that this alarming reduction of the strength of the party, and the terrible disappointment of the hopes of the Liberals, caused the Democratic leaders to "wash their hands" of the compromise policy. It points to the nomination and election of Gov. ALLEN in Ohio—a thoroughbred, obstinate, blatant Bourbon—as an indication of the reaction, and of the policy that has led to the victories so far achieved, and which will lead to a general victory if followed out.

There is a good deal of force in what the *Appeal* says—enough, certainly, to show that the Bourbon element in the Democracy is by no means without ground to stand upon. On the contrary, it will make a determined defense of its principles in the approaching Presidential canvass. The journalists of the Democratic Party, and especially of the Manhattan Club, who imagine that they can repeat with impunity the trick of 1872, and head their party, as Mr. BIGELOW would say "South by North," will find that they have a difficult task before them. The Bourbons are bound to seek recognition, and, with the pitiful results of 1872 to argue from, and some of the remarkable successes of their wing that the people have tolerated—witness ALLEN's election in Ohio and EATON's in Connecticut—they will be able to present a formidable front.

THE GAG LAW ONCE MORE.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary took in hand last Winter the enactment notorious as the "Poland Gag law," and set themselves about the work of expounding it so that newspapers unfamiliar with judicial learning might, seeing how harmless the law was in its Senatorial exposition, quiet their apprehensions of its oppressive effect upon the press. It was peculiarly fitting that this committee, constituted without respect of party, and at a former session of Congress, indorsing the bill which afterward, as a law, got so bad a name, should show to the uninstructed lay mind how much their work had been misconstrued and vilified; and it will readily be seen that, being as it were judges in their own cause, they would have no predisposition to plead guilty to the indictment found by the newspapers. Their conclusion was harmonious—it was, in fact, unanimous. EDMUNDS and CONKLING, THURMAN and STEVENSON for once were agreed. The newspapers had been frightened at a ghost, and at a ghost of their own imagining. The law over which they had made so much fuss not only did not permit newspaper publishers to be taken to Washington for trial for constructive libel, but it did not permit the courts of the District of Columbia to bring anybody there for trial. Its operation, in fact, only authorized the capture *in* the District of persons there as fugitives from the justice which ought to be administered to them elsewhere.

Since the adjournment of Congress, however, this Gag law has had a judicial construction by the United States Circuit Court in Missouri. Mr. BUELL, a Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, had, in a letter to that newspaper, made some statements which Hon. ZACARIAH CHANDLER, then, but not now, a Senator from the State of Michigan, regarded as reflecting in a libelous way upon his good name and repute; and the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia indicted the said BUELL, charging him with having committed the crime of libel. When this indictment was found, however, Mr. BUELL was outside of the territorial limits of the District. Being found in Missouri, he was arrested, by virtue of this Gag law, and his case was heard on *habeas corpus*, first by the District Judge, and then on appeal by the United States Circuit Court. He was discharged from arrest; but his discharge has, so far as we have observed, been erroneously quoted as a judicial confirmation of the opinion of the Senate Committee, when, in fact, it was exactly the reverse. Judge DILLON's opinion is now before us, and it is substantially this:

1. Libel in the District of Columbia is an offense against the laws of the United States, and a person committing the offense may be indicted and tried there.
2. If the offender is found in any part of the United States, he may be arrested and held to bail, or removed to the District of Columbia for trial, under the act of June 22, 1874, (the so-called Gag law.)
3. The respondent in this case was discharged from arrest on the indictment found in the District of Columbia, because the indictment did not distinctly charge that the offense was committed in the District of Columbia.

The court did not decide whether a libel printed in a Michigan paper, and afterward circulated in the District of Columbia, is an offense punishable in the District, thus leaving that an open question; but it intimated very distinctly that the indictment might have been so framed as to obviate the defect in averment, which in this case justified the court in discharging the respondent. Upon a good indictment, Mr. BUELL would have been sent to the District of Columbia for trial, and the question whether the libel in the Detroit paper, being circulated in the District of Columbia, was an indictable offense there, would have been remitted to the courts of that District for adjudication. It is quite obvious, therefore, that the Gag law, whether so intended or not, does accomplish just what its first critics asserted.

Possibly this law will bring to judicial determination the other question of serious consequence to the newspaper profession, namely, is a libel is an indictable offense wherever the publication circulates by the procurement of the publisher? It is urged by those who insist that it is, that a libel is a misdemeanor, and that it is well-settled law that a person may commit such an offense in the District of Columbia, for instance, without being there in person. If he procured it to be done, he would be guilty as a principal, although he might have been in Michigan or San Francisco at the time the offense was committed. The greater crime of murder might be committed in the District by a person on the Virginia side of the Potomac shooting and killing another person on the Washington side of the river. If a man should send by express from Michigan a torpedo, with intent that it should explode and kill another in Washington, and the criminal purpose should be accomplished, the person sending it would be guilty of murder in Washington. By analogous reasoning, it is urged that an editor or publisher in Michigan who causes his paper containing libelous matter to be circulated in the District of Columbia has committed an offense in the latter jurisdiction for which he may be punished there; and, under the Gag law, he may be taken there for trial. And it is urged that this is no more of a hardship than the law works in other cases; as, for instance, a person stealing a horse in one county and taking it into another, may be indicted and punished in either jurisdiction.

However plausible this reasoning may seem—and there is no doubt Boss SHEPHERD and his ring hope to establish it as law—it is met at the threshold with a practical difficulty that will be likely to make any court hesitate before giving it judicial sanction. If the reasoning is good for anything, it is good for making a libelous publication in a newspaper an offense not only wherever the paper circulates, but an offense multiplied by the number of copies of the paper published. A publisher issuing fifty thousand copies of a libel would thus have committed fifty thousand distinct offenses, and might be indicted, tried, and punished for each offense—that is, if he lived long enough. He would be liable, also, in as many civil suits for damages. Unless that difficulty is obviated, we shall lose no sleep of nights through apprehension that the Gag law, still potential as Judge DILLON regards it, will bring any newspaper publisher to the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia—that marvelous structure which even MULLETT's architectural genius has failed to to make attractive as a residence to newspaper men.

A "WILD CONUNDRUM" ANSWERED.

A mother, who by chance was led to look after her little child, which was in charge of a "perfect treasure" of a nurse, and who found her darling utterly neglected, writes to THE TIMES in her perplexity. She asks, acknowledging that her question is among those "wildest conundrums" that are daily propounded to us, "must we give up everything else, neglect husband, house, society, and all the manifold calls upon a woman of culture and position, tie our little children fast to us, &c., &c., and thus utterly abolish the office of nurse?"

The conundrum is not so wild as our fair correspondent seems to think that it is. Indeed we do not regard it as a conundrum at all, but merely as a question which is easily answered. Whatever the welfare of a woman's children and household demand from her, that she ought to give, no matter how multitudinous the calls of society may be upon her as a woman of culture and position. If necessary for the good of her children, for the well-being of her household, she should give all such things up absolutely. Let our correspondent and her sisters consider the matter a moment, and they will see that this is what the husbands and fathers do. There are idlers and dissipated scamps in the world; but there is not one husband and father in a thousand who, if it is necessary to do so, does not give up all enjoyments and resist all the claims of society, of whatever kind, upon him, that he may provide for the present and the future of his children and their mother, and give them the benefit of his protecting care from day to day. Why is it that the bulk of the male part of mankind are absorbed in business, harassed, anxious, drudging, but that they are husbands and fathers? In the words of the wisest of modern philosophers, they have "given hostages to Fortune." Men do not let the pleasures or the claims of society, or any other pleasures or claims, stand between them and the doing of their daily work. And if that daily work stretches far into the night, as for many men it often does, still the work is done; and the man drudges on year after year, sometimes to success and competence, or even wealth, but often only to get a comfortable living for his family. Of course we are not speaking of the comparatively few vicious exceptions; but of the mass of decent, well-meaning men who correspond to the class of women as to whom the question that we are considering was propounded.

Society and all that sort of thing is to be given up, as it is by fathers who do their duty—if it is necessary. But it is not necessary that there should be an absolute giving up of social pleasures and duties by either. Women may be now, as they have been heretofore, fond wives, devoted mothers, and thorough housekeepers, without sacrificing any reasonable enjoyment of the pleasures of life. But they cannot perform those duties well, or even enjoy those pleasures with a free, light heart, if they look to their servants as their substitutes rather than merely as their assistants. Here is all the wildness of this conundrum, all the perplexity of this question. Women nowadays, or most of them, seem to forget that a servant is but an assistant, and that an assistant must always be overlooked. That is the way in which men manage their affairs. They find that it is the only way in which their work can be done with any confidence in its correctness and thoroughness. Every subordinate not only receives orders from his superior, but is overlooked by him. His work is examined; he has to make his reports; he is inspected at stated times, and he is liable to irregular and unexpected visits of examination. This is true, whether the force under the principal is five hundred, or fifty, or five. Now, in what proportion of households are there less than five servants and children who are subordinate to the mistress and mother? And will women undertake to say that they are not only the equals of men in the administration of affairs, but so much their superiors that they can get their work well done without the supervision that men find that they must give? We think they are hardly prepared to take that position yet.

But that position they do, many of them, practically take. The very occasion of our remarks shows this. We mean no reproach to our correspondent, but her letter shows that she had been entirely ignorant of such "goings on" on the part of her nurse; otherwise she was too good a mother to have borne with them a day. Now, if a man were similarly neglectful of supervision of a subordinate, an assistant of whatever sort, he would be regarded by all other men of sense and ordinary business faculty as culpably indifferent to the performance of his duties. Women, within the last generation, have fallen into this habit of committing their children and their households to servants as substitutes rather than assistants, and they have for some years past been surprised to find that the plan don't work well; and yet they seem not to suspect what is the matter. How confirmed and general the habit is, the reply of the servant in this instance clearly shows. She "would live with no one who watched her." And such replies from female servants we all know are common. Now, no man in a subordinate position would dream of making such a reply as that. He expects his superior to oversee him. Spying upon personal conduct is one thing, but overseeing and inspecting the work and the business conduct of a subordinate is quite another. Every man subordinate expects that from a capable superior; and every good and honest man subordinate receives it without the thought of complaint. If nurses knew that they were likely at any time to find the mistress-mother at their side, in the park or elsewhere; if they knew that a vigilant eye went over each child and its belongings after every performance of duty on their part, there would be few such causes of complaint as that which "A Mother" brought before us; and mothers would be the gainers in peace of mind, and in time for all rational enjoyments.

CERVANTES.

SWIFT observed in one of his sermons, "We see, my friends, what GOD thinks of riches by the hands in which he places them." On the 23d of April, 1616, two men passed away who, like nearly all who have been destined to immortality, were far from being rich in this world's goods. One found a grave in a quiet nook of Warwickshire, the other in the Convent of the Trinitarias in Madrid, where, so lately as twenty-five years ago, no monument, or even inscription, was there to tell of MIGUEL CERVANTES.

HALLAM observes that the age of literature in Spain was the shortest of any country whose literature has attained to distinction. It is almost comprehended in the period of CERVANTES, LOPE DE VEGA, and CALDERON. CERVANTES came of a sort which in all times and in all countries has been fertile in famous men. He was a poor gentleman. Early in the sixteenth century, there was living in Ossuna one JUAN DE CERVANTES, who filled there the post of Corregidor. His wife, Doña LEONORA DE CORTINAS was of noble family, and there is some reason to believe was a relative of ISABEL DE URBINA, first wife of LOPE DE VEGA. Their youngest child was the author of *Don Quixote*. MIGUEL soon proved the truth of the assertion, "*poeta nascitur.*" "Even from my earliest years," he says, "I loved the sweet art of graceful poesy." When a child, he was taken to see LOPE DE RUEDA, originally a gold-beater of Seville, but later a first-rate author and a famous actor, and this seemed to have given direction to genius he subsequently showed. An accidental circumstance, which occurred a few years later, also assisted greatly to the same end. In 1568 Cardinal ACQUAVIVA came as Legate to the court of Spain, and on his return young CERVANTES went in his Eminence's suite to Rome. It may well be imagined what an effect such a change had on such a mind as his. Those who have carefully studied his works find its impress everywhere, and though his residence in Rome was brief, the memory of it was indelible. "As the claws of the lion"—he writes of what he apostrophizes as "the sovereign of the World and the queen of cities"—"denote the animal's size and strength, so may the magnitude and might of Rome be estimated by fragments of marble, her shattered arches, her crumbling colonnades, her colossal amphitheatres, and her river—rendered so sacred by the martyrs and relics buried beneath its waters."

The next change of scene was military service. In his essay on "Mackintosh's History of the Revolution" MACAULAY observes, concerning GIBBON and FOX: "They had both had one eminent qualification for writing history; they had spoken history, acted history, lived history. GIBBON has remarked that he owed part of his success as a historian to the observations which he had made as an officer in the Militia and a member of the House of Commons. The remark is most just. We have not the smallest doubt that his campaign, though he never saw an enemy, and his parliamentary attendance, though he never made a speech, were of far more use to him than years of retirement and study. If the time that he spent on parades and at mess, or on the Treasury Bench and at BROOKS', during the storms which overthrew Lord NORTH and Lord SHELBURNE had been passed in the Bodleian Library, he might have avoided some inaccuracies and enriched his notes, but he would never have produced so lively a picture of the court, the camp, and the senate house." So with CERVANTES. In his *Persiles*, he says "there are no better soldiers than those who have been transplanted from the field of study to the field of war." There never has been an instance in "which students have taken up arms that they have not proved themselves to be the bravest and best of soldiers, for when courage is allied to intelligence, thereby is formed a combination of qualities in which Mars rejoices." He was himself an eminent instance of this truth. The experiences of his arduous military career enliven all points of his works. In his preface to the second part of *Don Quixote*, he declares that he views his maimed hand, dreadfully shattered at the battle of Lepanto, as a memorial of a glorious event; in the *Journey to Parnassus* he once more turns to the memorable day; the incidents of his own life are interwoven with the tale of the captive in *Don Quixote;* and from his captivity in Algiers he drew the subjects of two plays which he wrote late in life.

The extraordinary success of CERVANTES thus arose in great part from the same source as that of SCOTT. Both wrote of what they thoroughly understood. SCOTT's mind was deeply imbued, by association, study, and research with the manners, habits, customs, and traditions concerning which he wrote. So with George Eliot. Every page reveals the most minute acquaintance with her subjects. And here is where inferior novelists fail. They will not apprehend that, as LONGFELLOW says,

> "That is best which lieth nearest,"

for their purposes, but must needs describe not what is or has been, but what they choose to imagine is or has been.

SOOTHSAYERS IN TROUBLE.

The Police Captains of Baltimore, recently set themselves to work to accomplish a task of a kind which ought to have been undertaken in this City long ago. Finding that credulous persons were being defrauded out of their money every day by fortune-tellers, they quietly stationed detectives outside the doors until they succeeded in obtaining the names of a sufficient number of witnesses to insure convictions by the magistrates. They then made a batch of arrests in an equally quiet manner, and the result was a prompt suppression of the trade. Many of those who were stopped as they issued from the dens of the so-called astrologers and clairvoyants proved to be highly respectable ladies, whose curiosity had been aroused by advertisements. Although they acknowledged having had a desire to look into the future, they felt heartily ashamed of the weakness, and it was only a fear of the consequences of being in contempt of court that restrained them from trying to escape the ordeal of cross-examination.

The first of the number of fortune-tellers arraigned was a "Mme. Stanley." She confessed to an acquaintance in New-York and at Newark, N. J., and showed a great anxiety to have her real name—VANCEISS—kept out of the papers. She and her husband, JACOB VANCEISS, were sent to prison for sixty days. A "Doctor" GROTH, who owned that he had read the stars for the benefit of numerous persons in Philadelphia, was sent to keep the VANCEISSES company. There was an exception made in the case of a Mrs. VOLZ, for the reason that she had never advertised. This person tried the effect of a sort of candor which is becoming rather common in our courts. She thus addressed the court: "When people are fools enough to come to me, I gratify their morbid desires, and the fun affords me as much satisfaction as the money they give me." The magisterial wrath was evidently appeased by the frankness of Mrs. VOLZ, for he told her to "go and sin no more."

The immediate consequence of this raid upon the seers of Baltimore will be to cause the flight of the uncaptured members of the tribe to this or some other city affording equal facilities for the practice of their artifices. New-York has so large a supply of these pests of society already that it might be well for Superintendent WALLING to take a hint from the Baltimore methods, and make room for the new arrivals. The *Herald* publishes the "cards" of from seven to a dozen fortune-tellers every day, under the head of "astrology," so that Mr. WALLING, if he goes about the work carefully, can have no difficulty in gaining his object. These shameless creatures, with their "lucky numbers," "love-charms," and "never-failing" rules for "causing speedy marriages," are continually turning the heads of innocent young girls, and stuffing the very thinnest kind of nonsense into the minds of women who ought to know better. When they fail to impress callers with a proper respect for their peculiar jargon, many of them pretend to invoke the aid of the ever-ready "Indian spirit," and if this ruse does not succeed, they fall back on another, and another, until they finally succeed in so playing upon the feelings of the visitor that she drops into the trap, and is kept there as long as she can pay for the exquisite pleasure of being swindled. Widows of a certain class are very good customers. The clairvoyant has no need to beat about the bush to find out what they want. The melancholy air and dress are sufficient helps to enable them to tell falsehood after falsehood. If it be a deception, they will argue, it is a consolatory and a perfectly harmless one, so far as they are concerned. But this does not alter the fact that it is a very wicked deception, and that the deceivers are not a whit better than most of the inmates of the State Prison.

Some years ago, there was a gentleman residing in Brooklyn, who gambled away the proceeds of a large estate by faithfully following the counsel of a "business clairvoyant." He gradually got so far under her control that he was incapable of an independent act. Each prophet has a special circle to which he or she belongs, and when it seems wise to pretend to be out of the "sphere" of prediction, this fraudulent coterie has to be consulted, and the consultation fee is paid by the goose who thinks to divine the future by the of ignorant swindlers. In order to effectually suppress all the branches of the fortune-tellers' trade there is something more required than an occasional reference to it in the newspapers. The Police must act. Baltimore has taken the lead in this good work, and we hope that New-York will not be far behind. Before poor JOURDAN became Superintendent of Police, to get rid of the gift jewelry swindlers was thought to be an impossible task, but he very soon showed the public that it was about as easy as marching down Broadway. Now, let us see what Superintendent WALLING can do.

AMUSEMENTS—BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck's concert takes place at Steinway Hall to-night.... A musical and literary entertainment will be given by St. Mark's Literary Society at the Historical Society Rooms, corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue, this evening. It promises to be quite interesting.... Miss Borg and Miss Rive are to be the soloists at to-day's Philharmonic rehearsal and to-morrow night's concert.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HARPER.

John Harper, the senior partner of the firm of Harper & Brothers, died yesterday at his residence, No. 234 Fifth avenue. The cause of his death was a stroke of paralysis, the fourth one he has suffered in his lifetime. The deceased and his brother, ex-Mayor James Harper—who was thrown from a carriage and died of his injuries, at St. Luke's Hospital, in March, 1869—founded the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, now famous throughout the civilized world. Mr. Harper was a native of New-York State, and lived longer than the "three-score years and ten" which the Scriptures allot to man. He was born in 1796. So closely was Mr. Harper identified with the interests and ambitions of the firm of which he was a member that a history of it would be the story of his own life since he reached manhood. His grandfather, an Englishman, and one of the first followers of John Wesley, emigrated to this country about the middle of the last century. His son Joseph Harper, born in 1766, became a farmer at Newtown, Long Island, and married Miss Elizabeth Kollyer, a lady of excellent character and disposition. The couple had four sons, James, John, Joseph Wesley, and Fletcher, whom they educated at a district school. James, the ex-Mayor, died, as has been stated, in 1869, and Joseph Wesley died in his seventieth year Feb. 14, 1870.

Fletcher Harper, the youngest of the four, but over sixty years of age, is now the senior partner of the house established by his elder brothers. John Harper and his brother James were apprenticed in 1812 to learn the trade of printing at different offices in this City. They completed their respective terms of apprenticeship in 1817, and with some money they had saved and some assistance from their father, were enabled to open a small job and book printing office in Dover street, near the ground now occupied by the present establishment in Pearl street. Book publishing in New-York, and indeed in the entire country, was then in its infancy. Mr. Evert Duyckinck, father of Evert A. and George L. Duyckinck, authors of the *Cyclopedia of American Literature*, was at this time a leading publisher. For him, Messrs. J. & J. Harper, as the young firm was then denominated, printed their first book. The work was a translation of *Seneca's Morals*, and on the 5th of August, 1817, 2,000 copies of it were delivered to the publisher, the Messrs. Harper having done a part of the type-setting and presswork themselves. Several months later Mr. Duyckinck received from them 2,500 copies of John Mair's *Introduction to Latin Syntax*, and in April, 1818, 500 copies of Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding* were issued, bearing the first imprint of J. & J. Harper. The sound business qualities and natural sagacity of the brothers made the firm a few years later the first publishing house in the country. Joseph Wesley and Fletcher Harper learned printing with their elder brothers, the former becoming a partner in 1823, and the latter in 1826. The firm name was then changed to its present title of Harper & Brothers. The history of the great house from this period until 1853 is a record of well-deserved and brilliant business successes. In 1825 the firm removed to Nos. 81 and 82 Cliff street, and in 1830 they began to stereotype their works and to store them away in fire-proof receptacles. This establishment, in Cliff and Pearl streets, occupying nine large buildings, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 10th of December, 1853. A plumber, who, having lit a piece of paper, and wishing to extinguish it, thrust it into what he supposed was a can of water, but which proved to be camphene, was the cause of the conflagration. About 600 persons were thrown out of employment. The firm itself was nearly ruined. The brothers, however, were far from being disheartened, and going to work with the indomitable will and energy which has ever characterized them, soon recovered from the stroke, and within a year the magnificent edifice at present occupied by them rose from the ashes of the burned building. The mammoth edifice now occupied by them is in every way well adapted to their purpose, and is considered to be a model of its kind. A large part of the credit for the excellent plan upon which the establishment is erected is due to Mr. John Harper, and he is undoubtedly entitled to a proportionate share of the praise for the arrangements by which the business of the house is so well systematized and greatly facilitated. Although active as any other member of the firm for so long a period, Mr. John Harper, owing to his growing infirmities of body, had not been able to attend to business with the old spirit of application within the last few years, and the fortunes of the concern have been borne mainly by his own and the sons of his brothers. The great publishing house which has scattered so many excellent works in every range of science and literature; which has aided in establishing the sale of cheap literature of the best quality at the lowest prices in the United States; which issues a magazine with a monthly circulation of 135,000 copies, and two journals, the *Weekly* and *Bazar*, with a combined circulation of 240,000 copies, is certainly a splendid monument to the talent, industry, and enterprise of two journeymen printers. In all the honor belonging to such an achievement Mr. John Harper is entitled to an equal share. The deceased was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was much esteemed for benevolent and kindly traits of character and disposition.

CAPT. PHILANDER DAGGETT.

Capt. Philander Daggett, a prominent Glasgow shipping merchant, died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, on the 1st inst., in the sixty-fourth year of his age. The deceased was for many years a shipmaster, sailing from this port in command of the Glasgow packet-ships Monticello, Duncan, Mary Morris, and Harmonia, of Messrs. Dunham and Dimon's Line. For more than twenty years he also successfully conducted a large shipping and commission business at Glasgow, where he was widely known and much respected.

MEXICO.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO CONGRESS—ARRIVAL OF COL. THOMAS SCOTT AT THE CAPITAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 12, via HAVANA.—The last session of the present Congress was opened by President Lerdo de Tejada with a speech. The President said that the relations of Mexico with the foreign powers were friendly. In accordance with the recent amendment to the Constitution, a Senate would be organized in September. The Executive had fulfilled all the requirements of the constitutional amendments and the reform laws, but old prejudices and the spirit of bigotry still lingered. Some persons, by artfully creating an unreasonable excitement, had given occasion or pretext for the formation of small armed bands in parts of Michoacan and Jalisco. They pretended to believe that Mexicans would allow themselves to be deprived of the glorious results of the victories they had purchased with their blood; of those ideas and principles whose incorporation in the Constitution and laws of the country elevated the Republic to a place among the most liberal and civilized peoples. The President stated that measures would be submitted to make education compulsory, and to provide for a normal college for female teachers.

Col. Thomas Scott and party have arrived at the capital. Many who thought that their purpose was diplomatic and warlike are now convinced that they are here in pursuit of a purely speculative and commercial enterprise.

Funds have been deposited for the construction of light-houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 22.—The subcommittee of the committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the State Treasury met at the office of the State Treasurer to-day at 3 o'clock, and were informed by State Treasurer Mackey that, as members of the Legislature, they were at liberty to make an examination to satisfy themselves and the public as to the integrity of the Treasury, on condition that if they found the Treasury intact they would give him a certificate to that effect. He denied their right as a committee, and would not allow any outside party designated by the committee, to make an examination. The Chairman said that they could only act as a committee, and withdrew for consultation.

THE CANALS.

THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION.

RE-EXAMINATION OF EX-COMMISSIONER WRIGHT—THE PETER VOORHEES CLAIM FOR LAND DAMAGES—TESTIMONY OF A PRESENT ASSISTANT ENGINEER — VAN DUSEN'S CONTRACTS — EXCAVATIONS MADE AT ABOUT ONE-THIRD THEIR COST —DEEPENING THE CHANNEL OF BLACK ROCK HARBOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—At the meeting of the Canal Board to-day ex-Canal Commissioner Wright reappeared and said that when he entered upon the duties of his office as Canal Commissioner on the 1st of January, 1870, he found among the awards which had been made by the Canal Appraisers in 1869, one to Peter Voorhees for land damages for about $6,000, and as it was a claim of a dozen years' standing he felt it his duty to make an inquiry about its merits. He had only visited the work once, it being the only instance he could recollect in which he had committed such a neglect during his term of office; after some months had passed, two persons, Messrs. Greene and Beach, called on witness, urging the payment of this claim; the claim was placed in the hands of Leach, Kennedy, and others, and to all I refused to pay; I think I never saw the claimant until the Summer of 1872; he met me at Syracuse, and applied for the payment of his claim, and I replied to him by expressing the same opinion above recited, and again refused to pay the claim; the next I heard from the claim was through Judge Pratt, our present Attorney General; I gave him a pretty full history of my trials and troubles with it, and then he asked me if I knew personally of the extent of the damage Voorhees had suffered, and if I was acquainted with all the facts in the premises; I admitted that I knew very little of the matter beyond what different persons had told me; he then said, in substance: "I wish you would make a more thorough and personal investigation into its merits, and if you conclude that it is wrong don't pay it to anybody, but if you find after all that it is right you should settle it before you go out of office, for your success or will necessarily know much less about it than yourself." I then called on Hon. George Geddes, who had been the engineer in charge of the work at that time. Mr. Geddes recollected nothing of the facts, only that the contractors and their men, in building their shanties, destroyed his fences and injured his crops, &c. From all this I concluded upon a re-examination of the items of this award; that $1,000 was only a moderate allowance for this one item. Subsequently, however, after re-examining the premises, and finding that they were remarkably handsome and productive. I made a careful examination of the case, and I came to the conclusion that the award was fair, and that it was my duty to pay it, and I sent word to that effect to Mr. Voorhees himself. He came to my office and received his draft for the amount of his award. The newspapers have stated that Mr. Voorhees originally made his claim for only $1,200, and subsequently raised it to over $8,000, but I found that his claim of $1,200 was made in 1855 in an application to the appraisers when they had no power to hear it, and of course prior to the act for his relief, May 1, 1868; his farm and premises were occupied by the contractors for some years after his first claim was made, from which I concluded that most of his damages occurred subsequently to 1855; I am satisfied that the amount of the award made to Mr. Voorhees was just and proper, and even a low estimate of the amount of damages which he sustained by the operations of the State, and I am certain that no fair, candid man, upon an examination of the premises, and of the facts of the case can come to any other conclusion in regard to it. Mr. Wright stated that he put this claim in as evidence, and would at any future time, if the committee chose, make further explanations in regard to it.

John Bisgood was then sworn: Was a resident of Rochester, and was at present Assistant Engineer on the canals. Have been over twenty years engaged on the canals; all contemplated work should be taken by cross-sections, for if not done so gross errors would be likely to occur. In regard to the contract for building the slope and vertical walls at the Mohawk Aqueduct, a distance of eleven miles; witness said the forty thousands yards of excavation the contract called for would not begin to do the work required; that that amount of excavation was put down merely to use up the appropriation granted for that work, and as an engineer he regarded it as a pernicious and improper practice to do anything of the kind; on my division there are now several contracts; one of them is the Van Dusen contract. He, in faithfully fulfilling his contract, is apt to lose money. He has agreed to do all the excavations at eighteen cents a yard, and it is worth fifty cents. There is considerable excavation to be done—16,000 yards, I believe. He probably expects to make something on the rock excavation, for which he is paid only a fair price. The amount of rock to be excavated will not exceed my estimate. In another section of the canal he has an earth excavation at seventy-five cents a yard, which is a good price; but there are only 1,000 yards of that to be done. I do not think that the amount to be paid for this work will exceed the Engineer's estimate.

Oscar F. Whitford was the next witness: resides in Buffalo; is an engineer, and has been connected with the canals for a dozen years; for a time had charge of the contract for deepening the narrow channel of Black Rock Harbor at Buffalo; went to this work in December, 1872; Mr. Van Dusen had the greater part of the contract on his hands; Van Dusen threw up his contract because, he said, he had not agreed to bail out all the sewers of Buffalo, and yet when he took the contract he must have known that this was to be done, as the sewers had been running into the channel for years; in Van Dusen's contract the prices were all low; the work was relet to a Mr. Mowray; all field-notes ought to be in the possession of the State. Witness then gave an account of the manner of taking preliminary surveys, but he differed in no material point from the testimony offered by the previous witness.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Walter S. A. Jerome was the first witness called. He testified as follows: I reside in Rochester; am a civil engineer, and have been so for twenty years; I was division engineer on the Western Division in 1862, and from January 1872, to February, 1874, I was resident engineer on the Eastern Division, and was succeeded by Mr. Hilton. In regard to the Dennison contract, there was a large amount of work done at that time, principally vertical wall. The first work done on this contract was constructing and continuing the walls. I examined the quality of the work from time to time. The quality of the work was very good, although it was not up to the specifications. I made monthly estimates during the progress of the work. Mr. Babcock was my assistant. I did not personally make the measurement from which the estimates were made up. Have read the language of the first appropriation. I think the quantities were grossly insufficient to accomplish the work. I think there was no cause for reletting the contract from the manner the work was going. Mr. Gale had the general supervision of the work. He resides in Syracuse. He was supposed to be the partner of Mr. Dennison. During that time I had charge of nearly all the work at various points; had nothing to do with the contract for building a dam over the Mohawk at Cohoes, it being finished when I went into office; think the work on canals as good as the work on other public structures; generally speaking, the quantity of streets in the lettings are loosely made; think the appointment of subordinates should be left to the State Engineer, and think that a General Inspector would be beneficial to the State; do not think it would be necessary to make any change in the canal system if the laws were properly carried out; have never been approached by a contractor, and never heard of any such case; I never knew or heard of any false measurements or false estimates by which the State could be defrauded.

Robert J. Cantwell, the next witness called, testified: Have been employed on the canal since 1854, with the exception of about four years; is not now connected with the canal: was formerly connected with the Utica office, as Assistant Engineer in charge; had charge of the leveling of the Dennison work; did not make the estimate under that contract; always took notes of my measurements; there was no final estimate in my time; could not say that the work was done fully up to the specifications; the only way he could account for it was that it was not fashionable; in his opinion it would be impossible for any one to live up to the specifications; thought the prices were fair; did not know of any engineer that has been approached; never heard of any such case; know of no frauds through false measurements, estimates, &c.; I had charge of the Barnett contract; it cost, I think, $60,000 the amount set apart being $12,000; think the work could have been done for $12,000 if it had not been for the changes that were made or ordered by the Common Council. [Here the witness named the changes that had been made on the work.] In regard to the Williams contract I made the final estimate; the contract price was changed from seventy-five cents to $1 75 by a presumably dishonest alteration. How it was done witness did not know, nor did he know of any frauds having been committed so far as his personal observation went; in regard to the Mowry contract, the actual measurements were made by me as far as they could be; they are not yet completed. The witness here produced books of monthly estimates showing the amount of money paid on this work to be $193,800, the Engineer's estimate before the extension being $253,000. In relation to the field notes, the presence of them would be of no service, except to the Engineer after they had been transcribed.

O. A. Sweet being recalled in relation to the Otisco Lake contract, stated that he would not make any change in his statement, preferring to leave it as it now is. [A map of Otisco Lake was here shown.] Adjourned.

INQUIRY OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON GRAIN CHARGES.

TESTIMONY OF BUYERS AND SELLERS—THE SHORTAGE OF CARGOES—WHY A CHARGE IS MADE UPON THE CARRIER FOR SHRINKAGE—DANGER OF THE STATE LOSING HER CANALS—AN EFFORT BY THE BOATMEN TO REDUCE PRESENT RATES.

The Senate Committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the terminal facilities of this port and the cost of handling grain in New-York, met yesterday morning at the rooms of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, No. 33 Pearl street. Senator Kellogg presided, and Senators Johnson, Jones, and Connolly were also present. The Chairman, in calling the meeting to order, said the obect for which they were met was to ascertain the prices charged in the City of New-York for elevating grain upon canal-boats, the prices charged to the seller and buyer of grain, and to the vessel receiving the grain; also whether these prices were exacted by the rules and regulations of any association, corporation, or combination, together with the charges collected from canal-boats for the use of slips and wharves, or port charges. He then gave an opportunity for any one who might wish to give information on the subject.

Mr. Hazleton, of the firm of Messrs. Jessie Hoyt & Co., then came forward and said he had a statement prepared which he wished to submit. He was then sworn, and made a statement of the charges on grain arriving at this port, which was the same as that forwarded to Senator Cole by Mr. Philips, Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and which was printed in THE TIMES of the 15th inst.

Senator Johnson—There is an inquiry as to whether these rates are imposed by any corporation, combination, or association in this City? A.—I believe that is not the fact; this business is done in the same way that other people's business is done; there is no combination, no association, in that sense; it is agreed on individually by the grain warehouse and Grain Elevating Companies, and all concerns doing business here.

Q.—Mr. Hazleton, is there not a rule among these corporations as to the charges? A.—I don't know, Sir; the gentlemen who represent these companies can better answer that question; I think they charge just the same as in any other business.

Q.—I presume the charges are uniform among them? A.—Well, their charges are uniform, but each firm is free to alter their rates if they think proper.

Q.—Well, who pays that commission? A.—The parties shipping grain to New-York pay the commission for selling and disposing of it here. The seller receives it and pays it and charges it to the man who ships the property. If you ship a cargo of grain from the West we pay all expenses upon it.

After asking several unimportant questions, or ones which he was not competent to answer, the examination continued as follows:

Q.—State generally what the risk is in regard to shortage, whether shippers by rail or canal-boat are responsible for shortage? A.—When the grain is brought by canal the quantity is guaranteed by the carrier, and if there is any shortage he pays for it; if the cargo overruns he receives pay for it. Grain shipped by propeller and boat is ordinarily guaranteed. That shipped by rail is usually shipped without any guarantee, and if there is any shortage the owner of the grain has to bear it. There are instances where the railroads guarantee the quantity, but as a rule they do not, and the shortage generally averages from one-half to one per cent.

Q.—When you speak of this shortage of from one-half to one per cent., does that apply to cargoes, both by rail and canal? A.—It applies only to shipments by rail. The shortage by canal is not anything like that.

Q.—What is the shortage by canal? A.—Well, I should think about one-quarter per cent.

Q.—Does this shortage represent the actual amount lost in transit, or is it a rule fixed by parties dealing in it, or what in point of fact does it represent? A.—It represents the natural waste in unloading grain, and the difference between the balancing of the scales in weighing it in and out, and in the Summer there is very apt to be a loss by shrinkage. In unloading grain certain particles of fine dust will blow away. The average shortage by canal-boats I put down as about two bushels to a thousand.

Q.—In your opinion, Mr. Hazleton, is there any propriety in making this charge against the carrier. It arises, generally, from no fault of his. In some cases it arises from a difference in the weighing of the cargo at Buffalo and New-York? A.—Well, it is a matter of contract entirely, and I think there is great propriety in it, because it would be very unsafe for a merchant to advance money here unless he was protected in that way.

Q.—Well, it also adds to the cost of carrying it? A.—Well, it would be about as broad as it is long. If it did not add to the cost of the freight it would add to the cost of the grain in the market.

Mr. Jones—If, as you say, it is sometimes occasioned by a difference in the scales, it is a matter over which the carrier can exercise no control? A.—It is his duty to see that it is tallied right.

Q.—Now, the question is, what is the propriety of charging him for a shortage over which he had no control? A.—Because it is a matter of agreement. He receives a freight which will cover that risk. We receive bills of lading say for eight thousand bushels and we must know that these bills are as good as Government bonds for the amount. If it were not so a dishonest Captain could stop at any point and steal a hundred bushels, or he could feed his horses and we would not know.

Q.—The whole farming interest are complaining that the carrying trade is no longer remunerative, and they are asking legislation to relieve them, and the committee are desired to see if a remedy can be applied. Now this grain is delivered in the main as it is received, but still there is a shortage of two bushels to the thousand, and that is charged to the carrier and adds so much to the expense of the trip, and it being weighed to him arbitrarily and he has no control over the matter except to see that the scales balance and that he gets the proper number of drafts. He comes to New-York and finds himself two bushels short. Now I would like to know why the grain itself should not be charged with this shrinkage and the carrier be relieved?

Mr. Barker replied to this question, that the commission merchants were impressed with the fact that unless something could be done in this interest the State would virtually lose her canals. Last year it was well known, he said, that the canal-boat men suffered greatly and the result would be, if things continued as they were, that instead of new boats being built, the property at present vested in that way would depreciate, and they could see very readily that the canals would go down. There was a crisis in the canal history at present, and there never was a time when the government of the State should look into this matter with more care. They had heard the statement of facts as to the charges made by the elevator companies for handling grain. As a matter of fact, those statements were not true. It was not a fair presentment of the case to the committee in his judgment. As far as a large portion of the grain was concerned, these elevators did not get the amount stated in the document presented by Mr. Hazleton. The point he wished to put was that those elevators, instead of taking off a quarter of a cent per bushel, keep up these charges. That was to a very great extent a custom in this board, and if they could afford to do the work for a half a cent less than at present, this half cent should go to the canals. It was a notorious fact that, as far as a large portion of the trade was concerned, the bulk of the grain business was done by rebates being made by the merchant who handles it. In his opinion the charges ought not to be over half a cent per bushel. He also desired to say that the State Government would meet the canal interests by lowering the tolls.

Mr. Hazleton then said that he stated that, while these were the ordinary rates, they were dependent upon circumstances, and it was in reference to these rebates he made this qualification. He further stated to the committee that when boats were lightered they were charged $2 a day. Lighters were hired in the harbor at from $2 to $10 a day. In reference to towing in the harbor, he said that boats arriving here were obliged to go sometimes to Jersey City for the purpose of unloading, and that the towing averaged $12 per boat. The consignee of the grain paid for that towing and also for bringing the boat back to her place.

Mr. E. R. Gray, of the firm of A. R. Gray & Co., engaged in the transportation business, was then examined. He said there was a great need of more dock accommodation for the canal boats in the City. Boats were sometimes obliged to lie over for twenty-four and forty-eight hours before they could be unloaded. He corroborated the testimony of Mr. Hazleton as to the charges for handling grain at this port, but he thought they were too high by a quarter of a cent. If these charges were reduced, he believed it would have the effect of increasing the business on the canal, unless the railroads came down in their rates.

Mr. George H. Nicholls said that he did business for the National Grain Association as manager of the boats, and had charge of the weighing of the cargoes. He did not know of any combination among the grain elevating companies. There had been a strong effort on the part of the boatmen to reduce the present charges. The expense of running an elevator was about $6,000 per year. He thought there was about $5,000,000 of capital invested in the grain elevating business in this City. Sometimes for three months in succession the elevators were doing nothing. He thought, upon an average for some years past, that the elevators under his management paid about twenty per cent.

Mr. Jones—In case of any material discrepancy between the weight of grain as returned at Buffalo and New-York, has the carrier any appeal? A.—Yes, Sir. They can inspect our books and they can have our scales tested. I have known boats to fall short fifty bushels, and have known them to overrun fifty bushels, but as a general rule the difference does not amount to more than from five to fifteen bushels. There had not been a meeting of elevator men for ten years, and there was no combination among them.

Mr. George D. Puffer, President of the New-York Floating Elevator Company, was next examined. He stated that within the last eleven years they had paid dividends to the amounts of $313,000, being an average of $28,454 per annum. The capital invested until about two years ago was $300,000. It was at present about $100,000. This would give the net earnings as about ten per cent. In 1864 the dividends paid amounted to $49,000; in 1865 a similar sum; in 1866, $30,000; in 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, $18,000; in 1871, $72,000; in 1872, $54,000; in 1873, $27,000; and in 1874, $45,000. He was willing to throw off a quarter of a cent per bushel on the present charges, but any further reduction would allow of no dividends.

The Chairman then referred to the rate charged in the City of Oswego, where the delivery from a vessel to a canal-boat was covered by half a cent per bushel.

To this Mr. Puffer replied that the trade of Oswego was altogether different from that of New-York.

Mr. Barber said the rate last year was one and a quarter cents.

The Chairman then read a list of the rates charged at Buffalo, showing them to be less than the rates here.

Mr. Cobb replied that in the charges quoted all the items were not included. Towage, for instance, had been omitted, while the rates given by Mr. Hazleton included all the cost in the handling of grain at this port. There was also a charge for inspection at Buffalo of a quarter of a cent per bushel, which was not charged here.

Mr. R. H. Lambeer's evidence was similar to that of the previous witnesses as to the cost of handling grain at this port. From the time the grain left the canal-boat until it went on board of the vessel it cost three and a quarter cents per bushel including lighterage; this would be the cost when the grain was put in the store, but if it went direct to the vessel from the boat it would be reduced one and a half cents; he did not think the canal trade could be much increased by any reduction in the present rates.

Q.—Do you know whether railroads having their termini in New-York make any rebate? A.—They do not, Sir; at Philadelphia and Boston I know they have done so for the last six months, but I am not quite sure about Baltimore.

Q.—In your opinion could the rates be made as low here as in Buffalo? A.—No, Sir, I do not think they could. They can get there 30,000 bushels in a cargo, but here you have to take one car or ten cars, as it may be, and the cost of coal for the engines will be more than the price paid.

Q.—Then you mean to say you could afford to do the canal business for less than the railroad business? A.—Yes, considerably less. A boat carrying from 7,000 to 8,000 bushels is a great deal more profitable to us and to the elevator than a few cars.

Mr. Cobb here stated that nobody thought of putting anything into the stores unless with intention to improve the market.

Q.—Does not a large proportion of the receipts go into the stores? A.—No, Sir, it does not.

Mr. Cobb then stated that he thought Mr. Lambier was in error as to their paying rebate at Philadelphia. He also said that the New-York Central Railroad brought nearly seventy per cent. of the freights in grain to this City. Last year their roads brought 35,000,000 bushels. He also referred to the fact that large deficiencies occurred when grain was sent by the railroads.

Q.—What percentage of the grain arriving in New-York is used for consumption here or shipped abroad? A.—Seven-eighths of the whole is used for home consumption.

Q.—That which goes with the stores I understand is not for shipment? A.—No, Sir, unless it is held on speculation.

Mr. Gray then stated that the average insurance rates were a little over half a cent per bushel. He also referred to the unjust system of classification adopted by the insurance companies by which first-class boats were often rated as second class, and second class boats ranked as third class.

Mr. A. E. Masters, ex-President of the Grain Warehouse Company, testified that the present charges made by the grain elevating companies were merely able to cover expenses, and leave a very small profit; he did not think any lower rates could be adopted. The session was then adjourned.

ART SALE AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

The sale of the Force collection of paintings was continued last night at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue. The first lot sold was No. 86, "The First Sketch," by Cropsey, and was bought by Mr. Meeker for $4, and the second lot, No. 87, "Portrait of James Watson Webb," by an unknown artist, was also purchased by Mr. Meeker for $3; No. 88, "The Doge's Palace," Hays, (after Canaletti,) $17, to Mr. Hull; No. 89, "First to the Market," Chalons, Paris, Mr. Oliver; No. 90, "Half Holiday," Ashmore, London, $18, Mr. Oliver; No. 91, "Ferry—Shipley-on-Thames," Barland, Oxford, $21, Mr. Oliver; No. 92, "On the Thames, Shipley, Oxfordshire," same artist, $21, Mr. Oliver; No. 93, "Flowers," Williamson, New-York, $15, Mr. Thorn; No. 94, "The Morning Meal," Notreman, Antwerp, $55, Mr. Oliver; No. 95, "The Last on the Battle-field," (after Vernet,) Ward, London, $30, Mr. Jones; No. 96, "The Pets," Couder, Paris, $70, Mr. Thorn; No. 97, "Breakers," Callows, New-York, $20, Mr. Hull; No. 98, "Sheep and Cattle," Cary, London, $27, Mr. Paul; No. 99, "Duck and Young," Herring, London, $40, Mr. Paul; No. 100, Landscape, Tait, New-York, $20; No. 101, "Scene in the Isle of Wight," Henry Shayer, London, $151, Mr. Akin; No. 102, "The Mail-coach in a Snow-storm," Van Willis, New-York, $10, Mr. Baxter; No. 103, "Landscape and Figures," Hunt, New-York, $4; No. 104, "Ducks," Tait, New-York, $65; No. 105, "Cattle," William Shayer, Sr., London, $80, Mr. Terhune; No. 106, "The Gleaners," Von Seben, Brussels, $95, Mr. Thorn; No. 107, "Landscape," Oddie, New-York, $80, Mr. Wallace; No. 108, "Study from Life," Whittaker, Brooklyn, $55, Mr. Wallace; No. 109, "Wild Pigeons," Day, Philadelphia, $30, Mr. Wallace; No. 110, "Marine," Hamilton, Philadelphia, $20, Mr. Hull; No. 111, "At the Bath," Etty, London, $150, Mr. Palmer; No. 112, "Water Spaniel," Tait, New-York, $50, Mr. D.; No. 113, "The Jewel Merchant," Schures, Hague, $55, Mr. A. D.; No. 114, "View on the Connecticut River," Hart, New-York, $52, Mr. Brett; No. 115, "Plowing," Henry Shayer, London, $55, Mr Stevens; No. 116, "Girl Knitting," Lucas, London, $42, Mr. Wood; No. 117, "Maternal Affection," Tait, New-York, $43, Mr. Wallace; No. 118, "Admiration," Etty, London, $31, Mr. Fanning; No. 119, "The Hawking Party," Count de Bylandt, $150, Mr. Turnure; No. 120, "Sheep," Morris, London, $41, Mr. Fanning; No. 121, "The Hound's Dream," Thomas Earl, London, (exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1839,) $1,050, Mr. Turnure; No. 122, "Portrait of Bay Middleton," (winner of the Derby in 1836,) and No. 123, "Portrait of Highflyer," (winner of the Derby in 1835,) both by J. F. Herring, of London, $175 each, Mr. Whitmore; No. 124, "A Quiet Spot," Henry Shayer, London, $150, Mr. Stevens; Nos. 125 and 126, "Chickens," (companions,) Van Lemputten, $39 each, Mr. Moore; No. 127, "Sunrise," Musin, Brussels, $125, Mr. Fanning; No. 128, "Horses," J. F. Herring, London, $70, Mr. Norton; No. 129, "Portrait," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, $45, Mr. Norton; No. 130, "Mahogany Cutting in Cuba," Neblig, New-York, $95, Mr. Thorn; No. 131, "The Fisherman's Family," William Shayer, Sr., London, $500, Mr. Henkin; No. 132, "The Reapers' Rest," same artist, $600, Mr. Ternure; No. 133, "Capture of Major Andre," Chappel, New-York, $100, Mr. Wallace; No. 134, "The Morning Cup," Delichaux, Paris, $67, Mr. Norton; No. 135, "The Hunter's Home," Armfield, London, $117, Mr. Stevens; No. 136, "Scene on the Thames," Williams, London, $50, Mr. Sheldon; No. 137, "Street Scene in Brussels," Emerson, Brussels, $50, Mr. Stevens; No. 138, "English River Fish," Rolfe, London, $90, Mr. Bland; No. 139, "The Morning Call," Dillens, Paris, $60, Mr. Thorn; No. 140, "Playing Ten-pins," Mormans, Paris, $65, Mr. D.; No. 141, "Whipping In," Van Willis, New-York, $40, Mr. D.; No. 142, "A Study from Nature," Danby, Jr., New-York, $27, Mr. Matthews; No. 143, "Portrait of Mr. Richards, ex-editor *Spirit of the Times*," Guy, New-York, $25, Mr. Cuthbert; No. 144, "The Gypsy Scene," Henry Shayer, London, $70, Mr. Thorn; No. 145, "Scene in Wales," Whittle, London, $45, Mr. Moore; No. 146, "Marine," Mauzant, Paris, $20, Mr. Cuthbert; No. 147, "Cupid," after Sir Peter Lely, London, $40, Mr. Nesbitt; No. 148, "Ready to Start," Webb, London, $52, Mr. Miller; No. 149, "Newtown Creek, Long Island," Warren, Boston, $38, Mr. Baxter; No. 150, "Landscape," Danby, Jr., New-York, $20; No. 151, "Landscape," Doughty, New-York, $10, Mr. Smith; No. 152, "Portrait of Spider-legs," (winner of Derby in 1820,) J. F. Herring, Sr., London, $60, Mr. Smith; No. 153, "Quail," Ingram, New-York, $25, Mr. Hall; No. 154, "Portrait of Celebrated English Trotting Horse," Pitt, London, $25, Mr. Whitmore; No. 155, "A Neighborly Visit," Moreland, London, $130, Mr. A. D.; No. 156, "Doe and Fawn," Tait, New-York, $47, Mr. Wallace; No. 157, "Sunset," Blackstone, New-York, $9, Mr. Wallace; No. 158, "Portrait of the Artist Sketching," Moreland, London, $49; No. 159, "The Old Stable," Wilson, Philadelphia, $43, Mr. Smith; No. 160, "Interior, with Figures," unknown, $40, Mr. Bland; No. 161, "Scene on the Hudson," Doughty, New-York, $47, Mr. Palmer; No. 162, "Landscape," William Hart, New-York, $27, Mr. Corlear; No. 163, "Hares," Urkirt, Dusseldorf, $25, Mr. Berry; No. 164, "A Dainty Morsel," Corturier, Paris, $45, Mr. Chapman; No. 165, "Contention," Tait, New-York, $35, Mr. Chapman; No. 166, "The Grand Canal," Cranch, New-York, $16, Mr. Matthews; No. 167, "Landscape," Danby, Jr., Vienna, $16, Mr. Nesbitt; No. 168, "Copy from Old Master," unknown, $10, Mr. Thorn; No. 169, "Infant St. John," Unknown, $9, Mr. Smith; No. 170, "Scene in Epping Forest," Richardson, $47, Mr. Smith.

The remainder of this collection will be sold this evening.

TROY, ALBANY AND NEW-YORK TOWING COMPANY IN COURT.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—In the matter of Silas Betts versus The Troy, Albany and New-York Towing Company, Judge Van Alstyne to-day granted an injunction restraining Youngman and Andrews from selling, transferring, or in any way disposing of the steam-boats Vanderbilt, Mount Washington, and others, purchased by them on the 15th inst. Justice Learned has granted an order for the defendants in the action to show cause before him on the 27th inst. why an order should not be issued setting aside and vacating the order of Justice Osborn ordering the sale.

THE FRONTIER OUTRAGES.

POSSIBILITY OF RAIDERS BEING BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

THE MEXICAN GEN. ZOPATA DESIROUS OF PUNISHING THE BANDITS—THE EIGHT GUERRILLAS APPREHENDED TO BE TREATED AS THEIR CRIMES DESERVE—TERRIBLE MURDERS AND DARING ROBBERIES IN NUECES COUNTY—THE CRISIS NEAR AT HAND.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 22.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Corpus Christi, Texas, under date of the 22d, says the following letter from a highly respectable Mexican citizen of Texas, proves that if the proper course is adopted by our Government, eight of the Mexicans who raided upon this country can be secured and brought to justice.

LAREDO, Texas, April 14, 1875.

To Mr. William Header, Corpus Christi, Texas:

DEAR SIR: The Mexican General, Nicanor Zopata, who has just arrived at Laredo, Mexico, and whom I have had the pleasure of visiting this morning, ardently desires to punish the bandits who are committing crimes on this part of the frontier. He favored me with a telegram from Gen. Escobedo, which reads as follows:

SALTILLO, April 8.

Gen. Zopata:

If you do not find it inconvenient be pleased to return your escort that they may take the light prisoners from Camargo and two from Meir, in order to conduct them to this city, or until they encounter an escort which has gone forth to meet them.

(Signed,) ESCOBEDO.

According to information these prisoners are the same who raided in the suburbs of your city. I am positive that on their being identified Gen. Escobedo will punish them to the utmost extent of the law. I have positive information through Don Juan Muncas that the raiders, twenty-four in number, recrossed the river near Meir, at the Pass Arieso. They compelled a shepherd to guide them to the ford mentioned. They were all unknown. I desire that you publish my letter that the raiders were never within the bounds of this country, but it will soon be known where they belong. I suppose that the eight apprehended belong to the guerrillas. Be assured that the Mexican authorities, in whose hands they are, will treat them with the gravity their crimes demand. Gen. Escobedo is a friend of order, and it is his desire, in conserving the peace between both Republics, to give satisfaction. (Signed,) SANTOS BENASIDES.

Col. Santos Benavides speaks authoritively from his relationship with the Mexican authorities. He has lately been before the Joint Committee of the Texas Legislature which investigated the frontier troubles, and is a man who represented his district in the Legislature, and has been known as a bulwark against disorder on the frontier.

The prime fact in all this is that we now have positive information of the whereabouts of these bandits, and our Government can demand them.

On the morning of the 19th the house of Dr. D. D. Lovell, at Carrigo, was surrounded by a party of eleven men, and Dr. Lovell murdered. He was an old citizen of Texas and an estimable gentleman.

A letter to the *Valley Times*, dated San Diego, Nueces County, Texas, April 20, says: "On the 17th, Julian Rita and his son were murdered one mile from the Calaveras, on the road leading to the Pass of Incho. The family of Riba was about half a mile off at the time, and saw the murderers riding away after committing the deed.

The Laredo rider, Manuel Paredo, was robbed on the road this side of Cosa Marado. Lively times may be expected in this country.

The rancheros are moving into the town. Traveling has almost stopped and business is very much depressed. From reliable information it is learned that almost every ranche not burned is crowded with armed Mexicans, there being as many as fifty to sixty at some For what purpose they are there is not known, and how many more doubtful characters are concealed in the thick chapparal, which affords a safe retreat, it is hard to say. The crisis is close at hand."

GALVESTON, Texas, April 22.—A *News* special from Brownsville says: "Yesterday Juan M. Longeria, Magistrate, sent a note to H. Klehn, Presiding Justice of this county, stating that a party of armed Mexicans were near the Rio Cano collecting cattle and committing depredations. They drove the herdsmen out of the ranche. Señor Longeria asked for help. His letter was referred to Gen. Potter, who was of the opinion that Lieut. Leggett would be on the spot and attend to the matter. Lieut. Leggett commands the escort sent with Stillman.

George Hill was killed by a band of eight raiders on the 16th inst. He was hunting horses, and at about dusk went to a water-hole where the raiders were camped with a drove of stolen cattle. Troops were watching for them below the Bucias Ranche, but they crossed into Mexico below them.

A difficulty exists between Gen. Labarra, Collector of Customs at Matamoras, and Gen. Cortina. Labarra sent a letter to President Lerdo, complaining of the acts of Cortina. It was referred to the Secretary of War, who forwarded it to Cortina. The letter speaks of suing Labarra for slander.

Dr. Lovell was killed at Carrizos, on Redmond's Ranche, on the 19th inst., by a band of raiders from Mexico.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 23—1 A. M.—clear and cold weather continues in New-England, the Middle States, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west, with northerly to westerly winds and less pressure. Rain has prevailed on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, with continued low temperature, and northerly to easterly winds. The barometer has fallen in the lake region, and risen in the South-west. It continues low near the Gulf coast, and is highest in Manitoba. The rivers have risen at Yankton, Omaha, and New-Orleans, and fallen at St. Paul, Memphis, Cincinnati, and Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, generally clear, cool weather, with south-west to north-west winds and slight changes in the barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy and continued cool weather, with rain near the eastern Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, rising barometer and northerly to easterly winds during the day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear weather and slowly rising temperature, with variable winds, mostly from the north, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, with light, variable winds, a slight rise of temperature and rising followed by falling barometer.

The Lower Missouri River will rise slowly.

A MURDER AT MILLVILLE, N. J.

MILLVILLE, N. J., April 22.—Two gentlemen, walking from Vineland to this place, last evening, discovered a man lying beside the track of the West Jersey Railroad, with his head and face covered with blood. They raised the wounded man, but were unable to get an intelligible reply to their questions. He was put upon a train, but died before reaching the depot. An examination of the ground resulted in the finding of a club with bloody marks upon it. Later in the evening a German was arrested on suspicion, but he managed to escape from the "lock-up" during the night. The town was aroused, a search instituted, and the suspected person was rearrested and lodged in the jail at Bridgetown. The murdered man was evidently a German.

Later.—The murdered man is supposed to be named Joseph Obert, aged fifty years, from Buchon, Wurtemburg. The supposed murderer gives the name of Francis Schwartz. He had in his possession a valise containing articles which are supposed to have been stolen from his victim. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

Latest.—Francis Schwartz has confessed to the murder of Joseph Obert.

THE VIRGINIA COURT OF APPEALS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—The Supreme Court of Appeals rendered a decision to-day in the case of Detective John Wren, heretofore convicted of being accessory after the fact in the swindling of a countryman named Foulkes, by one Dall, with the game of banco. A new trial is granted Wren, the court deciding that the evidence in the case does not sustain the charge of accessorial guilt. This amounts to a virtual acquittal, as a *nol pros.* will doubtless be entered in the court below.

THE STEAMER EDGAR STEWART CONDEMNED.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22.—In the United States District Court to-day, in the case of the United States against the steamer Edgar Stewart, Judge Giles rendered his decision condemning the vessel and decreeing her forfeiture to the United States, on the ground that while enrolled in the coastwise trade she had left New-London, Conn., fully equipped and destined for a foreign port which act rendered her clearly liable to forfeiture. It will be remembered that the Stewart made several successful trips to Cuba, carrying arms, &c., and finally came to this port, where proceedings were commenced for her forfeiture to the Government. Some time since, and pending the libel suit, she was released on stipulation, being valued at $23,000, and was delivered to a Canadian purchaser, the vessel now plying in Canadian waters. It is now declared that the claimant, Frederick W. Fishwick, and other parties to the stipulation, pay into court the full amount at which she was appraised, with costs of suit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARGUMENT OF THE MOODY AND SANKEY INJUNCTION CASE POSTPONED.

LONDON, April 22.—A hearing was to have been had to-day in the case of the bill filed by a seat-owner in Her Majesty's Opera House, to restrain Messrs. Moody and Sankey from using that building for their revival services, but it was postponed till the 30th inst.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 22.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Sullivan announced that, for the purpose of terminating the anomalous relations between the press and the House, he would nightly call attention to the presence of strangers. This will have the effect of compelling the withdrawal of all persons except members.

THE PRESS QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BE DEBATED TO-NIGHT.

LONDON, April 23—5:30 A. M.—The notice given by Mr. Sullivan of his intention to have all persons not members excluded from the House of Commons will be debated to-night. Mr. Bright will probably make a motion that reporters be allowed to remain. It is thought the Government will consent to refer the subject to a special committee.

ARRIVAL OF A BARK IN A DAMAGED CONDITION.

QUEENSTOWN, April 22.—The bark Confidence, which arrived here from Baltimore, is in a damaged condition.

FRANCE.

A GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE LATE CAPT. HALL'S FAMILY BY THE FRENCH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

PARIS, April 22.—The President of the French Geographical Society has handed to Mr. Washburne a gold medal, presented by the society to the family of Capt. Hall, in commemoration of the exploits of the Arctic explorer.

BELGIUM.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST PRINCE BISMARCK.

BRUSSELS, April 22.—The examination into the alleged Duchesne conspiracy against Prince Bismarck began to-day. The prisoner Duchesne thrice refused to give the names of his accomplices.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out under the stairway on the second floor of the six-story building, No. 115 Worth street. By the prompt action of the Fire Department the fire was extinguished in a very short time, although as a precautionary measure, a second alarm was sounded and the reserve steamers were brought to the spot. The basement, first, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, are occupied by George C. Richardson, dealer in dry goods and carpets, who also owns the building. The loss on Mr. Richardson's stock and the building is estimated at $3,000 and is fully covered by insurance. The second floor is occupied by a number of persons as offices, and the third floor by John D. Sheldon, publisher of the *Weekly Dry Goods Price List*. Very slight damage was done on last mentioned floors.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the top floor of the five-story brick building, No. 112 Fourth avenue, occupied by Richard W. Frost, furniture dealer. The fire, which is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion among some oily rags, was quickly extinguished. Damage to stock $1,000. The building is owned by Samuel Hunt, and is damaged to the extent of $200.

At 6:30 o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in the attic of the three-story brick building No. 498 Broome street, occupied by L. Lewine, cane manufacturer. Damage $100. The first floor is occupied by William Sau, fancy-glass dealer; damage $250. The second floor is occupied by F. G. Hanson, tip printer; damage $100. The building was damaged to the extent of $100,

Jesse Duvall's cotton mills at Zanesville, Ohio, were damaged by fire on Wednesday evening to the extent of $25,000; insured in the Hartford Company, of Connecticut, and with the Liverpool, London and Globe, $5,000 each; with the Home, of New-York, and Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,500 each.

Crosby's Block, in Corry, Penn., including the dry-goods store of Mulkie & Clark, a billiard saloon, and numerous lawyers' and other offices, was burned yesterday morning. Mulkie & Clark's loss was $20 000; insured for $15,000. The total loss was about $50,000.

The roof of the frame tenement at Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth street caught fire yesterday morning, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage had been done.

The linen house and sheds, and the cooper shop with its tools, at Sing Sing Prison, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, causing a loss to the State of about $15,000.

A slight fire occurred last evening in the apartments of Bernard Cahill, on the top floor of No. 53 West Twenty-ninth street, caused by a defective flue. Damage, $100.

The awning in front of S. G. Dale's clothing store, No. 168 South street, took fire from some unknown cause and was destroyed. Damage, $10.

Messrs. Wiske & Sayles' woolen manufactory at Pascoag, R. I., was damaged about $8,000 by fire on Wednesday evening.

A barn belonging to Frederick Schupp, at New-Durham, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night, involving a loss of $3,000.

At 9 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 772 Eighth avenue, occupied by M. Foley; damage, $50.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the first floor of No. 35 Pitt street, but was soon extinguished. Damage, $25.

At 10:30 A. M. a fire occurred in the apartments of Thomas Rowe, at No. 37 Monroe street; damage, $100.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the New-York Medico-Legal Society was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Morris Ellinger, Esq., read an interesting paper entitled "Moral Responsibility." He maintained that criminality was often a matter of nature, and often of education.

Dr. A. N. Bell then gave a summary of the poisoning of Mr. Walker, of Brooklyn, by conium. The verdict of the jury in the case he regarded as perfectly proper, as the doses of conium taken were in no way out of the ordinary doses administered. The only one to be censured was Mr. Walker himself, for continuing to take the medicine when he felt and understood its effects so well.

Some discussion followed on the question raised by Mr. James F. Miller, whether it was prudent for physicians to administer such dangerous medicines and not stand by and watch their effects.

Dr. Bell said that such a system would never work. Medicines were prescribed and given to patients or nurses, with specific directions as to their use and application, and the effects were well known.

TRAVEL ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 22.—The Union Pacific Railroad is still blocked. No mail has arrived here from the East since April 13. A train was expected here this evening, but, owing to another washout in the Weber cañon, it is doubtful if it will arrive to-night. This train contains passengers and mails, transferred by wagons for several miles on Bitter Creek, and has been five days on the way from Green River, having been delayed by numerous washouts. The streams are all high and rising. The weather continues warm. A report from Green River this morning says that the track east and west is in a bad condition; that the railroad company have about 400 men at work repairing the track east of that point, and about twenty teams for making a transfer of seven miles. He thinks they will get the track repaired in about twenty days. Still another washout is reported this evening near Church Buttes, and an engine and two cars are in a ditch. This washout trouble extends from Ogden, Utah, to Rock Springs, Wyoming, a distance of 200 miles.

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—In the billiard tournament last night Gallagher defeated Livermore. Carter beat McAfee by a score of 200 to 46, making the highest average of the tournament. It counted as follows: 18, 11, 15, 23, 0, 20, 11, 72, 30. Time of game fifty-five minutes. Burleigh defeated Magilia by a score of 200 to 164.

In the billiard tournament this afternoon, Miller beat Honing 200 to 79, Gallagher defeated McAfee 200 to 80, and Burleigh beat Liverman 200 to 112.

WESTERN RAILWAY PASSENGER RATES.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The war of low rates between this city and St. Louis will end to-morrow, the managers of the roads interested having agreed on $9 50, which is fifty cents less than the former rate, and $1 50 greater than the rate fixed at the Passenger Agents' Convention held here in March.

DR. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, administers 300 gallons of gas daily, making it fresh every morning.—*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For description, &c., address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076, New-York.

Trees and Shrubs.—R. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer these, both Deciduous and Ever green, in great variety. Catalogues free.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Paper, Monograms.

If you want to tone up the System, take the PERUVIAN SYRUP; its effects are permanent.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 1041 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—CARPENTER.—At Mount Kisco, on the 20th inst., by Friends' ceremony, FREDERIC J. CARPENTER, of this City, to SARAH, daughter of John T. Carpenter, of the former place. No cards.

CECIL—HUNTER.—On Tuesday, April 20, at Trinity Church, Newark, by Rev. William W. Newton, FRANK F. CECIL, of New-York, to HELEN A., daughter of R. M. Hunter, Esq.

EAKIN—FOOTE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., April 21, by Bishop Scarsborough, WILLIAM B. EAKIN, of Philadelphia, to FRANCES MEEKER, daughter of F. W. Foote, Esq.

MATTHEWS—PRINCE.—On Wednesday, April 21, at the Reformed Church, by Rev. C. L. Wells, WILLIAM M. MATTHEWS to GERTRUDE M., daughter of John D. Prince, all of Flatbush, Long Island.

McKAY—SEYMOUR.—On Wednesday, 21st April, at the residence of the bride's parents, Orange Junction, N. J., by Rev. J. L. Danner, DAVID M. McKAY, of Rochester, N. Y., to SUSIE D., daughter of S. E. Seymour, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MORGAN—FOOTE.—On Tuesday evening, April 20, at St. James M. E. Church, Madison av. and 126th st., by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, DR. GEORGE E. MORGAN to MINNIE E., daughter of Mr. James H. Foote.

PIERSON—McWHORTER.—At No. 124 River terrace, Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, April 18, 1875, by Rev. Telfair Hodgson, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE PIERSON, to ALEXINA, daughter of the late Alexander McWhorter.

ROBINSON—FERGUSSON.—On Wednesday April 21, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, PHILIP PALMER ROBINSON to ELLA, daughter of the late Dr. James Fergusson, of Richmond, Va.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

SOUTHWORTH—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, April 21, at the residence of the bride, No. 69 Bank st., by Rev. Mr. Gregory, WALTER M. SOUTHWORTH to ELLA, daughter of the late W. H. Baldwin, Esq. No cards.

SWIFT—DAVIS.—Wednesday, April 21, 1875, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., LUCY, daughter of Henry E. Davis, of New-York City, to SAMUEL SWIFT, M. D., of Yonkers, N. Y.

TURNBULL—SCREVEN.—On Tuesday, April 20, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. S. Cook, ROBERT J. TURNBULL to CATHERINE V. R., daughter of John H. SCREVEN, of Westchester, N. Y.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—April 20, PAULINE, wife of Richard Arnold, and daughter of the late Noel J. Bicar, of Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BROWNING.—On Wednesday, April 21, ELIZA S., wife of John H. Browning, and daughter of John W. Hull, of Stonington, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 7 East 48th st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

BLEECKER.—Wednesday morning, April 21, at his residence, No. 150 2d av., RICHARD W. BLEECKER, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BAYNARD.—THOMAS BAYNARD, in the 72d year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av., April 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUCHANAN.—At Chicago, April 22, JOHN STUART BUCHANAN, son of the late British Consul of New-York.

BOCKOVER.—In Brooklyn, Long Island, of pleuro-pneumonia, April 22, 1875, JASON H. BOCKOVER, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 70 Greene av., on Monday, April 26, at 2 P. M. Greene and Gates Avenue cars, from Fulton Ferry, pass the door.

BOYLE.—On the 26th of January, 1875, two days on the homeward voyage from Mauritius, in his 21st year, accidentally drowned, ARLAND ALLCISS BOYLE, second mate of the bark B. B. Greene, of Messrs. Blythe, Greene & Co., London.—*From the London Times of March 22.*

☞ Massachusetts, Washington, and Minnesota papers please copy.

BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, April 21, of consumption, CASSIE, youngest daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Bulkley.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Monday, April 26, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M., returning at 6:15 P. M.

COCHRANE.—On Thursday, April 22, CAROLINE M., wife of David E. Cochrane.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEMARAY.—At Piermont, on the 22d inst., MARY DEMARAY, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from the Reformed Church of Tappan, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GRIERSON.—On the 5th inst., at Bishopton, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, JAMES GRIERSON, of Bradford, England.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

HARPER.—April 22, 1875, JOHN HARPER, senior member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, in the 79th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARDISTY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, EDWARD HARDISTY, of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, England.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Friday morning, April 23, at 9 o'clock.

HEISSENBUTTEL.—On Monday, April 19, 1875, EMMA M., daughter of William and Maria C. Heissenbuttel, aged 9 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 207 Bergen street, Brooklyn, on Friday, April 23, at 2 o'clock.

HODGMAN.—On Tuesday, April 20, MARTHA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Dr. Abbott and Martha E. Hodgman, in her 16th year.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 38th st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn by the 2:30 P. M. train. The relatives and friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HODGES.—At Washington, April 20, Hon. SILAS HENRY HODGES, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at Rutland, Vt., April 24, at noon.

HOLDEN.—On Thursday, April 22, at Clifton place, Jersey City Heights, Mrs. A. MARIA, wife of David L. Holden, in the 55th year of her age.

Funeral from the Church of the Good Shepherd, (Universalist,) Summit av., on Sunday, April 25, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HEYBERGER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 21, 1875, WILLIAM H. HEYBERGER, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, John E. Cammeyer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., near Clark, Brooklyn.

MADDEN.—On Thursday, 22d inst., RAY, son of Oscar E. and Sadie A. Madden, aged 7 months.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

NICHOLAS.—On Thursday morning, April 22, HARRY WADSWORTH, only son of Harry L. and Alice M. Nicholas, aged three years and eight months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, April 24.

PATERSON.—In Paris, April 20, 1875, LILLIAS, widow of the late Wm. Paterson, of Newark, N. J.

POST.—At Westbury, on Fourth day, Fourth month, 21st, LYDIA T., wife of Edmund Post.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting House, Westbury, Long Island, on Seventh day, the 24th inst. at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock A. M.

RANNEY.—On Thursday, April 22, S. LOUISE, wife of Ambrose L. Ranney, M. D.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 69 Madison av., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

SHERWOOD.—Suddenly, at the Van Cortlandt Manor-house, Croton Landing, April 21, RACHEL SHERWOOD, aged 62. For thirty-five years a faithful friend and nurse.

WHITNEY.—On Thursday morning, Mrs. CATHARINE WHITNEY, aged 88 years.

Funeral will take place at the Baptist Home, on 68th st., near 4th av., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives, and members of the Macdougal Street Baptist Church, are invited to attend.

"C" COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875. }

Company Orders No. 1.—With regret the Commandant announces the death of EDDY SHIPLEY. Members are requested to attend the funeral in citizen's dress, at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th st. and Madison av., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M.

By order of

Capt. D. A. POLLARD.

WILLIAM B. CARRINGTON, Sergt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

READ THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, APRIL 25.
READ THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, APRIL 25.
READ THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, APRIL 25.
READ THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, APRIL 25.
READ THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, APRIL 25.
READ THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, APRIL 25.

THE TIMES is completing arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story, to be written exclusively for its columns. It will probably be commenced in THE TIMES in the beginning of May. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the coming Summer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS, THEREFORE, THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From the Ohio State Journal.

The New-York Times for Sunday contains a larger breadth of treatment and topic than any other Sunday paper. It ranges all along from a light local paragraph to the choicest selections from current literature.

A.—

SUPERB WORKS OF ART

Now on exhibition day and evening at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, and to be sold by auction, without reserve, on the evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26th and 27th.

BELONGING TO

MR. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR.

The finest private collection of ART WORKS that has ever been offered at public auction in this City.—*New-York Herald.*

BY RENOWNED

HOME AND FOREIGN ARTISTS

The collection may be briefly and truthfully characterized as by far the best that has been offered in the auction-room this season, and one of the best that has ever been disposed of in this City.—*New-York Times.*

SPECIAL.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF BUYERS, SEATS FOR THE SALE WILL BE RESERVED AND TICKETS ISSUED ON APPLICATION TO

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

DINNER TO HON. CARL SCHURZ.

This dinner will take place at Delmonico's, 14th st., corner 5th av., on TUESDAY, April 27. Applications for tickets will be received by the following gentlemen: Mr. S. G. Ward, No. 52 Wall st.; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, No. 88 Liberty st.; Mr. Howard Potter, No. 59 Wall st.; Mr. F. C. Barlow, No. 21 Park row; Mr. R. B. Minturn, No. 78 South st., and Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick, No. 5 Beekman st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, April 24, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5, 6, and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BARTLETT'S REFLECTING BOULEVARD and Street Lamps, (porcelain or silvered reflectors,) also, the torch and key for lighting all street lamps used by the Manhattan and New-York Gas-light Companies. Factory Salesroom No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—On SATURDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., Assignee's sale of carpets; 2,500 yards of Moquette, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, to be sold in lots to suit the trade and others; household furniture, ancient oil-paintings, &c.

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE IS INdigestion. It makes the blood thin, weakens the stomach, and even clouds the intellect. It may however be overcome with certainty and rapidity by MILK OF MAGNESIA. Sold by all Druggists.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT TREES. For catalogues or information, address
KING & MURRAY, Flushing, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO ORPHANS WALTZ"—BY H. TISSINGTON—The gem of the season! Embellished with portraits of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and with scenes from the play; pronounced by all the most successful piece of the day. Price 75 cents.—Sold by all music dealers. Copies mailed.—Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.—EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the above organization will take place at Runk's Hall, No. 73 Ludlow st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. SOLON B. SMITH, President.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

President White, of Cornell, has returned to the university, after having been absent in the South for several months.

Peter Joseph Verhagen has bequeathed the whole of his estate to St. Louis University. The value of the bequest is not stated.

The Trustees of Miami University have adopted a resolution to reopen that institution if an indorsement fund of $25,000 can be raised.

In Baltimore a new English and German school, a new male and female primary school, and a male and female colored school were recently opened.

In the applications for college-rooms at Harvard there were 270 applications and only seventy-nine rooms to be allotted, consequently a large number will have to room outside the yard this year.

The ninth annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers' Association, is to be held in Griffin on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of May next. Hon. A H. Stephens has promised to address the association if his health will permit.

Dean Wilson, LL.D.; Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B. D., and Goldwin Smith, M. A., members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, whose term has just expired, have all three been reappointed by Lieut. Gov. Crawford.

The Senate at Lansing, Mich., has passed a bill providing that the Board of Regents of the State University may establish a homeopathic medical college, as a branch of the University, at any place which will offer the most valuable inducements. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 21 to 4.

Rev. J. H. Dubbs, formerly Pastor of the Reformed Congregation at Boyertown, Penn., but more recently of Christ Reformed Church, Philadelphia, has accepted the Audenried Professorship of History and Archaelogy in Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, to which he was recently elected by the Trustees of the institution.

A circular has been addressed to the alumni of William and Mary College, inviting them to attend the meeting of the Board of Visitors of the college to be held on May 19. It is intended to organize an Alumni Association and to devise means for holding a grand celebration at the coming commendowment of the college on July 4, 1875.

There has been organized in Elizabeth, N. J., according to the general laws of the State, an association to be known hereafter as the Union County Academy Association. The object, as stated, is for the promotion of learning, and the intention is to purchase or build an academy in Elizabeth, which shall do credit to the enterprise and intelligence of our people.

The Trustees of the Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College have completed their negotiations with Rev. D. H. Moore, whom they elected some time ago President of that institution. Mr. Moore will enter on the duties of that position at the close of the present academic year. His salary will be $2,500 per year, with living expenses for himself and family in the college, the whole being equivalent to $4,500 or $5,000.

Boston University is in a flourishing condition. The total number of students at present in all the departments is 745, of whom 247 are in the East Greenwich Academy, and 21 in the preparatory musical department. Of the 478 in the colleges and schools, 102 are young women. The students in the advanced departments are as follows: College of Liberal Arts, 61; College of Music, 21; School of Theology, 90; School of Law, 131; School of Medicine, 131; School of Oratory, 43; School of All Sciences 7.

The affairs of the Maryland Agricultural College are evidently in a very bad condition. At a meeting of the stockholders recently Mr. Davis, President of the Board of Trustees, made a report, in the course of which he stated that the college opened in 1873 with an attendance of eighty students, many of whom were in the higher classes. If the college could not then be said to be prosperous, still it was at that tide in its affairs when a little faithful, well-directed effort could easily have made it so. The time seemed at length to have arrived when the dreams of its founders might be realized, when successful instruction in agriculture might become a fact, and the college take a high position in the system of public education which the State has expended so much money to effect. At present the number of students is about thirty-five, the majority of whom are in the lowest and preparatory classes, and many of whom are pursuing especial courses in studies and for purposes never contemplated in the plan of the institution. The extensive advertisement of the attempted nautical school, a visionary scheme, inaugurated by the President without due authority from the board or consultation with the Faculty, has kept many students away by convincing them that the scope of the college had been changed, and has subjected the college itself to public ridicule. The debt of the college on April 1 was $10,000, which is so far from being provided for, that to reduce it even to this figure, it has been necessary to anticipate a large part of the income of the coming six months. The buildings are in need of repairs, the household furniture and equipments demand expensive replenishment. In the scientific department there is such a lack of the proper means for instruction, that there are neither the instruments nor materials for illustrating even the elements of these sciences, much less for trying elaborate experiments in agriculture. The institution cannot be put in proper condition for the next scholastic year without an expenditure for repairs, &c., which will raise the debt to more than $15,000. What is still worse, the reputation of the college is at the lowest ebb, and no influx of students can be looked for. Its creditors are importunate. Unless a thorough reform can be effected in its management, it must cease to exist. Of the cause of this state of affairs, Mr. Davis says:

"The increase of the debt is due, not to any misfortune, but to the mismanagement of the finances by the President, (Gen. Jones.) His first act upon taking charge was, under an authority to use $500, to expend nearly $3,000 in fitting up and furnishing his own residence. The farm accounts show a deficit of over $3,000, without any accompanying improvement, but rather deterioration. A comparison of the household accounts and expenses with those of the previous years show that in every department there has been waste and extravagance. In the Fall of 1874 the Trustees, seeing that while the debt was increasing, the number of students was decreasing, and that the college was getting an ill name with the public, entered into a special investigation, with results just given as to finances. A letter was addressed to the members of the Faculty requesting answers to certain questions. The facts thus obtained show conclusively that from the beginning the President had failed to support the true interests of the college, or place himself in harmony and sympathy with its necessary working machinery, and that he neglected his proper duties as President."

HOW A WOMAN SAVED A HOUSE.

A correspondent of the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says: "Last Tuesday a spark from the chimney of R. F. Gerrish's farm-house, on Gerrish's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, caught on the roof of a wood-shed which stood within about five feet of the house. Mrs. Hannah T. Mitchel, wife of Mr. L. D. Mitchel, Mr. Gerrish's hired man, discovered the fire when it had spread about a foot or two on the roof. She was entirely alone, her husband being away with his team, but she placed a ladder against the side of the house and, finding she could not save the wood-house, for over three hours lugged water from the house cellar and a well some six or seven rods from the house, mounted the ladder, kept the roof and side of the house wet, put out the fire, and saved the house, although almost the entire eaves were burned off and two quite large holes through the roof. Finding the fire was gaining on her upon the inside of the eaves—it having burned one plate nearly off and a beam resting upon it entirely off—she went to the attic, knocked a hole through the plastering and lathing, dashed in buckets of water, and thus saved the premises by her marvelous coolness, good judgment, and energy. At the time there was a strong easterly wind, which carried the burning shingles, &c., several rods from the house, which set fire to some hay and lumber piled there."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22.—Receipts—Flour, 7,200 bbls.; Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels. Flour quiet; firm; sales of 750 bbls. at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring; $5 50@$6 50 for Amber; $6 25@$7 for White. Wheat unsettled; sales of 20,000 bushels North-western Spring, per sample, at $1 12. Corn dull; firm; sales of 4 cars New, on track, at 83½c. Oats retailing at 70c. Rye—None here. Barley firm; scarce; sales of 4 cars Canadian at $1 37. Seeds steady; sales of 600 bushels at $2 60@$3 for Timothy; $8 for Clover; $9 for large Clover. Pork steady; Heavy Mess, $22 75. Lard steady at 16c. Highwines inactive; nominal.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Flour firm; Family, $5 50. Wheat firm; Red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn quiet at 73c.@75c. Oats steady at 68c.@70c. Rye quiet at $1 20. Barley dull at $1 45@$1 55 for Fall. Butter higher. Cheese, 33c.@35c. Clover-seeds scarce at 12c. Pork quiet at $22 50 for prime. Lard quiet for Steam Rendered at 15¼c.@15¾c. Bulk Meats quiet; Beef firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.; sales of 60,000 lb. of shoulders, spot, at 8¼c.; 100,000 lb. Clear Rib Sides at country points, buyer May, 12½c.; 100,000 lb. do., buyer April, $11 80. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c., jobbing sales. Whisky in good demand at $1 13. Live Hogs dull at $7 50@$8 85; no choice offering; receipts, 2,400 head.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Flour firm and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07; No. 2 do., $1 04½; May, $1 04¼; June, $1 06½. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, in store, 62c. Corn buoyant and higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 72c.; May, 73c. Rye firm; No. 1, in store, $1 16. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 18; No. 3 Spring, in store, $1 08. Provisions nominal; Mess Pork, $22, cash and May; $22 25, June; sweet Pickled Hams, 11c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats strong; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Middles, 11¼c.@12¼c., loose. Lard dull; prime Kettle, 16c.; Steam Rendered, 15⅝c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, April 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 28; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Amber Michigan, $1 23; June, $1 27; July, $1 30; August, opened at $1 16, closed at $1 20 bid; No. 1 Red, $1 25½; No. 2 do., spot, $1 23; June, $1 27; No. 3 do., $1 15; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 23½. Corn firm and a shade better; High Mixed, spot, 76c.; June, 77c.; Low Mixed, 75½c.; White, 76½c.; no grade, 75c.; Damaged, 70c. Oats in good demand and firm; No. 2, 64½c.; White, 65½c.; Michigan, 64½c.; Rejected, 61c. Clover-seed, $7 25. Receipts—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

BOSTON, April 22.—Flour in demand and steady; sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common Extras; $5 75@$6 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota; $6@$6 75 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 20@$7 25 for Illinois, and $6 25@$8 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands; Southern Flour firm at $5 25@8 ₱ bbl. for common, extra, and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn—Demand moderate at 92c.@95c. ₱ bushel for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 72c.@76c. Rye, $1 05@$1 10. Shorts. Fine Feed, and Middlings, $27@$30. Receipts—4,908 bbls. Flour, 7,750 bushels Corn, 2,262 bushels Wheat, 6,164 bushels Oats, 3,300 bushels Shorts.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,142 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,687 head, or 511 cars, against 406 cars for the same time last week, and 574 cars for the same time last year. The market was slow for want of stock to operate with; 105 cars of the fresh arrivals were through consignments; 600 head were disposed of. Sales of 200 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,061 to 1,211 lb., at $5 25@$7 25; 50 Cherokees, averaging 950 lb., at $5; 300 Canada Stockers, ranging from 719 to 770 lb. and 858 lb., at $4@$4 60 and $5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 9,400 head for the same time last week, and 6,800 head for the same week last year. The market was more active yesterday late in the day; it was dull and slow this morning; 1,580 head were disposed of, mostly yesterday afternoon, 12 cars remaining unsold, 7 clipped and 5 wool, of good quality. Sales of 666 head Clipped Sheep, ranging from 84 lb. to 106 lb., at $5 62½@$6; 421 Indiana Clipped, averaging 83 lb., at $4 75; 79 Ohio Wool, averaging 110 lb., at $7 20; 218 Illinois Wool, averaging 91 lb., at $6 80; 200 Michigan Wool, averaging 82 lb., at $5 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,300 head, against 9,600 head for the same time last week, and 13,800 head for the same time last year. The market was dull and dragging; sales of 600 head, 9 cars remaining unsold, being Yorkers and Light Stockers. Yorkers holding at $7 75@$8 10; heavy Hogs, $8 50@$8 60.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Cattle firm, steady, and active. Receipts, 4,000 head; sales, shipping Steers, $5 75@$7; choice Steers, $6 10@$6 32½; good Steers, $5 85@$6. Shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs steady and active. Receipts, 14,000. Sales—Bacon grades $7 50@$7 90; poor to choice lots, $7 75@$9. Shipments, 8,000. Sheep active. Receipts, 2,000.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 582 bales; gross, 1,596 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,068 bales; to France, 3,090 bales; to the Continent, 600 bales; sales, 2,750 bales; stock, 144,010 bales.

MOBILE, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 318 bales; exports, coastwise, 279 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; stock, 23,712 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 238 bales; exports, coastwise, 371 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 17,490 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 263 bales; sales, 196 bales; stock, 36,893 bales.

GALVESTON, April 22.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 361 bales; gross, 455 bales; stock, 52,059 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 22—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼@27½.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £152,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is £20,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 38¼ ₱ cent., is now 39¾ ₱ cent.

4:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 105¼.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1863s, 98⅞.

PARIS, April 22—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,476,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 63f. 9½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The total sales yesterday were 15,000 bales, 3,000 bales of which were sold after the regular close of the market. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7 15-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,400 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard 68s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Bacon 52s. ₱ cwt. for long Clear Middles; 54s. ₱ cwt. for short Clear Middles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 8 1-16d.

HAVANA, April 22.—Spanish Gold, 221@222; American, 229@230. Exchange quiet, steady; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 90@92 ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 95@96 premium; sixty days, gold, 120@121 premium; short sight, 124@125 premium; on London, 148@150 premium; on Paris, 120@122 premium. Sugar nominal.

FURNITURE.

GRISWOLD'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private; placed on exhibition in sales-room.
SAMUEL GRAHAM.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS.
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES
FOR PIANOS, FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &c.
MOTH-PROOF CHESTS TO RENT, A SPECIALTY.
Buildings are all new and first class, and divided in separate compartments.
Principal office: No. 384 3d av.
Branch offices: No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—SUITable for a bank, banking or broker's office, consisting of elegant black-walnut and oak screen, with plate glass; desks, chairs, tables, and book-cases, contained in Room No. 1, No. 33 Pine st. Will be sold very low, owing to removal. Apply at premises.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—ABOUT ONE HUNdred benches suitable for Sunday-schools or lecture-rooms; can be seen at No. 118 Avenue D. For particulars and price, apply to
OTIS W. BOOTH, No. 111 Water st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF BROWN horses, 15.3 hands high; seven and eight years old; sound and gentle. Apply at private stable, No. 105 East 41st st.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.
WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d May.
E. WILLISON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from that date, to be reopened on May 3.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of May next.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEES RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FRENCH LADY WELL EDUCATED, speaking English, an experienced housekeeper, desires a position in a gentleman's family to take charge of house and children's education; highest references. Call on or address Mme. P., No. 187 West Baltic st., Brooklyn.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Employment Bureau for males and females, City and country, always on hand; reliable servants for any position. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., upstairs.

AT SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st., Swedish, German, and French, male and female, servants only, for all positions. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

ALL KINDS GOOD SERVANTS READY for City or country, for homes or hotels.—Good, capable, civil help, male or female, promptly supplied by the Protestant Home Bureau 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COMPANION.—BY A FRENCH PERSON THOROUGHLY qualified to fill any position of trust in a first-class family, as companion and housekeeper, or lady's maid and dress-maker. Address for two days No. 54 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRES.—BY A very neat young girl; is a good chamber-maid, neat, tidy, and also can do very nice waiting, or would help with children; is very good-natured and very obliging; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, respectable, Protestant young girl who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a nice family seamstress; is also very fond and kind to children; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an efficient, faithful young woman, who has four years' reference from her present employer's, where she may be seen for one day. Apply at No. 50 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do sewing and dress ladies' hair; is accustomed to traveling with ladies; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 763 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID — LAUNDRESS — HOUSE-WORK.—By three young girls; one for chamber-maid and nurse, one for laundress, and one for general housework; City reference. Call at No. 323 East 24th st., ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; has City reference. Call or address No. 208 West 19th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; or would do general house work for a small family; is very neat and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 312½ West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid; is fully capable; has very best City reference; willing to assist with the washing. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has good City reference; has no objection to town or country. Address M. M., No. 158 West 18th st., in rear, Room No. 3.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and assist in washing; has best City references from last place. Call at the Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid or parlor-maid; thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to the country; best of reference. Address M. R., BOX NO. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to take care of children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 West 29th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CLEAN, TIDY YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 East 35th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a first-class chamber-maid and seamstress, with several years' reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and to take care of growing children. Call at No. 126 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress, or as laundress alone; over three years' reference from last place; thoroughly competent. Call at No. 490 6th av., Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman as chamber-maid, or to nurse and do plain sewing. Address F., No. 120 West 33d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG, WELL-recommended girl to go to the country; to do upstairs work; has good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or to do chamber-work and take care of a growing child. Call at present employer's, No. 243 West 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid; would assist with washing or housework in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, TIDY girl, understanding her duties thoroughly; no objections to do some sewing; best City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 318 East 33d st., third floor, Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and laundress; willing and obliging; seven years' City references. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 796 6th av., corner 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; three years' good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do light chamber-work and take care of children; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 105 West 20th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to do chamber-work and assist with washing, or do the house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 53 West 50th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG COLORED woman as chamber-maid and waitress. Address C., No. 120 West 33d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, with good City reference. Apply to present employer, No. 50 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 161 West 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid, and to do washing or sewing; best reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

CHAR-WOMAN.—AS COMPETENT LAUNDRESS for two or three days or by the week, or would do house-cleaning; can give good City references. Call at No. 349 East 31st st., near 1st av.

COLORED SERVANTS OF EVERY CAPACITY at "TITUS" Agency, (established 1858,) No. 142 Amity st., one door from 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR ASSIST in Washing.—By a very capable and experienced cook; good washer and ironer; good meat and pastry cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; best City reference; sober and honest; very neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Protestant American women; highly respectable and good workers; one is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the other chamber-maid, waitress, and general house worker; together or separate; City or country; best of references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to help with the washing if desired; two years' recommendation from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO REspectable sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family between them; three years and a half City reference from their last place. Call on or address No. 141 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and in every particular fully experienced; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references. Call at No. 382 3d av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Scotch young women for city or country; have good references; together or separate; one is a thorough waitress and chamber-maid, one as experienced cook, &c.; both are tidy, capable, obliging disposition. No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestants, English, as cook and up-stairs girl; cook is is experienced in every part of family cooking; have lived together, and want a place they will not have to leave in a month; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking, baking, soups, meat, game, boning, larding, all kinds of desserts, ice creams, jellies, &c.; is highly respectable, and has several years' reference from each family. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; willing to assist at the washing; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in private family; one as cook; understands meat, game, soups, bread, pastry, jellies; other as chamber-maid or waitress; four years' reference from last place. Call at No 439 West 13th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, useful, good colored young woman, about thirty; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 673 6th av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH EXCELlent City references; is willing to go to the country with a family; Newport preferred; where a kitchen-maid is kept. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT and experienced cook in a private family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 434 7th av., corner 34th st.; third bell.

COOK — WAITRESS. — BY TWO SWEDISH girls, together, in City or country; one as first-class cook or laundress; the other as waitress and chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 613 3d av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 252 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WHO will do some washing, in a City family; has the best of City references. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and baker; would assist with washing; private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st. near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City references. Call at No. 72 East 53d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, game, pastries, breads, deserts; best City reference from her last employers. Apply at No. 266 West 34th st., near 8th av., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK IN a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country for Summer; good City reference. Apply at No. 137 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE AS plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address No. 217 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; one who understands her business perfectly; best of City references from last place. Apply at No. 234 East 41st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; will assist with washing; best City reference for honesty and capability. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; first-class City reference. Apply at Mrs. Gade's Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; has best City reference. Call at No. 453 West 46th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN ARTIST; SUPERIOR CUTter and thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go by the day, week, or month. Address, for two days, M. M., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN of middle age as house-keeper, take the care of a child or invalid lady; is willing to make herself useful; a home desired; good reference. Address M. T., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman lady, with good references, as housekeeper in a good family; wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Address Housekeeper, No. 25 Madison st., Hoboken.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A WELSH PROTESTant young woman, or chamber-work and sewing, or nurse; very neat and kind disposition; competent in either capacity; would make herself generally useful; best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for general house-work; understands cooking, washing, and ironing; makes good bread; understands care of milk; willing and obliging, and will adapt her wages to the times; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A SWEDISH GIRL; strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS general servant in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTBALE YOUNG woman to do light house-work or mind an invalid or children; good references. Call at No. 242 East Mulberry st.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A SMART AMERICAN girl, to do general house-work in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work; has the best City reference; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 20 Prince st., in grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference from last employer. Call or address Lizzie, No. 704 9th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 248 9th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

KITCHEN-MAID. — BY A HIGHLY-RECOMmended Swedish girl as kitchen-maid to the 1st of May. Call at Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; speaks some English; best references. Address F. Voss, No. 259 West 30th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY'S maid, speaking French, German, and some English, to travel to Europe; no objection to growing children; is a good seamstress by hand and on different machines; best reference. Call or address for two days, from 2 to 6 o'clock, No. 95 Park av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 19 West 20th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT lady's maid, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City reference from last place. Call or address at the basement door of No. 21 West 47th st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; willing to assist in chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has the best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as laundress in a small private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 University place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 225 East 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting, puffling, polishing, and does up suits equal to new; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can do puffing, fluting, and polishing; best City references. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS. — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get some family washing. Apply at No. 226 East 45th st., Room No. 14.

MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS MAID and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; willing to assist with children; best City reference. Address J. McA., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—B A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who has first-class recommendations; can take entire charge of an infant or care young children; has no objection to help with chamber-work if required. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN to take care of an invalid lady or children, and do plain sewing; country for Summer months; no objection to travel, or go to Europe; good reference. Call at No. 204 West 34th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO UNDERstands taking full charge of an infant or young children; no objections to the country or traveling; reference from last employer. Call on or address No. 44 West 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE NEWLY ARRIVED from Europe; is a good plain seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl who wishes to return with a family going to Europe; she has excellent reference from her last place and is not particular about wages. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL FOR NURSE AND seamstress or chamber-maid; is competent, very obliging, speaks English fairly, and has a good temper; City or country; reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands care of grown children thoroughly; is a very neat sewer; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, either for an infant or grown children; is well recommended, and a very steady girl; willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class nurse to an infant or growing children, and plain sewing; four years' excellent reference. Call or address No. 140 West 23th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON (speaks French fluently) as nurse to one or two children; no objection to travel. Address France, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse and seamstress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 315 East 31st. st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE for young children; has no objection to the country; the best of references given. Call at No. 317 West 36th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH SWISS PROTESTANT to take care of young children and sew; good reference. Call at 131 West 28th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WHO lives with her parents, as nurse, in City or country; best reference. Address No. 227 East 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN AS wet nurse; has good references. Call for two days at No. No. 127 West 31st st., over stable.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL AS nurse with a family going to Europe. Inquire at present employer's, No. 27 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTestant, as infant's nurse; good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; five years' City reference; would assist with the chamber-work. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE; HAS THE BEST of reference. Call at Mme Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROTESTant woman as seamstress and wait on growing children or lady; can cut and fit, operate, dress hair; has best City reference from her last place; no objection to travel. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av., near 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant seamstress; in the country up the Hudson with a City family preferred; has best of refereuces, and is a first-class seamstress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—IS A good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dress-making; has the best of City references. Address J. S., BOX NO. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; can give the best of City references. Address A. K., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as good seamstress, or would take charge of a baby; City reference. Call for two days at No. 57 West 18th st., in rear.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED—THE CARE OF A HOUSE BY AN American woman; has had the same capacity three Summers; no family except husband, who is sixteen years with present employer. Address First Floor, No. 332 East 21st st.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT PERSON SOLICITS ladies' and gents' washing and ironing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; excellent references. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., first floor.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Call or address No. 601 West 40th st., corner 11th av.

MALES.

A VERY CAREFUL AMERICAN FAMILY of three would like the charge of a house during the absence of the owner for the Summer months, or would pay a very small rent for the same; best of reference given. Call on or address S. A. G., No. 63 West 36th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECOMMEND an experienced courier in Europe, who speaks five languages; has traveled on the Continent over twenty years. Address J. E. J. G., Traveler's Club, 124 5th av. Courier's address, 75 Sutherland st., Pimlico, London.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER in a private family; speaks English fluently; two years' City reference; five years from Paris; no objection to go to the country. Address Jules, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR YACHT STEWARD.—BY AN Englishman; long experience in both capacities; highest of testimonials. Address Yacht, 502 5th av.

CLERK, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG ENGlishman, employment in any capacity. Address H. C., No. 200 West 4th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a thorough groom and good steady driver, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; trains well to saddle and harness; highly recommended. Address D. D. or Coachman, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his establishment, is anxious to procure a good place for his coachman, who is truly deserving of it, having served faithfully for years; is strictly honest, temperate, and trustworthy. Any lady or gentleman requiring a good, honest coachman, address G. V., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF PRACTIcal experience; understands the care of road horses; careful driver; willing and obliging; of sober, quiet, industrious habits; first-class City and country references. Call or address Thomas, private stable, No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, MARried; understands his business in all its branches; a safe and stylish driver; no objection to the country; a good gardener if required; unquestionable references. Address William, No. 3 West 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent, trustworthy man, careful driver, and first-class groom, neat appearance, strictly temperate, highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., at present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; EXCELlent driver and groom; willing and obliging; a first-class man every way with horses; left last place on account of the gentleman not keeping house; five and three years' reference from last employers. Address J. N., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTestant man, aged twenty-six years, who can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk and care cattle, keep roads, walks, and lawns in order, &c.; best references. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of horses and carriages; three years' first-class City and Brooklyn references. Address Coachman, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE THIRTY-five years, married, no family; can produce the very best of reference; five years in last place; don't object to country. Address J. P., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SWEDE; single, sober; two years' references; speaks good English; willing and obliging; will be useful about the place; in the country. Call at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN THAT HAS left his present employer on account of giving up his horses; can give first-class City reference. Call on or address M. W. C., at I. I. Stelling's, No. 144 5th av., in harness store.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED thirty years, who is a good groom and driver; in City or country; can also assist in garden, care cows, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Address J. E., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands care of horses and carriages; also, is a good, careful driver and a good vegetable gardener; best City reference can be given. Address Coachman, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 106 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE, SINGLE young man; understands his business thoroughly; first-class references from last employer. Address for two days B. L., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN THAT HAS left his present employer on account of giving up his horses; can give first-class City reference. Call on or address M. W. C., at I. I. Stelling's, No. 144 5th av., in harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, COMPEtent, unmarried Protestant; willing and civil; disengaged on account of last employer disposing of horses and carriages; highly and satisfactorily recommended in every respect. Apply at or address J. H., J. B. Brewster's, 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, NOT LONG in this country; is a first-class man, and has had much experience; married, one child; country preferred; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days, Coachman, No. 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, respectable Protestant; married, small family; willing to make himself useful; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 160 East 53d st. until suited, or address Coachman.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 227 East 29th st., rear, for H. K.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good reference. Address No. 38 West 26th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN IN THE CITY or country; will be found willing and obliging; has three years' reference from his last place. Address P. P., No. 208 East 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; best City reference from last and former employer. Call or address J. S., No. 167 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE OF LONG AND PRACTIcal experience; can be well recommended; no incumbrance; country preferred. Address P. M., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; EIGHT years' best City reference Protestant. Can be seen at employer's private stable for one week, No. 139 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; no objection to the country; five years' best City reference. Call or address N. D., No. 116 West 15th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL COACHMAN; will be found a trustworthy young man, (single;) good references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 304 East 35th st., New-York City.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who has eight years' first-class City references from present employer; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 114 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Address F. W. Taylor, No. 110 West 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; has first-class City reference; is married; has no incumbrance; his wife has lived in the best of families. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American Protestant and wife, aged forty-five years; no incumbrance; man is experienced in every branch of farming, stock, horses, &c.; wife an excellent dairy-woman and poultry-raiser; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A SWEDish couple; no children; man is a thorough groom; work in garden or on a small farm; wife can cook, wash, iron, and do all kinds of work. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands all kinds of farming, the care of horses and farm stock, driving, and the proper treatment of oxen. Address J. H., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

FARM HAND.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; UNDERstands farming, plain gardening, and care of horses; first-class City reference. Address for two days, Farmer, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly the management of hot-house and grapery, the raising of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; understands laying out or improving a place tastefully; has been foreman in the largest gardening establishments in England and Germany, and has best references from all former places. Address W. O. T., Port Chester, N. Y.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; A STRONG ACTIVE young man, aged twenty-eight, not afraid of work, who has a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its departments; studied in the London Horticultural University; best City reference. Any gentleman wanting a first-class gardener, call on or address M. H., gardener, No. 105 Greenwich st.

GARDENER.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUSTRIOUS, practical married man, with a small family, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; highest recommendations from present and former employers. Address M. W., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN AGED THIRTY-FIVE years who can do flower and vegetable gardening, care greenhouse, graperies, bud, prune, force, lay out walks and drives, grade &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, NO family; thorough, practical; understands all branches; excellent references; take charge of a place with wife, or alone. Address George Portugall, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER. — BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, pleasure grounds; all improvements on a gentleman's place; willing; highest reference can be given. Address Gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; UNDERSTANDS THE business in all departments, having had over twenty years' practice; is not afraid of work; City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, AS first-class gardener; has five years' reference from last place. Address P. C., No. 179 Chatham st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married, no children; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Call at or address No. 5 Hunt's alley, Henry st., Brooklyn, present employer's private stable.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk, and be generally useful; good City references given. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

PORTER, RUNNER, OR COLLECTOR IN A Bank, Banking-house, or Insurance Company.—Has been for seventeen years in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and refers to the officers of said company, also to William H. Guion, Esq., F. L. Talcott, Esq., and others, as to his ability and integrity. Address Owen, Box No. 3,659 Post Office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is a good coachman and groom, can also do gardening, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook and a nice washer and ironer; both willing to be useful; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant, about eighteen, City or country, to be generally useful; understands house-work, or care of children, sewing, waiting, &c.; wages not so much object; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, IN A QUIET private family; understands his duties thoroughly; care of dining-room, making of salads, care of wines and silver, and making all kinds of drinks; has the very best recommendations. Address A. P. T., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; speaks English; understands his business thoroughly; best City and European references. Address F. P., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE; THREE years' references; speaks English; is a thoroughly trained waiter; strictly sober and of good behavior. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days, M. F., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN, in a private family; sober and capable; first-class City references will be given from the most respectable families in the City. Call or address J. C., No. 308 East 39th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Niezel's, No. 394 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has two and four years' references from his last places as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, as waiter in a private family; the best City references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,182 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City references, testimonials, &c. Address C. E., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A private family; best City references. Address for two days, J. R., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; wages $30, references good. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME FRANCAISE qui connait bien la couture et qui parle bien sa langue. S'adresser No. 9 West 49th st., les matins de bonnes heures ou les soirs.

HELP WANTED.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED to go in the country; must understand his business. Address M., BOX NO. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COLORED CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS WANTED.—Fully competent. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st.

WANTED—IN A LARGE IMPORTING AND JOBbing house, a head book-keeper of experience who is thoroughly familiar with accounts, correspondence, and all other counting-house duties; a liberal salary will be paid to one who is thoroughly competent, and none others need apply. Address Post Office Box No. 1,140, giving name, age, address, and references as to character and capacity.

WANTED—TWO NORWEGIAN WOMEN; ONE AS cook and one as waitress and up-stairs girl in a small family of three persons; good wages, considerate treatment, and moderate work. Address E. ALLEN, Box No. 2,392 Post Office.

WANTED NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish or American nurse to go to Staten Island to take care of children, (one a baby;) best reference required. Apply at Room No. 44 Madison Square House, corner of Broadway and 21st st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, ONE who is thoroughly competent, and has City references, may apply at No. 8 West 47th st., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid and waitress and to assist in the washing; City references required. Apply at No. 24 East 55th st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT GARDENER, who understands greenhouse and vegetable garden thoroughly; a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and nurse; best City references required. Apply at 38 East 28th st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; best City references required. No. 89 Park av., City.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS TO assist with chamber-work; good references required. Inquire after 10 o'clock at No. 27 West 32d st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor of the last will and testament of GERTRUDE CUTTING, deceased, plaintiff, against Salmon S. Stevens, William Grau and Louisa J. Grau, his wife, Mark S. Stevens, Michael J. Boylan, Henry B. Gourley, John Heintz and ——— Heintz, his wife, Theodore Claasen, Church E. Gates, George Baer, Frederick Boese, Albert Ayres, James Sherif, Joseph Agate, Morris Hart, William Vanderminden, Dorethea Fischer, Joseph Raunegger, Edward E. Towes, Henry Gelstein, Jacob Hecht, Gustavus Raucufuss, Vincenzo C. G. [illegible], Elias W. Van Voorhies, Maria L. Van Voorhies, as Trustees of the estate of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elizabeth Schneider, and Emma Daun, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Courthouse, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 51 Wall street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated February 16th 1875.
MOORE, HAND & BONNEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
a23-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, Plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife; Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, L. Bradford Prince, Isaac N. Leonard, and Ella F. Leonard, his wife, defendants.—No 3.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Courthouse in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 9, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh26-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES W. BLISS, Albert T. Whiting, James McKenna, Flavius J. Lake, and Sidney Cushing, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York at Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $180 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and on $300 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 7 per cent. per annum, beside the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 23, 1875.
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, 320 Broadway, New York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1875.
JAMES ARMSTRONG Plaintiffs' Attorney.
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.
ap23-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN HITCHCOCK and DAVID W. HITCHCOCK, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred nine 38-100 dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $359 38, at rate 7 per cent per annum, and on $450 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 10 per cent. per annum, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 22, 1875.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1875.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.
ap23-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—LOUISA BOCK against CHARLES BOCK, defendant. Summons—for relief. (Com not ser.)—To the defendant CHARLES BOCK.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City on the 3d day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
EDWARD P. WILDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated January 5, 1875.
ap16,law6wF

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY NIEMANN, plaintiff, against HENRY NIEMANN, defendant.—Summons for relief. To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1875.
BRIGGS & FELLOWS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap23-law6wF*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May 1875 next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A FRUITFUL CROSS-EXAMINATION OF HENRY M. CLEVELAND.

Continued from Fourth Page.

tion, if it was not effected on Monday night? A.—I do not recollect that there was.

Q.—You say that the formal organization was effected on Monday night, or on the following night? A.—If it was not on Monday night, it was on Tuesday night; I forget which.

Q.—Were any other persons present except the gentlemen whom you have named—members of the committee? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who? A.—The stenographer, Mr. Ellinwood.

Q.—Any one else? A.—I do not recollect that any one else was present on that evening.

Q.—Were any of the counsel there? A.—My recollection is that they were not there.

Q.—On Tuesday night were you present? A.—I do not recollect about Tuesday night.

Q.—When was the next meeting? A.—I do not recollect the interviews of that week.

Q.—Can you state when the next meeting was? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—You had a meeting on the 6th July? A.—We did not have a business meeting.

Q.—Did not the committee meet at Mr. Ovington's house on July 6? A.—Five members of the committeee met there.

Q.—That was the committee, was it not? A.—That was a committee of five.

Q.—The committee had then been organized? A.—The committee had appointed a chairman.

Q.—And was organized as a regular committee? A.—It was organized.

Q.—You were at Mr. Ovington's on July 6? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Mr. Ellenwood the stenographer there? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Who were the five persons there that night as members of the committee? A.—All except Mr. White.

Q.—Who of the counsel? A.—Gen. Tracy was there.

Q.—Who else? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Mr. Shearman? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton was before the committee that night? A.—Mrs. Tilton was before the committee.

Q.—She made a statement? A.—She did.

Q.—And Mr. Ellinwood, the short-hand reporter, took it down? A.—I think so; I forget about it.

Q.—The committee went there for the purpose of hearing her statement? A.—The committee went there—

Q.—For that express purpose? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you state again that the first formal meeting of the committee was on the 11th of July? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you correct that? You said a while ago that the first formal meeting was on the 11th. A.—I said that it was on the 10th.

Q.—And do you now say that the first formal meeting of the committee was on the 10th? A.—I say so distinctly.

Q.—You say that you went to Mr. Ovington's—or the committee did—for the express purpose of taking Mrs. Tilton's statement; that a chairman had been appointed; that the stenographer was there; that the counsel were there to take her statement. We will let it stand at that.

Mr. Shearman—You had better ask the question, and see what he says.

Mr. Morris—No; I will let it stand as it is.

Q.—What day of the week was July 6? A.—I think it was on Monday.

Q.—At what time in the evening did the committee commence taking the statement? A.—I cannot state the precise time.

Q.—That statement first made there that night has never been published, has it? A.—It has not by itself.

Q.—Have you seen the stenographer's minutes of it? A.—I never have.

Q.—Do you know what became of them? A.—I do not.

Q.—Were not the stenographers directed, at the conclusion of your investigation, to deliver up their notes to the committee? A.—I presume so; I do not recollect about it.

Q.—What has the committee done with them? A.—They are in the hands of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church.

Q.—All the statements made before the committee? A.—I could not swear that all of them were. I know of no exception.

Q.—Do you know who delivered them to the Examining Committee? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was there any action taken by your committee upon that subject; any one directed to do that? A.—My impression is that they were delivered to the Clerk of the church to be handed over to the Examining Committee.

Q.—Who was the Clerk of the Church? A.—Thomas G. Shearman.

Q.—Did the committee direct him to hand them over to the Examining Committee? A.—The committee were directed by their appointment to make its return to the Examining Committee.

Q.—That is not the question? A.—I do not recollect that they did.

Q.—Was there any action taken by the committee upon the subject? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Why do you say that you have an impression that Mr. Shearman was directed to hand them over to the Examining Committee of the church? A.—I do not say that Mr. Shearman was directed to do so; I say that my impression is that they were handed to Mr. Shearman to be delivered.

Q.—Handed to him by whom? A.—By the committee.

Q.—By which member of the committee? A.—I have no recollection about it.

Q.—You have no recollection upon the subject, at all? A.—The notes must have gone from the stenographer.

Q.—I do not want your reasoning; have you any recollection? A.—I have none.

Q.—No recollection that they were delivered to Mr. Shearman, at all? A.—I have no knowledge of it.

Q.—Have you any recollection? A.—I have not.

Q.—No recollection? A.—None.

Q.—And no knowledge? A.—No.

Q.—Then why did you refer to him? A.—Because by the condition of the appointment of the Examining Committee it was required to make its examination and find its results, and then report to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church. Mr. Shearman was the Clerk of the church; and, while I recollect nothing about it, I suppose that—

Q.—Was he the clerk of the Examining Committee? A.—He was the Clerk of Plymouth Church. My only impression about it is, (and it is merely an impression,) that that matter was sent to the Examining Committee through the Clerk, as the proper officer of the church.

Q.—Is there a clerk of the Examining Committee independent of the Clerk of the church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is his name? A.—I think Mr. Talmadge was then the clerk.

Q.—When was the next meeting of this committee after the 6th? A.—On the 10th July.

Q.—Where was that meeting held? A.—At Augustus Storrs'.

Q.—Who were present then? A.—I think that the full committee were there then; but it would be impossible for me to swear as to any particular meeting that there was a full meeting of the committee.

Q.—Who was before the committee that night? A.—Theodore Tilton.

Q.—At what time did he get to the committee? A.—I should say at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Q.—How long did he remain there? A.—I could not say; from one to two hours, more or less.

A NOTE FROM MRS. OVINGTON.

Q.—Did you receive a communication from any person while he was before the committee? A.—I did.

Q.—From whom? A.—From Mrs. Ovington.

Q.—What was it? A.—I cannot state the details of it.

Q.—Was it a note? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you that note? A.—I have not.

Q.—You do not know where it is? A.—I do not.

Q.—Give us the purport of that note.

Mr. Shearman—We object to that, of course. What has that got to do with Mr. Tilton or with Mr. Beecher?

Judge Neilson—I do not see what it has to do with this case.

Mr. Morris—I can state to you what it has to do with this case. It follows in the direct line of proof that we have already given upon the subject. I propose to connect it with the fact of Mrs. Tilton's abandoning her home the next morning simultaneously with the announcement of this committee; because there was no public knowledge of the existence of the committee prior to that time. I propose to show that it was a part of the conspiracy, entered into deliberately, as we will show, to get Mrs. Tilton to abandon her home and get possession of her before the committee was announced. This is a link in the chain of that evidence.

Mr. Evarts—The trouble is that no link, however strong, between Mrs. Ovington and Mr. Cleveland is a part of that chain.

Mr. Morris—We will see about that.

Mr. Evarts—That is my proposition. Let us see about it now.

Mr. Morris—I think that it is quite apparent.

Judge Neilson—It was a note from Mrs. Ovington. We will see what that note is.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our objection and exception to its admission.

Mr. Morris—What was the purport of that note? A.—My positive recollection about that note is, that it was an inquiry if Mr. Tilton was before the committee.

Q.—And did you convey the information to her that he was before the committee that night? A.—I conveyed some information; I have forgotten what it was.

Q.—Did you convey to her the information that Theodore Tilton was before the committee? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Have you any doubt about that? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Mr. Tilton was present there when you received this note, and when you sent the answer? A.—Yes.

Q.—He was not aware of the fact, was he? A.—I do not know about that.

Q.—What do you think about it? A.—I presume that he was not.

Q.—Well, that was on the night of the 10th of July? A.—That was on the night of the 10th of July.

Q.—Well, in the morning Mrs. Tilton left her home? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—You so understood it? A.—I have no idea on that point.

Q.—You have so understood it, haven't you? A.—Of course she did.

Q.—And the next morning appeared the letter calling upon the committee to act, in the public press, did it not? A.—On Saturday morning, the 11th.

Q.—Saturday morning, the 11th; and that was the first public announcement that had ever been made of the existence of that committee, wasn't it? A.—It was; yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, allow me to suggest to my learned friend that he is not drawing out now any new matters of proof—I mean in these last few questions—only things that are in proof, and reasoning, as it were, with the witness without any proper application to the present function of getting testimony properly from the witness. In ordinary cases it is not of very great importance, of course; but this gentleman is suffering from very severe pain, and really I think they could be more explicit without reasoning with him upon facts that are already in proof from other sources, without injury to the case of the plaintiff.

Judge Neilson—It is very desirable, of course, to—

Mr. Morris—I don't mean to take any unnecessary time with this witness. We have been willing to accommodate them with reference to the examination, and went to his house at several sessions for that purpose, but they expressed their preference to have the witness come into court.

Mr. Evarts—I suggested that the examination be confined to getting facts out of the witness, and not to arguments with him upon facts.

Judge Neilson—I don't know that we had any knowledge of this nature, or any knowledge of the fact that Saturday, the 11th of June, was the first public announcement of the appointment of this committee.

Mr. Evarts—I didn't object to that; it was after that that I raised my objection.

Mr. Morris—Well, I don't know what knowledge Mr. Evarts has of what I have proved.

Judge Neilson—The suggestion of Mr. Evarts is that the witness, owing to his state of health—you will relieve him as soon as you can.

Mr. Morris—Whenever the witness indicates that he wishes to leave, we can adjourn, but the witness has made no suggestion of that kind, and I think the witness understands his condition better than the counsel does.

Judge Neilson—Go on.

BEECHER'S SILENCE ON THE BACON LETTER.

Mr. Morris—Now, Mr. Cleveland, intermediate the publication of the Bacon letter and the announcement of the appointment of the committee on the 11th of July, there had been great anxiety expressed, had there not, in public in regard to Mr. Beecher's silence with reference to the Bacon letter? A.—I don't know about that, Sir, I am sure.

Q.—Don't you know that it was a subject of almost universal comment in the press?

Mr. Shearman—Well, if your Honor please, I submit what has this got to do with this issue, with the conduct of this witness; in what way is it connected with Mr. Beecher; what has it to do with the case? I object, and it seems to me to be an improper question.

Judge Neilson—The counsel inquires for the general fact—merely the general fact.

Mr. Shearman—He has had one answer, why is he not satisfied with that? I don't see what it has got to do with the case.

Judge Neilson—Go on, Mr. Morris; let us see what it is.

Mr. Morris—Now, are you not aware of the fact that it was a subject of discussion? A.—I have no doubt the Bacon letter was one of general interest.

Q.—I am not speaking of that, but of the effect of Mr. Beecher's silence with reference to it? A.—I don't recollect anything about that especially.

Q.—Haven't you stated before that it was? A.—I think quite likely it was; I have no knowledge about it.

Q.—Now, was Mr. Tilton present during the sessions of the committee, except when he was making his statement or being examined? A.—He was not, Sir.

Q.—Was he allowed counsel? A.—What is that?

Q.—Did he have counsel? A.—He did not to my knowledge.

Q.—And was not present at any of the meetings except the ones where he was making his statement?

Mr. Shearman—I object. That has been asked.

Q.—Now, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Tilton was the person who had made the charges against Mr. Beecher? A.—He was.

Q.—That you were investigating? A.—He was.

Q.—Mr. Hill attended the sessions of the committee? A.—He did.

Q.—And Mr. Tracy? A.—He did.

DID THE COMMITTEE SUMMON ALL THE WITNESSES NAMED BY TILTON?

Q.—Did you consult Mr. Tilton in regard to the evidence that should be produced to sustain his charges? A.—We summoned every witness that he named to us, if I recollect aright.

Q.—Did you summon Mr. Bowen? A.—We did not.

Q.—He was named, was he? A.—I don't recollect that he was.

Q.—Do you mean to say that he was not? A.—I don't recollect that he was.

Q.—Do you mean to say that he was not? A.—I don't think that he was.

Q.—Did you summon Mrs. Moulton? A.—We did not.

Q.—Was she named? A.—She was not.

Q.—You are positive about that? A.—I will swear to that.

Q.—Now, who did he name, if you are so positive? A.—He named Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Richards—I recollect only three or four persons.

Q.—Was Mrs. Richards examined? A.—Mr. Richards.

Q.—Was Mrs. Richards examined? A.—She was not.

Q.—Was Mr. Richards examined? A.—He was.

Q.—And has his statement ever been published?—has his testimony ever been published? A.—He gave no testimony.

Mr. Shearman—I object to that question.

Judge Neilson—He gave no testimony; that answers it.

Mr. Morris—But you said a moment ago that Mr. Richards was examined.

Judge Neilson—He meant that he was called.

Witness—I didn't mean to say he was examined.

WHY WAS NOT MR. RICHARDS EXAMINED?

Q.—Well, why was not he examined?

Mr. Shearman—I object to that question.

Judge Neilson—That is objectionable, because it asks for the reasoning of the witness. We simply want the fact, whether he was examined or whether he was not.

Witness—He was not.

Mr. Morris—Why didn't you, as a member of the committee, examine him?

Mr. Shearman—Well!

Mr. Morris—Well, that is what I asked him.

Mr. Shearman—I submit that his Honor has just ruled out that question.

Mr. Morris—He has not. I had not asked him that then.

Mr. Shearman—I understood your Honor to rule that out on the ground that it required the reasoning of the witness.

Mr. Morris—I have changed my question and made it personal. Why didn't you examine him? A.—I don't know why I didn't.

Q.—Didn't you think that important?

Judge Neilson—He says he don't know why he didn't.

Mr. Morris—Didn't you think it important that he should be examined? A.—I don't recollect what I thought about it.

Q.—Didn't you want to assertain what he knew about it? A.—No.

Q.—Now, Mr. Cleveland, is not the fact that Mr. Richards was not examined before that committee as you have stated it? A.—Is what, Sir?

Q.—As you have now stated. Don't you know that there was a reason why he was not examined by that committee, and that that reason was stated by him why he was not examined by the Committee, or by you as one of the members?

Mr. Shearman—That is just the point we have had before. I think, for my part, that any one who listened to Mr. Richards' testimony here would know the reason why he was not examined before the committee, because he had nothing to say. But still, are we to go into the question now elaborately he had nothing to say, and so he came into court and said he had nothing to say, and prove it? But I don't think we are obliged to have the same ignorance gone over as before the Investigating Committee. I suppose that was all that Mr. Richards said there, as it was what he said here.

Mr. Beach—Different minds, Sir, will have different impressions of what Mr. Richards said in substance and effect; and when this counsel undertakes to sum up this evidence in anticipation of the proper time, he ought to be answered, Sir, by the remark that there is much of substance and interest in what Mr. Richards said; and however much we deplore the attitude in which Mr. Richards was necessarily forced, yet it will be found upon rational and proper consideration that his evidence carries a world of meaning upon the main issues of this case, and the gentleman will find it out before this case is closed.

Mr. Shearman—We will have it closed then. I made no comment further than to quote from what Mr. Richards himself said. I don't question the fact that Mr. Richards is a most important and valuable witness to the plaintiff.

Mr. Beach—It is not so.

Mr. Shearman—I only quote from his language.

Judge Neilson—One moment, now. I think you cannot inquire as to the reason except of the witness himself, and that will show his bias.

Mr. Morris—As soon as Brother Shearman gets through I will commence.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Shearman takes every opportunity of summing up this case, and it is about time it should end.

Mr. Morris—Now. I submit to your Honor we have a right to this fact. Mr. Richards appeared before that committee, and was not examined. We have a right to know why he was not examined.

Judge Neilson—That is, if the witness can say that he was connected with it, we can receive his reason.

Mr. Morris—He, as a component part of that committee, participated in that reason and acquiesced in that.

Judge Neilson—Now, you can ask him, speaking for himself as a member, why the examination was not held.

Mr. Morris—Now, can you tell why Mr. Richards was not examined?

Mr. Shearman—That the Judge has ruled out.

Mr. Morris—Don't you know of your own knowledge?

Mr. Shearman—That is just the question his Honor has ruled out.

Judge Neilson—The question is put with reference to your own personal action in the committee. Now, speak with reference to your own knowledge.

Mr. Morris—Haven't I a right, your Honor, to have his knowledge upon that subject, if he knows personally and individually why Mr. Richards was not examined, being present before that committee? Haven't I a right to that?

Judge Neilson—You can ask him that.

Mr. Beach—That is, his acquiescence in it.

Mr. Morris—Now, then, don't you know the reason that Mr. Richards was not examined by that committee?

Mr. Shearman—I object to that.

Judge Neilson—And did you acquiesce in that reason, acting as a member? A.—My recollection of that is that Mr. Richards knew nothing bearing upon that case on which he could be examined by the committee.

Q.—Mr. Cleveland, did not Mr. Richards absolutely decline to be examined? A.—Not in my presence, Sir.

Q.—He did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say that he knew nothing; did he state that to you? A.—You ask my personal recollection?

Judge Neilson—Yes. A.—I state personally, for myself, my recollection of that matter was that Mr. Richards had no testimony to give to that committee bearing on that case.

Mr. Beach—How did you learn that? A.—My recollection is—

Q.—How did you learn that? A.—I don't recollect that.

Mr. Morris—What? A.—Except that is my recollection.

Q.—Did you learn that fact? A.—If your Honor please, I cannot recollect distinctly all the details of that long examination; I cannot undertake to state at this distance from that examination all the reasons.

Q.—We are not talking about that, Mr. Cleveland. A.—In regard to the examination.

Q.—We are simply asking about the one particular fact, how you knew that Mr. Richards had nothing to say? A.—I simply state that my recollection is that Mr. Richards made no statement to the committee, because he had none to make.

Judge Neilson—The other inquiry is how you knew that; how that came to your knowledge, if you recollect. A.—I do not.

Judge Neilson—Well, that is an answer, then.

Mr. Morris—Was either of the counsel there at the time Mr. Richards was before the committee? A.—I have no clear recollection about that.

Q.—Do you recollect Mr. Tracy's being there? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Don't recollect of his having an interview with Mr. Tracy before he came in before the committee? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Mr. Cleveland, were you in the White Mountains in October last? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What time? A.—I left there the 4th day of September.

Q.—You were there during September? A.—No, Sir; I was there a week.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher there at the time? A.—He was.

MR. CLEVELAND'S VISIT TO MR. REDPATH, AT BOSTON.

Q.—Did you go from there to Boston? A.—I came to Boston on my way home, yes, Sir.

Q.—And was there any reason why you took that homeward route? A.—There was.

Q.—You went there for the purpose of seeing Mr. Moulton? A.—I went there to see Mr. Redpath.

Q.—With reference to what? A.—In response mainly to a telegram, or two or three telegrams from him, and a joint telegram from Gov. Claflin and Mr. Renna, of Boston.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher know of the object of your visit to Boston? A.—He knew I was going to Boston.

Q.—Did he know the object of your going there? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Do you mean to say he didn't? A.—He did not know what was to be accomplished.

Q.—No, no, the object; did he know the object? A.—I am making the statements as they truthfully occur to me.

Q.—Did he not know the object of your going to Boston? A.—He knew I was to go to Boston to see Mr. Redpath.

Judge Neilson—Let him go on and answer the question.

Mr. Morris—It is a simple question; did Mr. Beecher know—I am asking you for your knowledge now—did he know the object of your visiting Boston? A.—He knew—

Mr. Beach—No, we don't ask the object, Sir; we ask if he knew.

Mr. Shearman—No. If it please your Honor, this question cannot be answered by yes or no. Mr. Beecher did not know the whole object. The witness has been instructed by counsel to answer with great precision.

HE CONVERSED WITH MR. BEECHER BEFORE GOING TO BOSTON.

Mr. Morris—You conversed with Mr. Beecher before going to Boston, did you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And about the purpose of your going to Boston? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, was Mr. Beecher aware of your purpose in going to Boston? A.—He was.

Q.—Well, it took a good while to get a simple answer. Will you just look at that, Mr. Cleveland? [showing witness a paper.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recognize that telegram?

Mr. Tracy—Let us see it.

Mr. Morris—Well, while you are looking at that I will hand you some others. Just look at those and see if you know anything about them. Do you recollect such a dispatch being received? A.—I do recollect a dispatch being received; it was in Latin; if that is in Latin—

Q.—Mr. Cleveland—

Mr. Beach—Where is the dispatch?

Mr. Morris—They are looking at it.

Mr. Shearman—Are these supposed to be original?

Mr. Morris—They are copies.

Mr. Beach—What is that?

Mr. Morris—He asked if they they were originals.

Mr. Shearman—We want the originals.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Morris)—Prove them by your witness.

Mr. Morris (to the witness)—Just look at those, Mr. Cleveland, and state who sent those telegrams?

Mr. Beach—State whether those telegrams passed—

The Witness—I cannot state that.

Mr. Evarts—Copies are not to be given.

Mr. Morris—Can you state whether those telegrams passed between the parties—whether Mr. Beecher sent such a telegram? A.—I cannot.

Mr. Evarts—They are none of them the witness' telegrams.

Mr. Morris (showing the Latin telegram)—You say this one you know about? A.—I do not say so.

Mr. Tracy—He said there was a certain despatch and it was in Latin.

Mr. Morris—This one you said you knew about? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not? A.—I did not read one of them, and know nothing about them.

Q.—Do not you know that such telegrams were sent to Mr. Redpath by Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, this is not a proper mode of proving communications—communications are to be proved by the original.

The Court—If they can be found.

Mr. Evarts—The absence of that possibility being shown, their copies are admissible; these are not this witness' telegrams; they are not to him nor by him.

Mr. Morris—That don't prove that he may not know that that was a telegram from Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—It proves that he is not to speak concerning these telegrams until you lay the basis for it by showing the reason for not producing the original.

The Court—Well, that would seem to be so.

Mr. Morris—Well, we cannot produce the originals because they are not in our possession, and not in the State.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I suppose most of the papers produced in a case are not in the possession of the party; you must get them by subpœnas as we get our telegrams.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher is the person to be examined about this paper.

Mr. Morris (to the witness)—Now, are these not originals?

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Morris)—No, no, no.

HE WENT TO BOSTON AT MR. BEECHER'S REQUEST.

Mr. Morris—Now, just look at that again, Mr. Cleveland, and state whether you went to Boston with any document in your possession furnished by Mr. Beecher—signed by Mr. Beecher? A.—I went to Boston by Mr. Beecher's request.

Q.—Did you go with documentary power to act conclusively in his behalf, or fully in his behalf? A.—I went with his instructions.

Q.—No, no, no—did you go, in the language of that telegram—did you go with full documentary power to act conclusively in his behalf?

Mr. Evarts—That is not a proper question to ask—whether he went with some documentary power, but he has asked "full documentary" power.

Mr. Morris—I have asked whether you did not go, in the language of this telegram, with full documentary power to act conclusively in his behalf.

Mr. Shearman—I object to the question.

Mr. Morris—Well—

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—You need not answer that.

The Court—The counsel objects that that is inquiring into the contents of the paper. Suppose you limit the question.

Mr. Morris—Have you got that power—that document? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where it is? A.—I do not know where it is.

Q.—Can you produce it? A.—I do not know—possibly.

Q.—Then we will have the original produced. If you have got it, bring it in the morning. Now I ask you the question whether you did not go—I ask you if you did go?

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Shearman has got the paper here.

Mr. Evarts—We have no objection to giving you papers that we have got.

Mr. Morris (to the witness)—Is that the letter? A.—That is the paper I took, Sir.

Mr. Morris—I will offer it in evidence.

The Court—Whose writing is it, Mr.—

Mr. Morris—Mr. Beecher's.

The Court—Well, go on.

Mr. Morris then read as follows:

THE DOCUMENTARY POWER.

> SEPT. 4, 1874.
>
> *To whom it may concern:*
>
> I have requested Henry M. Cleveland to proceed to Boston as my alternative and representative.
>
> I hereby authorize him to hear and determine in my behalf all matters whatsoever in relation to the scandals which have arisen, and I give him authority to sign my name to any arrangement and documents which may, in his judgment, be needful, and I will accept his agreements as made by myself.

Mr. Shearman—"As *if* made by myself."

Mr. Morris—"As *if* made by myself."

> HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[To the Stenographer]—Mark that 122. [To the witness]—Now, Mr. Cleveland, what scandal was referred to in that document? A.—That document referred to Mr. Moulton's connection with this scandal.

Q.—What scandal does this document refer to? A.—The general scandal.

Q.—The one now under investigation? A.—It referred—that paper referred—

Q.—To the scandal now under investigation? A.—To Mr. Moulton's participation in the scandal.

Q.—It says—do you mean to say that it referred alone to Mr. Moulton's connection with the scandal? A.—I mean to say that I do not know what it referred to—that that was given to me by Mr. Beecher as a credential that Boston parties who had anything to say might say it to me.

HE HAD NO IDEA WHAT SCANDAL WAS REFERRED TO.

Q.—You mean to say that you do not know what scandal this referred to? A.—I have no idea; I did not read it.

Q.—You have no idea; well, Mr. Cleveland, have you any idea now what scandal this referred to? A.—It referred to telegraphic correspondence with Mr. Redpath.

Q.—And was that a secret? A.—All that I know was that it was my credentials to Mr. Redpath.

Q.—For what—to whom? A.—To Mr. Redpath.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—To hear anything he might have to say.

Q.—You were sent merely to listen? A.—That is—

Q.—That is all—that is the way you understood it? A.—That is my authority to hear Mr. Redpath.

Q.—To hear what he had to say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your understanding of your mission to Boston was to hear what Redpath had to say? A.—I mean to say that I had my instructions from Mr. Beecher; that was simply my authority to hear what was to be said.

Q.—To be said about what? A.—Anything that Mr. Redpath had to say.

Q.—About what? A.—Anything.

Q.—About anything? A.—Yes.

Q.—Yes, and you were sent for any specific purpose? A.—I was requested to see Mr. Redpath.

Q.—For what purpose?

Mr. Tracy—Now, he is telling. I submit.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Cleveland.

The Witness—I was requested to stop in Boston in response to this telegram from Gov. Claflin and others, to see what Mr. Redpath had to say to Mr. Beecher, growing out of the telegraphic correspondence. That letter was my authority to hear for Mr. Beecher; my instructions were given to me by Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Well is that all that you were authorized to do—to hear what Mr. Redpath had to say? A.—The letter shows its authority.

Mr. Shearman—We interrupt at this time, your Honor, to say that we will take up a short witness.

Mr. Beach—To take up a short witness?

Mr. Morris—But—

Mr. Shearman—If you can finish this afternoon.

Mr. Morris—No.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Cleveland, Judge Morris will not be able to finish with you this afternoon; you will have to come in the morning; I am sorry for it—

The Court—Come at 11; perhaps it will not take long in the morning.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Cleveland, you can leave for the day then.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES L. LITTLE.

James L. Little examined by Mr. Hill:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 266 West Forty-second street, New-York.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—Since 1862.

Q.—Your profession? A.—Physician.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in its practice? A.—Fourteen years.

Q.—Did you ever reside in Brooklyn? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—During what period? A.—Until 1862.

Mr. Hill—Speak a little louder, please.

Witness—Until 1862.

Q.—Practicing here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know the parties to this suit, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—I have seen them frequently, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't know, Sir; many years, but not a personal acquaintance with him.

Q.—Were you an attendant in Plymouth Church at any time? A.—I was.

Q.—Have you ever seen him there? A.—I have, frequently, Sir.

Q.—Knew him very well? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Dr. Little, did you see the Communist procession which has been referred to during the progress of this trial? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you saw Mr. Tilton in it or not? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Please state under what circumstances you saw him; who was he with? A.—He was in a carriage with a woman who was pointed out to me at that time as Miss Claflin.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Woodhull in the procession? A.—I saw a woman walking in the front, with a flag, who was pointed out to me as Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Immediately in front of the carriage? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—Where was the procession when you saw it? A.—Passing Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue.

Q.—Let me ask you, did the whole procession pass you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that you saw the whole of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hill—That is all.

Mr. Morris—That is all; the Doctor is altogether mistaken.

Mr. Beach—No, no; we want to get some of the facts.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BEACH.

Q.—Was this a covered or open carriage? A.—An open carriage.

Q.—How many persons were in it? A.—I don't know whether any persons occupied the front side or not.

Q.—I want to know how many persons were in the carriage? A.—Two persons that I saw in the carriage.

Q.—Two persons? A.—Two persons.

Q.—They were sitting on the back side? A.—Sitting on the back side.

Q.—And where was the carriage when you noticed this man first? A.—At what part of the procession, do you mean?

Q.—About? A.—Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue.

Q.—Near what? A.—Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue.

Q.—Twenty-fourth street? A.—Thirty-fourth street, near Dr. Taylor's church.

Q.—Which way was it passing? A.—Passing toward Sixth avenue.

Q.—And which way were you going? A.—I was standing on the sidewalk looking at the procession.

Q.—Which way did you go? A.—I don't remember; I think I went directly home after that.

Q.—Which way was that? A.—Toward Sixth avenue.

Q.—Toward Sixth avenue? A.—Toward Sixth avenue.

Q.—And in the same direction with the procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you accompany it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you walk on the sidewalk along with it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did it accompany you? A.—I stood on the sidewalk until the procession passed.

Q.—And did you observe the head of the procession as it came to you? A.—I saw the head of the procession, yes, Sir.

Q.—Where abouts was this carriage with reference to the procession itself? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Was it at the head of the procession? A.—I don't know, Sir; I think not at the head.

Q.—Was it at the foot of the procession? A.—Not at the foot, no Sir.

Q.—What? A.—Not at the foot, Sir; it was near the head.

Q.—It was near the head? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was in front of the procession—the leadership of the procession? A.—I don't remember, Sir, whether there was a band of music or not.

Q.—You can't remember? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, are you quite certain that there were not two ladies in this carriage? A.—I could not be certain that there was not somebody in the front side. I won't be certain of that.

Q.—Did you see this lady which you remember was pointed out to you as Miss Claflin? A.—Yes, Sir; she was sitting in the back seat with the gentleman whom I know to be Mr. Tilton.

Q.—You understood that. If there had been a lady in the front side would you not also inquire who she was? Was there any object in inquiring for this particular lady in the back seat? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—To see Miss Claflin.

Q.—Who did you inquire of as to Miss Claflin? A.—Of a gentleman who was standing on the sidewalk.

Q.—Who was he? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you know him at the time? A.—That I don't remember; I met several gentlemen at the time I was in that vicinity, but I can't remember who spoke to me at that time.

Q.—Now, you say you saw a lady in front of the carriage on foot? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she was pointed out to you as Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, then, if the designation were properly given to you it was not Mrs. Woodhull who was in the carriage, if any lady was there, but Miss Claflin? A.—No, Sir, it could not have been.

Q.—Who was walking with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I don't remember, Sir; there might have been some gentleman walking alongside of her, but I don't remember about that.

Q.—Well, was she carrying anything? A.—She was carrying a flag, I think, Sir.

Q.—What sort of a flag? A.—I think it was a red flag.

Q.—Was there any symbol upon it, any inscription? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—What? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Mr. Tilton? A.—I was introduced to him several times.

Q.—Introduced to him several times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was the last time? A.—Well, when I was an attendant upon Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Well, when was that? A.—Before 1862, Sir.

Q.—Before 1862? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have not spoken with him since that time. You have not spoken with him since? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you give any description of his apparel on this occasion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You identified him then from the appearance of his countenance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were standing still while the procession moved in front of you and passed you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any other carriage in the procession? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember any other, do you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You remember but one carriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Swinton—Mr. John Swinton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Young, of the staff of THE TIMES—of the *Herald*, I mean? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Then that is all.

By Mr. Hill—Doctor, you did not know these two women personally? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I will ask you did you remark to any one in the presence of Mr. Tilton the circumstances which you have named, which you have mentioned, at that time or at any other time?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—I don't think we can take that, Mr. Hill. (To the witness.) That is all, Sir.

The court then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 22, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	17	Leather, sides	12,632
Beans, bbls	116	Resin, bbls	372
Bees-wax, pks	2	Spirits Turp., bbls	78
Cotton, bales	322	Tar, bbls	505
Copper, bbls	16	Sugar, bbls	458
Flour, bbls	6,294	Syrup, bbls	20
Meal, bags	420	Starch, pks	500
Wheat, bushels	50,880	Butter, pks	3,051
Corn, bushels	17,400	Cheese, pks	1,511
Oats, bushels	6,275	Tallow, pks	217
Malt, bushels	625	Stearine, pks	300
Barley, bushels	450	Beef, pks	46
Grass-seed, bags	108	Pork, pks	270
Dried Fruit, pks	98	Cut-meats, pks	431
Eggs, bbls	5,286	Lard, tcs	175
Flax, bales	4	Tea, pks	724
Hops, bales	12	Tobacco, hhds	32
Hides, No	526	Tobacco, pks	101
Hides, bdls	453	Wool, bales	89
Molasses, hhds	6	Whisky, bbls	534
Oat-meal, bbls	100		

ASHES—Have been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, with Pots quoted steady at $6 and Pearls at $8 ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been of ready sale at from 33c.@35½c. for Yellow, the latter rate for very choice. Offerings light.

BRICKS—Have been fairly active within the previous range.

COCOA—Has been inactive and nominal as to price, with Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@28c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 9½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite actively sought after and quoted firm, with sales reported here of 1,028 bags by the South America at 18¼c., 500 bags by do. at 18⅛c., 300 bags by do. at 18c., 1,016 bags by do. at 17⅞c., 1,000 bags by do. at 17½c., 110 bags by do. at 17c., and 2,077 bags by do. to the trade on private terms. Also 3,432 bags by the Halley taken out of stock. And at Mobile, 1,200 bags by the Wilhelmina on private terms. And, at New-Orleans, 5,000 bags by the Mignon and 1,250 bags by the Halliwell, to arrive, on private terms, with most of these resold at advanced figures. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 36,400 bags, and at the outports, 33,576 bags, with 146,600 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 58,600 bags were credited to New-York. Other kinds have been firm and wanted, with the recent movements, (part previously reported,) summed up thus: 1,683 mats Java, ex Lanneter, sold for consumption on private terms; 6,046 bags Maracaibo, 1,798 bags Laguayra, 2,727 bags Costa Rica, 993 bags Mexican, 235 bags Savanilla, and 580 bags St. Domingo sold in lots for consumption within our range. And by auction 34 bags St. Domingo at 16⅛c.@17¼c. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 14,678 bags and 7,312 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good at 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@20½c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16¾c.@17¼c. ⅌ ℔., gold.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery have been comparatively limited, checked in part by the firmness of holders of desirable lines. The export call has been moderate, but the bids have been unsatisfactory, which circumstance operated against free dealings. The inquiry for home use was light. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,120 bales, (of which 870 bales were on last evening,) including 970 bales to shippers, 85 bales to spinners, and 65 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been quite active, opening at an advance of 3-32c. ⅌ ℔., influenced by the very light receipts at the shipping ports and rumors as to the effects of the unfavorable weather at the South, but subsequently declining 3-32c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔. under more urgent offerings, and again rallying toward the close on freer speculative biddings, winding up about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,600 bales, of which 5,700 bales were on last evening and 26,900 bales to-day, with 3,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16¼c.@16 5-32c.; May, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; June, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; July, 16 11-16c.; August, 16 27-32c.; September, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; October, 16 7-32c.; November, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; December, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; January at 16 7-32c.@16¼c. ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 322 bales, of which 250 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,732 bales, against 3,122 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 18,650 bales, against 30,019 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,278,557 bales, against 3,533,776 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 25,138 bales; to the Continent, 4,718 bales. Stock in New-York, 196,233 bales; consolidated stock at the ports 527,890 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow trade has been reported in State and Western Flour for shipment and home use. Holders have been unwilling to make further important concessions. The demand, however, has been limited. The sales since our last have been 10,650 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 30, chiefly at $5 05@$5 20; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 30@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 30@$5 85; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 80; Western Trade and Family Extra Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 25@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 50@$7 50; St. Louis Extra, $5 25@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $5 30@$6 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 75@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 3,300 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, within our range....Southern Flour has been in slack request and depressed in price, though not offered very freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 640 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 290 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for Superfine ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been quiet, since our last, within the range of $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. ....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal sells slowly at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with a fair demand noted, chiefly for export. The offerings of strictly prime stock have been quite limited, particularly so of No. 2 Milwaukee and No. 1 Spring. Winter Wheat has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 107,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, closing at $1 24 for stock afloat; $1 20@$1 22 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 20 for prime, in store; $1 18@$1 21 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 20 for good, afloat; $1 26 for very choice old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 24@$1 29 for No. 1 Spring, in store and afloat; $1 27@$1 28½ for Minnesota car stock, odd lots; $1 15@$1 26 for ungraded Spring; and within the previous range (nominally) for Red, Amber, and White Western. The bulk of the business was in No. 2 North-west and Chicago Spring....New Corn has been more urgently sought after, partly for export, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel, closing firmly, on limited offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 127,500 bushels at 90c.@93½c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 93c.@93½c. for prime to choice, afloat, and 90c.@91c. for fair to strictly prime do., in store, closing strong at 93c. for prime, afloat, and 91c., in store: 90c. for (10,000 bushels) do., deliverable first half of May; 91½c.@93½c. for new Yellow Western, in store and afloat. Old Corn held above the views of purchasers, and inactive....Rye scarce and quiet; State quoted at $1 08@$1 10 ⅌ bushel....Barley has been more active, and has been again quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 45,000 bushels Danubian, part at about $1 30, in store, but mainly on private terms. Prime Canada West quoted at $1 52½ bid and $1 55 asked. ....Barley Malt has been moderately sought after, with Canada West quoted at $1 50@$1 65, cash and time; new Western at $1 45; old Western at $1 25@$1 30; four-rowed State at $1 45@$1 50, and two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel....Canada Peas have been in moderate demand and very firm; offerings light. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at $1 20 ⅌ bushel, to arrive by May 12....Oats have been unusually active, and quoted a shade higher. The demand has been almost wholly for stock for trade purposes, with the bulk of the dealings in prime mixed Chicago in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 109,000 bushels at 73c.@75c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 73c. for Chicago, in store, closing with 73½c. bid for the latter; 75c.@77½c. for White Western, mostly at 75c. from track, for car lots; 75c. for White State, from store; 75½c. for do. from track. And of mixed Toledo, to arrive soon, equal to a boat-load at 75c. ⅌ bushel. Feed has been less sought after in a jobbing way, within the range of $23@$28 ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been in moderate demand, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 55c.@65c. Rye Straw continues inactive, within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held firmly, as last quoted, but have been quiet; 300 rolls Domestic Cloth sold at 13c.

HEMP—Has been in limited request, yet held with firmness. Of Jute Butts 500 bales sold at 2⅜c.@2 13-16c., currency, ⅌ ℔. We quote: Manila hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5⅝c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; clean Russian, $230@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., $180@$185, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4¼c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅜c.@2 13-16c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been rather more sought after at steadier rates; sales have been reported of 400 Rio Grande, 23¼ ℔., at 22½c., gold, 4 months' credit; 1,200 Texas at 20½c., cash; 1,000 Galveston at 20c., cash, and 1,100 City on private terms.

MOLASSES—All grades of foreign have been very scarce in first hands, and consequently quiet, but very strong as to values. An invoice of 167 hhds. choice Ponce, to arrive coastwise, was purchased for jobbing purposes on private terms; 61 hhds. Muscovado, for refining, at 44c., for 50 test, and 20 hhds. Demerara, at 43c. An invoice of 277 hhds. and 26 tcs. Sagua, just arrived, has been imported by refiners. A cargo of 350 hhds. Cardenas, another of 452 puncheons and 9 tcs. Mayaguez, and two small invoices—one of 30 hhds. Cardenas, and another of 23 hhds. Cienfuegos—of recent receipt have not yet been reported as marketed. The stock of foreign in first hands here this morning was estimated at 611 hhds.—all Cuba. The jobbing trade in foreign and in New Orleans has been on a moderate scale, with values well maintained. The stock of New-Orleans here this morning was estimated at 3,500 bbls....We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@60c.; Barbados, new crop, 45c.@47c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 42c.@46c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 44c. for 50 test; do. Centrifugal, (nominal,) 33c.@37c.; St. Croix, 52c.@56c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@77½c. for very good to fancy. ....Syrups have been moderately active, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 40c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at 42c.@52c. ⅌ gallon.... Sugar-house Molasses has been comparatively quiet, on the basis of 31c.@32c. for hhds., and 34c.@35c. for bbls., and 36c.@37c. for extra heavy.

NAILS—Have been rather more inquired for in a jobbing way, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held with firmness, and has been in moderate request. We quote the range from $2 07½@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales 3,500 bbls. good Strained at $2 12½ ⅌ 280 ℔., afloat.... Of Tar, Wilmington last sold at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch dull at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and depressed, with sales reported of 160 bbls. merchantable, from dock, at 37½c., quoted at the close at 37c.@37½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted a shade firmer, on restricted offerings, and a fair inquiry. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6⅞c. for prompt, and 7c. for May delivery, with 3,000 bbls. sold at the latter rate; and in shipping order at 10½c....Refined, here, at 13⅞c.@14c. for prompt delivery, with sales of 500 bbls. at 13⅞c....At Philadelphia, quoted at 13⅞c.@14c. and at Baltimore at 13¾c.@13⅞c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....City Naphtha at 10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The general market has been less active. The speculative inquiry for Pork and Lard has been on a restricted scale....Pork has been quoted lower, and has been very dull, with sales reported of 240 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 10@$22 25, closing at $22 10; 160 bbls. Prime Mess at $20, with Extra Prime at $16 50@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, 3,500 bbls. new Western Mess, July options, at $22 40@$22 55, closing at $22 40; with May options quoted nominally at $22 10; and June at $22 30 ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been quite moderately sought after at 10⅛c.@10¼c. for City....Cut-meats have been inactive at about steady rates, with sales reported of 25,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, 13 to 10 ℔. averages, at 11c.@11½c.; and small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c.; Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¼c.; Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@14½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13c.; Western Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, in bxs., at 11¾c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 13c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been very quiet in the absence of supplies, with City Long Clear quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c., and Western Short Clear at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ....Lard has been depressed and quoted lower, closing heavily on a limited inquiry, with sales reported for early delivery of 210 tcs. Western steam, at 16c.; 140 tcs. City at 15⅝c.@15¾c.; and 400 tcs. Refined, for South America, on private terms, with Refined, for the Continent, quoted at 16½c. And for forward delivery, of Western steam, 500 tcs., May option, at 16¼c., closing at 16c. 100 tcs. do. do., June, for export, at 16 5-16c.; and 1,000 tcs. July at 16 5-16c.@16⅜c., closing at 16¼c.@16 5-16c. ⅌ ℔....Beef dull at former rates; sales, 60 bbls. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do. and $15 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$21 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams very quiet at $18@$21 50 for good to very choice: sales, 35 bbls....Strictly prime to very choice new Butter has been in light stock and wanted, at steady rates. Most other kinds have been dull and unsettled. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 22c.@28c. for fair to very choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice, ⅌ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails at from 15c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@17c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been in fair request and held with firmness. We quote Old State Factory at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16½c. for good to fancy; old State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; old Western, 5c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔. And new Cheese at 8c.@16c. for Factory, the latter rate for very choice. ....Eggs have been in better supply and moderate demand, within the reduced range of 16½c.@18½c. for fair to choice.

RICE—A very limited movement has been reported in this line, even in a jobbing way, at about former prices. Carolina, ordinary to very choice, quoted at from $6 87½@$8 50; Louisiana, $5 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔. Stock of Rangoon, 6,000 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been slow of sale, but firm as to price. The business has been wholly in a jobbing way, for home use, with Western and State, in lots, at 12¼c.@12½c., and Pennsylvania at 12c., ⅌ ℔....Rough Flax continues inactive at $2 10@$2 30, from cars and store....Timothy has been quite moderately sought after, yet quoted firm, at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock of fresh receipt, and $2 65@$2 85 for small lots from store, with very choice picked lots yet higher. Some 200 bags old Timothy reported sold at $2 50....Calcutta Linseed has been slow of sale at $2 10 ⅌ 56 ℔.

SOAP—Has been in request and quoted steady, in a jobbing way. Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in fair demand, chiefly in job lots, at steady rates. Invoices have been in slack request. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 38c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 18¼c.@18¾c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderately active request for refining purposes, on the basis of previous quotations, with holders generally claiming a shade higher figures. Sales have been made to-day of 990 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; 500 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8c.@8 5-16c.; 100 bxs. Centrifugal at 9 3-16c., and 300 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts of Raw Sugars here since April 1 have been 41,331 hhds., 25,810 bxs., 49,558 bags, (and 2,965 hhds. Melado.) Sales since April 1, (to this morning,) 30,039 hhds., 20,574 bxs., 24,347 bags, and 3,017 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 69,261 hhds., 41,030 bxs., and 135,793 bags, (with 1,551 hhds. Melado,) against 57,959 hhds., 44,794 bxs., and 130,597 bags, (with 1,604 hhds. Melado.) April 1, 1875, and 71,338 hhds., 53,045 bxs., and 191,368 bags, (with 312 hhds. Melado.) April 23, 1874. ....We quote fair refining Cuba firm at 8 1-16c.; good do., 8 5-16c.; prime do., at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c., with holders claiming 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. more; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with Crushed quoted steady at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of equal to 185,000 ℔. at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c. for prime; market firm....Stearine quiet but firm, at 17c. for choice City, and 16½c.@16¾c. for Western.

TEAS—Have been quiet in private trade at steady rates; sales, 800 half-chests Green on private terms. At auction, 3,347 pks. were sold at firmer prices for Greens, and steady figures for Oolong and Japan....We quote, in lines, Gunpowder, common to choicest, at 29c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 29c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 29c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 25c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 26c.@77c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 14½, with sales reported of 200 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Business has been generally very dull. Room on berth has been in moderate supply, but the demand for accommodation has been limited, and the bids unsatisfactory to shipowners in most instances, thus impeding negotiations. The offerings of Grain and Provisions were lighter; of Cotton, moderate. The chartering movement was unusually slow in all lines, and rates were more or less nominal. Tonnage for Petroleum and Grain was very moderately sought after, and quoted about as before. Some inquiry was noted for vessels suited to the Tobacco and Lumber trade, but at low figures.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ¼d.; 100 bales do. at 7-32d. for compressed; 800 bales do. (through freight) at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.; 16,000 bushels Grain (through freight, for steamer of May 4) at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 200 tons Oil-cake at 20s.; 600 pks. Provisions at 25s.; 7 tons Leather at 40s. ⅌ ton. Yesterday's Grain engagements were 70,000 bushels, as reported in our last, and embraced 16,000 bushels at 5d. ⅌ 56 ℔. and 54,000 bushels at 5d. ⅌ 60 ℔....For London, by steam, 5,000 Staves on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 250 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl., and 6,000 Staves on private terms. ....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 346 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 35 hhds. Tallow on private terms, quoted at 37s. 6d.; and 10 tons Menhaden Oil at 50s....For Belfast, a bark with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 405 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d., or if direct, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; another, 505 tons, hence, with about 3,350 quarters Grain, reported at 5s., and a bark with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bags Coffee, 15,000 bushels Grain, 2,300 bbls. Resin, and 200 pks. Provisions on private terms....For Geneva, an Italian bark, 480 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported at 32s.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Petroleum quoted at 13½c.@13⅝c. for Refined; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Crude. Clover-seed rather quiet; sales, Pennsylvania and Western at 11c.@12c. Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Flour in good request for consumption, but export demand holding off; sales, 600 bbls. Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$7 50. Rye Flour sells at $5 25. Wheat quiet, but steady, at $1 27@$1 31 for Red; $1 31 for Amber; $1 41@$1 45 for White. Rye is taken at $1 10. Corn dull and weak; sales, 2,000 bushels at 88½c.@89c. Oats command 72c.@73c. for White; 71½c. for Mixed. Provisions unchanged; sales—Mess Pork at $22 50@$23; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12½c.; Salted Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky quoted at $1 14 for Western in iron-bound barrels; some holders ask more. Butter quiet; new Butter in demand at 26c.@29c.; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@19c. Cheese steady; fine grades firm; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Western Fine, 16½c.@16¾c. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 16c.@17c.; Western do., 16c.@17c.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 30; Mixed do., $1 29; No. 1 Western Red, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 30; Pennsylvania Red, $1 29@$1 32; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 37; do. Amber, $1 40; do. White, $1 30@$1 37; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 18@$1 19. Corn firmer; Southern White, 87c.@90c.; Southern Yellow, 88c.; Western Mixed, 84½c.@85½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions easier and lower. Pork quiet at $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c., loose; packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard quiet; Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter—New firm and fairly active; choice to extra fine Western, tubs and rolls, 25c.@26c.; old dull and nominal at 11c.@15c. Petroleum dull and nominally 6⅝c.@6¾c. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16¼c.@19c. Whisky quiet; City, $1 13; Western, $1 14@$1 15.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Flour in good demand for Superfine and Low Extras, at unchanged prices. Wheat higher: No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33¼; No. 3 do., $1 24; No. 2 Spring, $1 03@$1 05. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 72c.@74½c., cash; 75c.@75½c., April; 77c.@77¼c., June. Oats higher; No. 2, 62½c.@64½c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Whisky active at $1 13. Pork firm at $22 50; no sales. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon firm, unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally 15½c. Live Hogs declining on low grades; shippers', $6 75@$7 40; Bacon, $7 50@$7 90; good to choice, $8@$8 75. Cattle in good demand, strong; choice native Steers, $6 75; good to prime shippers', $6 12½@$6 37½; fair to choice butchers', $5 25@$6; mixed stock, $4 50@$5 65; fair to good corn-fed Texans, $4 50@$5 75. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,400 head; Cattle, 1,000 head.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited, prices higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 08; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 04⅜; Regular, $1 03⅝, spot; $1 04⅝, May; $1 06⅞, June, has sold at $1 07, June; No. 3 Spring, 95c.@98½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, new, 71¾c.@72c., spot; 74⅝c. bid May; 75⅛c. bid June; High Mixed, 74¼c.; Rejected, 71c. Oats advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 fresh, 62c. bid, spot; 62⅛c. bid May; 63c., June. Rye in good demand; No. 2, $1 05. Barley in good demand at $1 20@$1 22, spot; $1 14, May. Pork dull and drooping at $22, spot; $21 85, May; $22 10@$22 12½, June. Lard advanced and in fair demand at $15 55, spot or May; $15 75, June. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand. Whisky scarce and firm at $1 12½. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat ¼c. lower. Corn weak and ¼c. lower. Pork active and firm but unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 147,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Wheat without movement. Rye, $1 06@$1 07, in the street. Oats weaker; sales of 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 74c.; 1 car No. 2 Mixed Western at 73c.; 3 cars No. 2 White State at 74c.; 3 cars Mixed Canada at 73½c. Corn quiet at easier terms; sales of 1 car No. 1 new High Mixed at 91c.; 1 car No. 2 Low Mixed at 90c.; 1 car No. 2 High Mixed at 91c. Barley steady; sales of 3,000 bushels Canada, in store, on private terms; 3 cars No. 2 State two rowed, here, at $1 11. Malt in steady demand; unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Flour dull. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 74c.@75c. Oats firm at 69c.@71c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions in fair demand, strong. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, $13 35, packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c.@14c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky firmer at $1 13. Bagging quiet but firm at 13c.@13½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 22.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,200 bbls at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in fair demand; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25; 5,200 bushels Red State at $1 30; 3,000 bushels White State at $1 34. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley in light demand; sales of 5,000 bushels Canada to arrive, on private terms. Corn-meal—$35 for bolted; $34 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed lower; shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 ⅌ ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; Ear, 69c.@70c. Shelled, 73c.@74c. Oats steady; Mixed, 60c.@61c.; White, 63c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅜c., held at 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Hams, 13½c.@14c.

DETROIT, April 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, firm; Extra, $1 26½@$1 27; No. 1, $1 24¾@$1 25. Corn firm, in fair demand at 75½c. Oats unchanged. Clover-seed, $7 40. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Flour—An advance asked, but none established; sales at $5 25@$7 25. Corn quiet: Shelled, 85c. Oats—Demand light, holders firm: sales at 77c., in store. Lard—Demand light, holders firm; Refined, 16c.@16¾c. Bacon—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Bran dull at $1 30. Pork firmer; held at $23. Lard advancing tendency, scarce; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 16¼c.@16½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 60¼@$5 61. Gold, 115.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red held at $1 23; No. 2, $1 18. Corn higher; Shelled, 77c.@78c.; in Ears, 74c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 11½c.; Legal Test, 13¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 34½c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 75; Yellow Dip, $2 65; Virgin, $4 30. Tar firm at $1 80.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 22:

A. H. Muller & Son, at an Executor's sale to close estate of William Irwin, deceased, sold a two-story frame building, with lot 25 by 81, on Broadway, west side, 50 feet south of Fiftieth street, for $25,400, to John D. Wendell, and a three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 77.10 feet west of Broadway, to Mrs. Julia O'Brien, for $14,000.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Elias G. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story brick buildings, with lots together in size 43.2 by 100, Nos. 142 and 144 Wooster street, east side, 186.6 feet north of Prince street, for $20,100, to James G. Martin. The legal sale by the same firm of property on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, west of Tenth avenue, was again adjourned to May 6. The sale of the slaughter-house on East Forty-fourth street, east of First avenue, by the same auctioneers, was erroneously announced, it taking place to-day.

George H. Scott, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 75, on Second avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, for $13,200, the purchaser being J. Einstein, plaintiff in the legal action.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, with lots, each 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 252 feet east of Fourth avenue, one for $9,000 and the other for $8,400, both being bought by John B. Bird, the owner of a mortgage on the property.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, sold five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundredth street, south side, 400 feet west of Eighth avenue, at prices ranging from $3,100 to $3,450, and in the aggregate for $16,150. The purchaser was D. Neinkauf.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court partition decree, H. G. Meeker, Esq., Referee, sold, in one parcel, three lots, each 25 by 100.5, with two frame houses and a brick stable thereon, located on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $22,000, to J. F. Phillips. The same auctioneer also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, four lots, together forming a plot in size 99.11 by 100, on Eighth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, for $15,500, to Jacob Seasongood, plaintiff.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Rreferee, disposed of an old three-story frame house with lot, 25 by 100, No. 73 Suffolk street, west side, between Broome and Delancey streets, for $8,250, the buyer being Maria Freeman, one of the defendants in the legal action. The legal sale of eleven lots on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, by the same firm, was adjourned to the 27th inst.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Maurice Lyon, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side, 33.9 feet south of Forty-third street, for $6,000, to W. L. Cutting, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, also sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on First street, north side, Port Morris, Twenty-third Ward, for $1,390, to M. Harrahan. The Brooklyn property, and a residence located at Bergen Point, N. J., noticed for sale by Mr. Harnett, was all withdrawn.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold a small two-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 400 feet east of Second avenue, for $3,000, to Bernard Earle, plaintiff in the suit. Mr. Kennelly also sold, by order of the Department of Docks, eleven pier and bulkhead leases, a list of which, with the rental per annum, or price realized, is appended in the summary below.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., offered at public auction a large plot of land, with buildings, located on Meeker avenue, north-east corner of Russell street, Williamsburg, which was knocked down at $10,200, not sold. The other property, just outside the City limits of Brooklyn, billed for sale by the same auctioneer, was withdrawn.

A. J. Bleecker & Son offered for sale at public auction seventeen two-story frame houses, with lots, located at East New-York, one of which, situated on Baltic avenue, was knocked down at $1,550, and the balance withdrawn. A house and lot handsomely located at Ravenswood, Long Island City, situated on Vernon avenue and the East River, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Agnes Noble, deceased, was also knocked down, by the same auctioneers, for $24,500, to G. A. C. Van Buren, and by one of the firm said to be sold. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

The Mount Vernon, Westchester County, property, noticed for sale on Wednesday by Jere. Johnson Jr., was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustee's sale of the plot of land, 76.11 by 75 by 73 by 75.1, with building thereon, situate on Prince street, north-east corner of Marion street, known as the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50 by 100.5, with a two-story brick stable and slaughter-house nearly covering same thereon, on East Forty-fourth street, south side, 160 feet east of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Morrison, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 124 East Twenty-seventh street, south side, 120 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, together forming a plot in size 200.10 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, being the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixtieth street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 329 feet west of Fifth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.	
1 two-story frame house and lot, Broadway, w. s., 50 ft. s. of 50th st., lot 25x81	$25,400
1 three-story frame house and lot, West 50th st., s. s., 77.10 ft. w. of Broadway, lot 25x100.5	14,000
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
2 three-story brick house and plot, Nos. 142 and 144 Wooster st., e. s., 186.6 ft. n. of Prince st., plot 43.2x100	$20,100
By George H. Scott.	
1 three-story brick store and dwelling and lot, 2d av., s. e. corner of 115th st., lot 20.10x75	$13,200
By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.	
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 128th st., s. s., 252 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 18.9x99.11	$9,000
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 128th st., s. s., 270.9 ft. e. of 4th av., adjoining above lot, same size	8,400
By D. M. Seaman.	
5 lots, West 100th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th av., each 25x100.11	$16,150
By James M. Miller.	
2 frame houses, 1 brick stable, and 3 lots, West 54th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., lots each 25x100.5, sold in one parcel	$22,000
4 lots, 8th av., n. e. corner of 130th st., forming plot 99.11x100, sold together	15,500
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 three-story frame house and lot, No. 73 Suffolk st., w. s., between Broome and Delancey sts., lot 25x100	$8,250
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, Prospect place, w. s., 33.9 ft. s. of 43d st.; lot 16.8x54	$6,000
1 two-story frame house and lot, 1st st., n. s., Port Morris, Twenty-third Ward, lot 25x100	1,390
By William Kennelly.	
1 two-story and basement brick house and lot, East 109th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x100.11	$3,000

Pier and Bulk-head Leases—Rental Per Annum.

(East River.)

Upper half of Pier No. 6, and lower half of Pier No. 7, and bulkhead between said piers, for 1 year, from May 1, 1875	$7,950
Upper half of Pier No. 7, for 1 year, from May 1, 1875	4,550
140 ft. of inner end of westerly side of Pier No. 19, for 3 years, from May 1, 1875	1,210
Lower or westerly side of Pier No. 21, for 3 years, from May 1, 1875	310
Upper half of Pier No. 51, about 206 ft. long, for 3 years, from May 1, 1875	2,000
Lower half of Pier No. 52, about 205 ft. long, for 3 years, from May 1, 1875	2,200
Pier No. 61, and 55 ft. of bulkhead on the north side, reserving such portions as are now used for dumping boards and other purposes by the City, for 3 years, from May 1, 1875	1,575
South side and outer end of Pier at 38th st., about 195 ft. long and 39 ft. wide, for 3 years, from May 1, 1875	730

(North River.)

Pier foot of Little West 12th st., for three years, from May 1, 1875	$925
Bulkhead foot of 14th st., for 3 years, from May 1, 1875	1,010
Pier at 15th st., for 3 years, from May 1, 1875	825
Pier at 16th st., for 3 years, from May 1, 1875	825

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 21.

Elizabeth st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Canal st., 75x188, extending to Mott st.; Elias Kahn to Terence Farley	$210,000
Prince st., n. w. corner of Mulberry st., 25x80; W. J. Davidson to Martin Tracy	7,000
Same property; Martin Tracy to Catharine McCabe	7,000
5th st., n. s., 318 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x97; T. W. Bartholomew, Executor, to Henry Spies	8,500
22d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x98.9; Robert Mattin to Mary, wife of Herman Schnepel	15,000
26th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st. av., 70x98.9; S. S. Bent to Charles A. Budd and others	24,000
35th st., s. s., 126.2 ft. w. of Lexington av., 23.10x98.9; W. G. Peck to H. M. Benedict	25,000
32d st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; Stephen Roesser to Nicholas Ohlweiler	5,000
Same property; Nicholas Ohlweiler to Stephen and Sophia W. Roesser	5,000
40th st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x200.10; J. P. Huson to William Carr	18,000
50th st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.5x100.5; John Mills to Fannie Schoolhouse	13,000
51st st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x100.4; Thomas O'Rorke to Andreas Dold	7,000
55th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 100x100.5; Terence Farley to Elias Kahn	60,000
55th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; J. J. Burchell to James Brooks	8,000
74th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; J. F. Doellner to Bernard Gensburg	17,500
124th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x100.11; Emily F. Ritter to D. & J. Regan	11,500
126th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x99.11; J. W. Baker to Ellen U. D. Reid	nom.
126th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x99.11; George Ellis to J. W. Baker	16,000
147th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 75x99.11; also, 147th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th av., 150x99.11; also, 147th st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x99.11; also, 8th av., s. e. corner of 147th st., 24.11x100; Terence Farley to Elias Kahn	54,000
159th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x99.11; E. D. Gale, Referee, to the Third Avenue Savings Bank	3,000
1st av., n. w. corner of 124th st., 20.11x75; John B. Davis to Lafayette Ranney	22,000
1st av., s. w. corner of 125th st., 21.2x74.8; John B. Davis to Lafayette Ranney	24,000
2d av., e. s., extending from 95th to 96th st., 201.5x325; Edward Michel to Francis Vettel	80,000
2d av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 98th st., 50.5x100; also, 77th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x102.2; Terence Farley to Elias Kahn	28,000
6th av., e. s., 84 ft. s. of 31st st., 20x70; Caroline L., wife of John Lyon, to John Appel	24,000
10th av., s. w. corner 55th st., 50x100; John J. Burchell to Isidor Folk	70,000
Grand av., n. w. corner 2d st., 26.7x100; W. A. Booth to T. H. Griswold	500
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
Lexington av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 64th st., 20x90; Terence Farley to Elias Kahn	25,000
64th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100; Terence Farley to Elias Kahn	16,000
56th st., n. s., 214 ft. e. of 1st av., 80x90.7; Terence Farley to Elias Kahn	48,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Mott st., Nos. 174, 176, and 178; 10 years, per year	$7,000
Mercer st., No. 176, 2 years, per year	1,200
Division st., No. 52, front and rear, 5 years, per year	2,500
56th st., Nos. 241, 243, 245, and 247, East, 3 years, per year	4,000
1st av., s. e. corner 61st st., 10 years, per year	1,000
8th av., No. 494, 5 years, per year	1,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND 80 feet by 109 feet 6 inches, with the elegant stone church edifice thereon, known as the

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH
ON
WASHINGTON SQUARE.

This property, so admirably situated for a public building, on the easterly side of Washington square, corner of Washington place, is now offered for sale, and immediate possession can be given. For further particulars inquire of J. W. BAKER, No. 163 West 11th st., or G. A. SAGE, No. 170 Washington square, south.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED, four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low; or to let at a moderate rent to private family, for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.,
or No. 35 East 17th st.,
or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

FOR SALE—NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST., FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house and lot, in good order; modern improvements, private staircase, &c.; possession May 1. For permits, apply to TIMPSON & PEST, Broadway and 44th st. Price, with mirrors and gas-fixtures, $18,000.

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE.—FIRST FLOOR, OVER store, 25x55, and extension 25x50; the finest lodge room in the City of its size; in perfect order.
Apply to
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway,
Corner Astor place.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.—Four-story brown-stone cabinet finish extra plumbed houses, $23,000; 58th st., one block west of Central Park entrance, three-story brown-stone house, all improvements, $15,000.
JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

STUYVESANT SQUARE.—FOR SALE OR TO let, furnished, a first-class four-story dwelling on 16th st., opposite St. George's Church. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house and lot, 20x98.6, No. 150 West 37th st., between Broadway and 7th av., in good order, and occupied by the owner, who sells it because going to Europe.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR EXCHANGE.—LAW LIBRARY, 700 VOLumes, for improved real estate, City or country, worth about $3,000, or first mortgage. Catalogue and books at No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 11.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 48th st., near 6th av., will be sold at a very great sacrifice, owner leaving the City.
J. E. PALMER, No. 909 6th av.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $23,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—$750 A YEAR.
NO. 216 WILSON ST., E. D.,

Excellent neighborhood, near Williamsburg Savings Bank.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. IN GOOD ORDER.

Twenty-five minutes' from City Hall, New-York.

Apply to
JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, SURROUNDED BY first-class improvements—The Cooper Homestead, Bushwick Avenue Boulevard, Weirfield st. and Evergreen av., with about forty lots of land, fine house with all the modern improvements, carriage-house, barn, &c., with choice fruit and ornamental trees; will be sold low and on easy terms to close the estate. Inquire of the executors,
JOHN A. LEWIS, No. 297 South st., New-York.
A. C. COOPER, No. 93 2d av., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS PHILAdelphia brick and brown-stone houses on Carroll st., near 5th av., Brooklyn; size 20x40; just finished; built by day's work in best manner; marble mantels, elevated range, bath, closets, stationary tubs; valued at $7,000; will sell at $5,500; easy terms; Fifth avenue cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries; distance twenty minutes. Apply on premises, or drug store on corner; open Sundays.

PROSPECT PARK HOUSES.—FOR SALE, the new and elegant brown-stone houses on Carroll st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn; size, 21x45; lot 105 feet; built by day's work; contain all improvements, marble and carved hardwood mantels, brick furnace, elevated range, and will sell at $11,500; a decided bargain; Fifth avenue cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries; distance twenty minutes. Apply to owner on premises; open Sundays.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed by the Supreme Court, will sell at public auction, without reserve, the new and splendid hotel property at Saratoga Springs, known as the United States Hotel, on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the front piazza of the hotel. This property consists of the large plot of ground on the corner of Broadway and Division st., in said village, on which is erected the hotel. Also, the plot of ground on Division st., on which is situated the barns, wash-house, laundry, and other out-buildings, which, together with the real estate and buildings, have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The subscriber, as agent of the Trustees, will also sell at the same time and place the furniture, fixtures, and equipments of said hotel, which have recently cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole property constitutes the most complete and magnificent summer hotel in the world, capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

For further particulars inquire of PUTNAM & EUSTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Saratoga Springs, or of the subscriber.
JOHN WILLARD LESTER, Referee.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 18, 1875.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres in Princeton, N. J.; near the colleges and convenient to depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; outbuildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, beautiful country seat; twenty-two acres high land; commodious modern house by city builder, adapted to all seasons; locality, site, surroundings, and neighborhood all unexceptionable. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN CLIFF.—RENT PRIVIlege purchase, price low; elegant country-seat, spacious grounds, fine lawns, well shaded; magnificent views, (southerly,) residence every modern convenience, adjoining Messrs. Hecker, Marcy, Brown, and Gen. McClellan's country-seats. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 39 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG-Island, two very desirable houses, twelve rooms each; ground, 50x200 feet. For particulars inquire at Globe Life Insurance Company, No. 347 Broadway, or of J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT AMENIA, Dutchess County, a fine cottage in good order; ten rooms, with two or ten acres of ground; fine views overlooking the village; excellent schools, &c.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FOR SALE—AT MALDEN, ON THE HUDSON, 100 miles from New-York, about thirty acres of land, with spacious dwelling, commanding extensive river and mountain views; location very healthful. Inquire of G. L. ISHAM, No. 52 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.—Brown-stone front house on Bramhall av., within twenty minutes of Liberty st., New-York; price, $10,000. WILLIAM BUMSTED, junction of Communipaw av. and Grand st.

VILLA SITES.—UNEQUALED ANYWHERE; THE loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; elegantly situated on Hudson River and on Rockland Lake. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, 71 Broadway, Room 91.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 29 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM AT TUCKAHOE, IN CITY OF Yonkers, Westchester County, sixteen miles from Grand Central Depot, fronting on Central av., and known as the Thomas B. Underhill Farm, containing about 125 acres; fine view; delightfully located; parties wishing grounds for college or public institution would do well to examine. Inquire of the Executors on the premises, or of
H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av., New-York.

NO POSTPONEMENT.—SHERIFF'S SALE AT Somerville, N. J., May 1.—Fine fruit farm of ninety acres, near Plainfield, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to Messrs. DUNNING, EDSALL & HART, Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau st., or to Mr. V. GERARD, No. 1 Bond st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT THROGG'S NECK, near Pelham Bridge, several handsome villas; have water fronts on the Sound; fine shade-trees; bathing, boating, and fishing; fifty minutes from City Hall on Port Chester Railroad; prices moderate; terms reasonable. Apply at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,
comprising the
TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY
2D AV., THE EAST RIVER,
100TH AND 101ST STS.,
with
WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the Oswego Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the above-named court, entered herein April 13, 1875, I, the undersigned, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said order, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1875, at noon, the real and personal estate of said bankrupt, and which is situated and described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the Town of Granby, in the County of Oswego, and State of New-York, and being part of lot No. 75, of the original Town of Hannibal, now Granby, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego, at the south-west corner of that part of said lot No. 75 sold by James Crombie and wife to James Parker, and running thence easterly along the south line of said Parker's land to the Oswego River, thence southerly along the said Oswego River to the south-east corner to the lot of four acres of land conveyed by Isaac Merritt, sole acting executor of Richard P. Hart, deceased, to the said James Crombie by deed, dated March 1, 1848, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's office, April 4, 1848, in Book No. 48 of Deeds, page 355, &c.; thence westerly along the south line of said land conveyed by said Merritt to said Crombie, to said road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego; thence northerly along the east line of said road to the place of beginning, containing three acres of land, be the same more or less, and being the same premises lately occupied by Dorastus Kellogg and Madaline H., his wife, together with the right of way down the bank of said river to said river, as conveyed to said Crombie by the said Merritt. And also all that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Oswego Falls, Oswego County, and State of New-York, and being part of lot (No. 75) seventy five of the original Township of Hannibal, now Granby, bounded and described as follows, viz.: On the north by the lands of William Schenck, on the east by land of William Schenck and the top of the bank of the Oswego River, on the south by north line of land lately owned by Madaline Kellogg, on the west by the east line of Mrs. Thomas R. Wright's land, extending southerly across said Parker's premises to said north line of said land of said Kellogg. Also, the right of way therefrom westerly to First street, as now used, on the north side of said Parker's land, the same used in common with other owners thereof, and being so much of the premises purchased by Margarett Parker of William Schenck as lie east of said Wright's east line, and being four rods in length from east to west, and one and one-half rods in width from north to south, together with all buildings and all and every improvement thereon, and the said personal property is described as follows: Stone-boat, machinery, tools, furniture, quarries, and all the other personal property thereon belonging to said bankrupt, with all the water rights, privileges, water-wheels, transmitting power possessed by said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1875.
CLARK C. WILSON,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of said bankrupt.
A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.
ap21-2aw3wW&F*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Escoriaza, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stich, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Coghill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street, and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets, and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.
B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master,
Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.
Messrs. BLUMENSTEIL & ASCHER,
Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.
ap24-2aw5wW&S*

SALE BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas—Valuable Property north-west corner Broadway and 18th st., under the direction of JAMES H. GILBERT, Esq., Referee, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, being part of the estate of Edwin Hoyt, deceased—The very valuable and extra large 5-story marble-front Stores, situated on the north west corner Broadway and 18th st., and covering the entire plot of ground, being 110.6 feet front on Broadway and 138 feet on 18th st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, AT 12 M. AT THE Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

TWENTY-NINE LOTS ON
9TH AV., 5TH, AND 6TH STS.

NINTH AVENUE—Corner of 6th st., five lots.
SIXTH STREET—Twelve lots adjoining the above.
FIFTH STREET—Twelve lots adjoining the above.
EIGHTH STREET—Five lots, south side, near 8th av.
FIFTH AVENUE—Three lots corner of Union st.
FIFTH AVENUE AND UNION STREET—Six lots, south-west corner.

This property is very desirably located, opposite to and fronting on the centre of Prospect Park. Title perfect. Terms—Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars apply to the Trustee, No. 213 Montague st., or to THOMAS J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st., or to the Auctioneer.

DWELLINGS TO LET

TO LET.—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT, No. 236 West 39th st., near Broadway; will be put in good order and rented low to good tenant; rent $1,300. Apply to OWNER, No. 437 5th av.

TO LET.—NO. 108 EAST 14TH ST.; FOUR-STORY brown-stone house with mirrors and gas fixtures; twenty-four rooms; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. NIXON, No. 36 Broad st., room No. 16.

TO LET—TWO SECOND-STORY FLOORS OF FOUR light rooms and kitchen; water, gas, and water-closets on floor; rent, $30. ROGERS, Nos. 238 and 240 East 28th st.

TO LET.—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR STAMFORD, a house containing ten rooms, with stable, garden, fruit trees, &c. Rent, $250 a year. Apply to FRANCIS DELAFIELD, No. 12 West 32d st.

TO LET—A PIECE OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN Brooklyn, near the Catharine Ferry, with water-front; suitable for storage yard. Apply to R. G. MOULTON, No. 71 Broadway.

FRENCH FLATS.—TO LET, A FLAT OF EIGHT rooms in building No. 205 West 56th st.; steam heat and all conveniences of a house. Inquire of Janitor.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 566 LEXINGTON av.; all improvements. Inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st., or HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

FULL WIDTH BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 49th st., near Broadway, will be let at $1,600. Call at Room No. 12, No. 240 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!!

New complete list of houses to let furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.—WE HAVE STILL on our list a few desirable houses at low rents, ranging from $600 to $2,700, in various localities, from West Washington place to 46th st., mostly west of 7th av.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 10 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

WEST POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to
E. SATTERLEE,
Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD, N. J., NEXT DOOR TO Post Office, not 200 yards from churches, schools, &c. one hour from the City by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, a large two-story and attic house, with kitchen attached. (fourteen finished rooms;) good well of water, garden, barn, &c. Inquire of W. WADE, No. 261 8th av., New-York; or of A. T. WOODRUFF, Postmaster, Springfield.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, AT HASTINGS ON Hudson, one mile from depot, a house fully furnished; has fourteen rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, hot and cold water, wide piazzas; good vegetable garden; abundance of fruit of every kind; large lawn, shade trees, &c.; carriage-house and stable; will be let to a private family only; rent moderate. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE TO LET ON 76th st., between the (graded) Eastern Boulevard and East River, (City,) with grounds extending to the water; conservatory, stable, carriage, bath, boat and Summer houses, lawns, garden, fruit, flowers, shrubbery; thirty minutes to Peck Slip by Yorkville boat. Owner, HAMLIN BABCOCK, on the premises.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT THROGG'S Neck, near Westchester, a large furnished house; extensive grounds, stable, garden; fine view of the Sound; very accessible for business men by the Port Chester Railroad and Harlem boats. Apply to
S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.—TO LET, FOR the Summer months, a modern built brick house, thoroughly furnished, and having nine rooms; house is in Stroudsburg, four miles from the gap. For further particulars address T. DUNKIN PAREST, Stroudsburg Penn.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

WEST 44TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 8th av., three-story brown stone high stoop, 20x57x100; unexceptionable neighborhood, and thoroughly furnished; rent moderate for a first-class tenant. Address L. H., Box No. 1,183 Post Office.

TO LEASE—NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR THE Union Club, within 200 feet of Broadway, five-story brown-stone basement house, 70 feet deep on each story; suitable for boarding or apartment purposes.
R. WILLIAMSON, owner, No. 133 5th av.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av.—Exceptionally desirable medium-size high-stoop dwelling to let, furnished or unfurnished, low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—NO. 13 EAST 46TH ST.—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, cabinet finish, parlor mirrors included; rent low to an acceptable tenant; seen by permit from 2 to 4 P. M.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED. POSSESSION AT ONCE—the fine, desirably located high-stoop house No. 584 7th av., near 42d st., convenient to several lines of cars; $1,400; all improvements. Apply to owner, No. 723 6th av., or on premises.

TO RENT—10TH ST., NEAR 3. AV.—FOUR-story English basement brick house, with carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, shades, cornices, &c.; rent, $1,500. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

NINTH WARD.—LOWER PARTS OF THREE-story high-stoop houses No. 109 Bank st. and No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards; good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF NO. 326 and 328 West 21st st. Wood-working machinery and steam, if desired. Rent low. Apply to owner, No. 325 West 20th st.

$1,100.—ONE OF A ROW OF THREE-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, No. 169 East 82d st., near Lexington av.
JOHN LACY, No. 538 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, AT HIGHland, New-Jersey, a large house with every city convenience; abundant shade, fruit, ice; large garden. Box No. 243, Englewood.

LARGE PARLOR FLOOR, BASEMENT, and second or third floor; fine private house, with all improvements and conveniences. Apply to owner, No. 210 East 20th st., near 3d av.

TO RENT—A CORNER SUITE OF THREE OR four large rooms, newly furnished, in the apartment house No. 531 5th av., corner 44th st. Possession given immediately.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable full size fully furnished first-class private dwelling to let very low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick house, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply on the premises, or to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

YONKERS.—SPLENDID COTTAGE TO LET, NEAR depot; modern improvements; grand river view; also a large house, with elegant grounds, cheap.
JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 59 7th st., with all improvements, and three-story house, No. 113 East 46th st.; will be let low to good tenants. Apply to A. HOWELL, No. 60 Cliff st.

SEVERAL FINE THREE AND FOUR STORY houses to let, cheap, to responsible tenants; 74th st., between Madison and 4th avs. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON, A FURnished house for the Summer, or by the year; well located; rent moderate. Apply to
S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE first floor and basement of double building, Nos. 51 and 53 White st., near Broadway, west side. Possession given 1st of May; now occupied by Haslehurst & Bro. Apply to D. A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 53 Broad st.

TO LET—NO 9 BREVOORT PLACE, (10TH ST., just west of Broadway,) very desirable first floor store and loft in second story, with dwelling over the second floor. Can be rented at moderate price. For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to ower,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STORE TO LET—NO. 439 3D AV., WITH BASEMENT; elegant large plate glass show windows, with counter and shelves; possession any time; low rent. Apply at No. 203 East 30th st.

CANAL ST.—TO LET, NEW BROWN-STONE building Nos. 211 and 213, 45x60; French plate windows; suitable for furniture, &c. Also, No. 217 Canal st. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine st.

WALL ST.—A SMALL FRONT BASEMENT OFfice with fine show window, and sign room, very reasonable. Apply to E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 260 BOWERY, SUITABLE for any business; a good location for business; possession at once. Apply on premises.

STORE NO. 416 4TH AV. TO LET OR LEASE for a light business, cheap; has plate-glass front. Apply to owner, ROBT. I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, FOUR OR FIVE unfurnished rooms in a private house, (side street preferred;) rent $30; location not above 23d st., west of 2d av.; full particulars, or no notice. Address M. R. S., Box No. 576 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL APARTMENT OR FLAT FOR occupancy in the Autumn, with all modern conveniences, and located between 40th and 52d sts. Address A. P., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

THE OWNER OF A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE within five minutes' walk of either depot in Orange, N. J., who would sell low for all cash, (not exceeding $12,000,) please address, stating location, with full description of house and grounds, and lowest cash price, W. J. FOWLER, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,796 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, }
WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMILE H. MULDAUR, WILLIAM S. HALL, and EDWARD A. COBURN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at my office, number 14 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., all the uncollected judgments, book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind, now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Terms of sale, cash. A list of the judgments and claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at my said office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated the 21st day of April, 1875.
CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, Assignee.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Attorney for Assignee.
ap23-1aw3wF*

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-four bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 489, 182, 407, 399, 117, 518, 553, 523, 175, 433, 426, 103, 157, 510, 74, 554, 137, 449, 120, 106, 409, 478, 58, 470, 521, 95, 582, 40, 535, 354, 9, 541, 200, 326, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1875. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, upon presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
No. 177 MONTAGUE ST., CORNER OF CLINTON,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.
WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the National Trust Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-rooms of the company on TUESDAY the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 28th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS;
GREAT WESTERN INS.; NATIONAL TRUST;
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, and
N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Stocks,
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES. Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE WEBSTER LOOM COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Webster Loom Company will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM WEBSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST.,
AND BY THE ELEVATOR, No. 11 PINE ST.

HOLDERS OF STOCK ARE HEREBY NOTI-fied that the assessment of one per cent. upon the stock will be received until the 30th inst. After that date cost of advertisement and telegraphing will be charged. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DE-FERRED BONDS, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPE-CIALTY, and bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

TO BONDHOLDERS.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL
RAILWAY, STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY SECURITIES.
Make a specialty of the bonds of
RAILROADS IN DEFAULT.
Personal and careful attention given to orders of
INVESTORS and DEALERS.
Orders executed at the Stock Exchange.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

PERSONAL.

IF GEORGE MAXWELL BRISBY, SON OF William and Maria Brisby, late of Petersfield, in the County of Hants, who served on board her Majesty's ship Asia as a stoker, under, it is believed, the name of "Tom Marsh," and who was seen at Portsmouth about seven years ago, will apply to me, the undersigned, the solicitor to the Executors of the will of the late Maria Brisby, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1875.

JOSEPH SOAMES,
Petersfield, Hants, England.

VETERANS OF 1812.

The following-named persons will hear of something to their advantage by calling at the office of Gen. H. Raymond, No. 4 City Hall place, viz., Elihu Noble or heirs, John Crenzeback's widow or heirs, Peter Tier or heirs, without delay. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Gen. R. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER WANTS AN HONEST, energetic, and experienced business man, with capital, to join him in pushing to rapid success a serial business unlike any known, already established and tested; unobnoxious, easy, almost unlimited, permanent, and has a branch better than itself, besides valuable collaterals. Address BOOKS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business doing a fine trade at good profit, will be sold low, and part payment taken in real estate. This is a splendid chance; best of reference and the most thorough investigation given; cause for selling, ill health. Address GEORGE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—A DAILY MORNING paper, published in an interior city of this State, well established, large circulation, is offered for sale on liberal terms. Call on or address JAS. C. TRUMAN, St. James Hotel, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 15, on 5th st., near Avenue D. GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations of the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st.
EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, the thirty-first day of May next, for furnishing by contract, for four years from the first day of July, 1875, such quantities of mail-bags as may, from time to time, be required and ordered, of the description following, to wit

CLASS A.—LEATHER MAIL-POUCHES,
adapted to railroad, steam-boat, and wheel conveyances, of sizes as follows:

SIZE No. 1.—Forty-eight inches in length and sixty inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 2.—Forty-one inches in length and forty-eight inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 3.—Thirty-six inches in length and forty-two inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 4.—Thirty inches in length and thirty-six inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 5.—Twenty-six inches in length and twenty-eight inches in circumference.

The body of these pouches is to be made of good and substantial bag-leather, well tanned, weighing, for sizes numbered 1 and 2, not less than eight ounces, and for the smaller sizes not less than seven ounces to the square foot; the bottoms, handles, and flaps to be of good skirting leather, well tanned, and the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best tinned iron rivets and burs or washers, the latter not more than one inch apart.

Each of the leather pouches contracted for is to be provided with a metallic label case or holder, like those now in the service, or of any equally good or of any better pattern; and separate proposals, with samples, will be received and considered for such quantities of label cases as may from time to time be required and ordered, separately from and in addition to those attached to the pouches which may be contracted for.

CLASS B.—MAIL-CATCHER POUCHES.

SIZE.—Thirty-six inches in length and thirty-six inches in circumference, to be made of closely woven cotton duck, impervious to rain.

Each of these pouches is to have a leather drawing-strap and buckle so attached and arranged that it may be contracted or pursed up in the middle when hung upon the crane from which it is taken by the catcher on a passing mail car.

Each of these pouches is also to have a handle at the bottom and top, consisting of a wrought-iron ring, (galvanized,) one-fourth of an inch in diameter of metal and one and three-fourths inches in diameter of its inclosed space.

CLASS C.—LEATHER HORSE MAIL-BAGS,
adapted to conveyance by horseback.

SIZE No. 1.—Body forty-eight inches in length in longest part and twenty-one inches in width in the widest parts and twelve inches across the narrowest part or middle.

Ends or bottoms, (of elliptical form,) twenty-six inches in length, in the longest parts and fourteen inches wide at the widest part.

SIZE No. 2.—Body forty-five inches in length in the longest part, eighteen inches in width at the widest part, and eleven and a half inches across the middle or narrowest part.

Ends or bottoms twenty-four inches in length at the longest part and twelve inches wide at the widest part.

SIZE No. 3.—Forty-two inches in length at the longest part, sixteen inches in width at the widest parts, and ten and a half inches across the middle or narrowest part.

Ends or bottoms twenty inches in length at the longest parts and ten inches wide at the widest parts.

Each bag is to have two suitable loops, rings, straps, and buckles, so made and arranged as to connect it with the stirrup-straps of a saddle.

These bags are to be made of good and substantial bag-leather, well tanned, weighing for the body not less than seven and for the bottoms not less than eight ounces, to the square foot; the seams, if sewed, to be made with a welt and secured strongly with waxthread stitches; or if made wholly or in part with rivets, to be so done as to chafe neither horse nor rider.

CLASS D.—JUTE CANVAS MAIL-SACKS.

SIZE No. 1.—Forty-three inches in length and sixty-two inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 2.—Forty-one inches in length and forty-eight inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 3.—Thirty-two inches in length and thirty-eight inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be made of closely woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard of thirty-one and a half inches width, each thread of the warp to be composed of two spun yarns twisted together, weighing one ounce to at least sixty yards, and each thread of the woof to be a single spun yarn weighing one ounce to at least seventy-eight yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas weighing not less than nine ounces to the yard of twenty-four and a half inches width, with warp and woof the same as described for size No. 1.

The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of much thinner canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard of nineteen and a half inches.

The sacks of sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelets, at least ten to the former and eight to the latter, are to be well wrought, and those of size No. 3 are to have a tabling or hem at the top of at least half an inch, without eyelets or grummets.

CLASS E.—COTTON CANVAS MAIL-SACKS.

SIZE No. 1.—Of same dimensions as size No. 1 of jute, to be made of cotton duck weighing at least twelve and a half ounces to the yard of twenty-two inches width; each thread of the warp and of the woof being composed of three spun yarns twisted together, the former measuring at least 118 yards to the ounce and the latter at least 124 yards to the ounce.

The tabling or hem to be one and three-quarter inches wide, with at least ten well-wrought eyelets.

SIZE No. 2.—Of same dimensions as jute sack No. 2, and of the same material as described for cotton canvas sack of size No. 1.

Tabling or hem to be one and three-quarters inches wide, with eight eyelets, well wrought, thereon.

SIZE No. 3.—Of the same dimensions as jute sack No. 3, to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least eight ounces to the yard of twenty-eight inches width; each thread of the warp and woof being composed of two spun yarns twisted together, the former measuring at least 350 yards to the ounce, and the latter at least 250 yards to the ounce.

All of the above-described mail-bags, of every class, are each to have "U. S. Mail" (with number of its size) stenciled upon them in large black letters and figures; the canvas sacks to be so marked both inside and outside.

Proposals must be made separately and unconditionally for each class of mail-bags, specifying exactly the price of each size.

No proposal will be considered which is not accompanied with a sample of every article bid for, showing the construction, size and quality of materials and workmanship proposed to be furnished.

The construction of the mouth or opening of each of the pouches and bags of classes A, B, and C, must be such as will admit of its being locked with a padlock, and when so locked will secure its contents from any abstraction that may be attempted without opening the lock, or without any traceable mark of violence left upon the bag or pouch.

No model nor particular device for that object is prescribed: the skill and ingenuity of bidders, hereby invited, being expected to supply by their specimens suitable modes of construction from which the best and cheapest for the purpose can be selected.

Suitable improvements or modifications in the construction, as well as material and style of manufacture, of any of the classes of mail-bags here described are invited, and the relative value and utility, as well as specified price, of any such improvements or modifications, will be taken into consideration in determining the lowest and best bid.

But every accepted bidder, whatever may be the construction of his samples offered, will be bound to warrant the same not to infringe any patented invention of which he is not the grantee or the assignee.

Every patented article that may be contracted for must be furnished by the contractor free from any charge or claim whatever for royalty or use of patent.

The attachment of staples to the flap of the pouches, (classes A and B) as exhibited in the pouches now generally in the service, being patented, bidders offering that, as well as any other mode of construction that is patented, must have the right to make and furnish the same as proposed by them.

Bidders must deliver their samples at this department, at their own risk and expense, on or before the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1875, and such as accompanied the accepted proposals will, in connection with such proposals and the requirements of this advertisement, form the basis of the contract made.

Every specimen mail-bag submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it, if made of leather, a sample of the same, not less than six inches square, and if made of canvas, not less than a quarter of a yard long, of the entire width of the material.

All such samples of material should have the bidder's name upon them.

All the sample mail-bags submitted which can, with safety and convenience, be used in the service, will be paid for at the prices fixed in the proposals relating to the same.

The mail-bags of all the classes that may be contracted for are to be deliverable, at the risk and expense of the contractors, and in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered, at the Post-offices in the following places, to wit: Boston, Mass.; Albany and New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; and Chicago, Ill.

They are to be rigidly inspected before delivery, at the place of their manufacture, and any of them found to be inferior to the accepted samples in any respect whatever will be rejected.

The average number of mail-bags annually required will probably not exceed the following estimate, viz.: Class A, 10,000; Class B, 1,000; Class C, 1,000; Class D, 60,000; Class E, 5,000. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to order either more or less of any or all of the same as the wants or interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

A decision on the samples and bids hereby advertised for will be made by the Postmaster General on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1875, and the accepted bidders must, within ten days after the receipt of the contracts for signature, duly execute the same, giving bonds with sureties, (certified to be sufficient by the Postmaster of the place where they reside,) conditioned for the faithful and proper performance of the contract.

The penalties of such bonds will be in the following amounts, as forfeitable as liquidated damages, viz.:

Contract for Class A, $20,000; for Class B, $5,000; for Class C, $10,000; for Class D, $20,000; for Class E, $5,000.

Every proposal must be accompanied with a bond, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, executed by the bidder and two sureties, (certified to be sufficient by the Postmaster of the place where they reside,) conditioned for the bidders entering into contract, with bond and sureties, as hereinbefore specified, in case his proposal shall be accepted by the Postmaster General.

Blank forms of proposals, bonds, &c., will be furnished on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and all bidders are required to conform thereto in submitting proposals under this advertisement.

Every proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS" and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

PAVING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, April 28, 1875, for paving the streets and roadways of West Washington Market.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
FOR THE PEOPLE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
(Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector.)
EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK
(SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.)

9 A. M.—INQUIRY AND INSTRUCTION MEETING.
4 P. M.—BIBLE READING FOR LADIES.
7:45 P. M.—PREACHING SERVICE.

Rev. J. W. BONHAM, Church Evangelist, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and other ministers will speak at all the meetings.

COME AND WELCOME!

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, April 24, at 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*BOTHNIA...WED., April 28 | CUBA...WED., May 5
ABYSSINIA...SAT., May 1 | *SCOTIA...WED., May 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ATLAS	April 24.
CLARIBEL	May 8.

HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ETNA	April 29.
ANDES	May 19.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Wm. Wier, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication with St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN	May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN	May 11, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle	SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzols	SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez	SATURDAY, May 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $35.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, April 27.
LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, May 4.
from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WESER	April 24	MAIN	May 8
DONAU	May 1	RHEIN	May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Greece, Wed., Ap. 21, 3 P. M. | France, Saturday, May 8,
Holland, Sat. May 1, 1 P. M. | 7:30 A. M.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, April 24, 7:30 A. M. | England, May 15, 1 P. M.
Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 3 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Q. BERRY, Saturday, April 24.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. S. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, May 6.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, May 19
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.

ACAPULCO ...... April 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC ...... May 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA	Sails Saturday, April 24, 9 A. M.
CALIFORNIA	Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65 to $70, gold.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be found by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. and 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Court-landt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenues, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passage for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE

Macon & Brunswick Railroad.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD, MACON, Ga., April 7, 1875.

In accordance with an order issued from the Executive Department of this State, published herewith, will be sold on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the City of Macon, Bibb County, Ga., at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD, extending from the City of Macon to Brunswick, in Glynn County, Ga. —a distance of 186 miles, with the branch road extending from Cochran to Hawkinsville, a distance of ten miles, and about five miles of side track on the main line of the road, and about two miles of extension in the said City of Brunswick, together with the franchises, equipments, and other property of said company, consisting of its road-bed super-structure, right of way, motive power, rolling stock, depots, freight and section houses, machine-shops, carpenter-shops, grounds, furniture, machinery, tools, and materials connected therewith.

Also, the following property of said company, to wit: Tracts or parcels of land Nos. 1, 3, and 4, in District Twenty, and Nos. 124, 126, 127, 144, 145, 146, 151, 155, 156, and 157, in District Twenty-one, all lying and being in Pulaski County, Georgia, and containing each 202½ acres.

Also, a certain tract or parcel of land in the City of Brunswick, known as the wharf property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company.

Also, one-half (undivided) of lots Nos. 3 and 4 of block No. 37, in the City of Macon, known in the locality as the guard-house property.

Also, city lots Nos. 1, 2, and a portion of No. 3, in square No. 55, in the City of Macon.

Also, a tract or parcel of land in said City of Macon, there known as Camp Oglethorpe, containing ten acres, more or less.

Also, city lots Nos. 1 and 7, in block No. 10 in South-west Macon.

Also, City lots Nos. 3 and 5, in square No. 13, said city of Macon, with the buildings thereon.

Also, tract or parcel of land No. 217, in District Three, Wayne County, Georgia, and 440 shares of stock in the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, certificate No. 1,009.

The foregoing property will be offered for cash, for the bonds of this State, or the first mortgage bonds of the company, indorsed in behalf of the State under the authority of the act approved Dec. 3, 1866.

E. A. FLEWELLEN,
Receiver Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, April 5, 1875.

Whereas, By virtue of the authority given in the second section of an act entitled "An act to extend the aid of the State to the completion of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and for other purposes," approved Dec. 3, 1866, an order was issued from this department on the 2d day of July, 1873, seizing and taking possession of all the property of said railroad company, and placing the same in the hands of an agent for the State, to be held, managed, and the earnings applied in accordance with the provisions of said second section of said act, and,

Whereas, Among other provisions of said second section of said act, it is expressly provided that, after the seizure of all the property of said company as aforesaid, the Governor "shall sell the said road and its equipments, and other property belonging to said company, in such manner and at such time as, in his judgment, may best subserve the interests of all concerned;" and having become satisfied that it will be for the best interests of the State and all concerned that all the property of the company seized under said order be sold at an early day, it is therefore,

Ordered, That all of the property seized as aforesaid, now in the possession of Edward A. Flewellen, Receiver of the property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, under said order, be sold to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the City of Macon, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on the first TUESDAY in June next.

The said sale will be made for cash, for bonds of this State, or the first mortgage bonds of the company, indorsed in behalf of the State under the authority of the act approved Dec. 3, 1866. It is further

Ordered, That the said Edward A. Flewellen, as Receiver aforesaid, make out an advertisement under this order, setting forth with requisite particularity all the property to be sold as aforesaid, and publish the same in such public gazettes in this State and in the City of New-York as, in his judgment, will give proper publicity to said sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. SMITH,
Governor.

By the Governor:
J. W. WARREN,
Secretary Executive Department.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE NETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated April 12, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—WE HEREby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of two certain mortgages, executed by WILLIAM B. BARBER to us, bearing date as follows: one dated May 12, 1874, for the sum of nine thousand dollars; the other dated January 4, 1875, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, copies of which have been duly filed in the office of the Register of Kings County, (default having been made in the payment thereof,) we shall sell at public auction, on board the vessel, at foot of Pacific st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, April 27, 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by Wilson H. Blackwell, Auctioneer, that certain floating elevator or vessel known as the Hezekiah Baldwin, now lying at the foot of Pacific st., Brooklyn, together with her machinery, masts, bowsprit, sails, boat, anchors, and cables, and all other necessaries thereto pertaining or belonging.
JESSE HOYT & CO., Mortgagees, No. 19 South st.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THREE LOCOMOTIVE TUBULAR BOILERS and TWO LOCOMOTIVE FLUE BOILERS will be sold at public auction at the corner of Bridge and John sts., Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, April 24, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.
ROBERT KING, Assignee of Charles Collins, bankrupt.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR A BOY and girl; the former eight and the latter twelve years of age. Address, stating whether day or boarding school; terms for regular and extra studies; and if boarding school, for board and incidentals. The school must be in New-York or Brooklyn, or immediate vicinity. E. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGton, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, dining-room, and bath-room; will be vacated the latter part of April; also, smaller suite, without private table.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY NO. 235 WEST 38th st., having leased the two elegant new houses north-west corner of Madison av. and 49th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for Spring and Summer board; one entire second floor disengaged; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floors; three rooms, en suite; all conveniences; and two rooms above; private family; breakfast if desired. No. 45 West 29th st., four doors west of Broadway.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor and room above, en suite or singly, with or without private table.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board; bath, closets, &c., on each floor; house newly renovated; reference given and required. No. 40 West 29th st.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES OF furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board, or with breakfast; also rooms on the parlor floor, suitable for physician's office; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUNNY FRONT room, second story, with bedroom communicating, with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 150 WEST, NEAR 6TH av.; with board, large, pleasant back rooms, large closets, every convenience; location very pleasant and desirable; also front room from May 1; references.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 217 WEST.—ELEgant rooms on second and third floors to let, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired; references.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM.—First floor, with board, cheap, to suitable permanent party; house and location good; family, four adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FIVE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Two elegantly furnished parlors; very reasonable rent to neat parties; breakfast if desired; modern conveniences; no moving.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Two rooms on third floor, with board, and rooms on second and fourth floors, by May 1. Table boarders taken.

TWO ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, to let, with board, at No. 41 West 35th st.; one room on second floor and one on third floor; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS, to be vacated April 24, desirable for a family or party of gentlemen, with private table, or without board.

THIRD-STORY ROOMS TO GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen, with board, in American family, adults. No. 236 West 37th st. Possession immediately. Reference.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let with first-class board. Also a single room. Terms very moderate for the Summer months. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen without board.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Parlor and bedroom, with board; two single rooms for gentlemen; table d'hôte.
H. LEFLER.

NO. 2 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.—Twelve minutes to Wall and Fulton Street Ferries; large, pleasant rooms; good table; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON square—Elegant suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, second-story, without board; reasonable prices; references exchanged. Call and see them.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECONDfloor front room and bedroom, with dressing and bath rooms adjoining, to let to gentlemen without board; reference. Apply at No. 30 West 23d st.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and singly, with table board; only parties desiring first-class accommodations need apply; references exchanged.

FREE TO APPLICANTS.—FULL INFORMAtion of handsome boarding accommodations in all parts of the City. J. G. SANDS, Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECONDstory front room, with front bedchamber, to let to a single gentleman, without board; house strictly private. No. 129 West 32d st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

NO. 129 EAST 29TH ST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, all modern improvements, to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; corner house.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Family rooms, with board, and two single rooms for gentlemen. Table de hote.
H. LEFLER.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second story front rooms to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let second floor, furnished, with board, or to gentlemen without board; terms moderate.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with first-class board, at Summer prices; references given and required.

NO. 175 LEXINGTON AV.—TO LET, BY A small private family, a furnished back parlor and adjoining hall room, suitable for a dentist.

THREE CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with every convenience; family private; gentlemen preferred. Apply at No. 148 West 37th st.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—A LARGE ROOM to rent to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, NEAR 17TH ST.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on parlor floor; bath, &c.; also other rooms, for gentlemen only.

NO. 4 WEST 28TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished front room to let with board, in a German family; house and location first-class; references.

NO. 5 EAST 9TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, furnished rooms for family or single gentlemen; table boarders taken.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—BOARD; LIBERAL terms made with permanent parties for season or year; table board.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; best references given and required.

NINTH WARD.—HANDSOME ROOMS AND BOARD with a private family; reasonable to a gentleman and wife. Address F. B., Box 111, *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FIRST FLOOR, REAR, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; also, single and double rooms.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families and single gentlemen at 128 East 23d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITHOUT board, No. 35 West 18th st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—TO LET, A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor to a first-class dentist.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRDfloor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 255 4th av., near 20th st.; references.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with private table and attendance.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, son, and daughter, on the east side, and below 34th st. Address, with full particulars, S. A. M., No. 42 7th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, infant and nurse, and one single lady from June 15 to Oct. 15; location must be healthy, near boat or cars, and within one hour and a half of Wall st.; good country fare required; a farm would be preferred; must be near an Episcopal church; terms not over $45 per week. Address INQUIRER, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, with two rooms, for gentleman's wife, two small children, and nurse; reference required. Address EVARTS, No. 150 West 11th st.

BOARDING—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon; boarders will be taken for less price if they come early in May.

BOARDING ON A LONG ISLAND FARM—Plain and comfortable at moderate prices. Address J. C. ANGELL, No. 113 East 31st st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WARREN HOUSE,
WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL. HENRY V.
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL.

JARRETT & PALMER ...... Lessees and Managers

HENRY V.

The present is the eleventh and positively the LAST WEEK of the wonderful Shakespearean pageant, its withdrawal at the height of a triumphant career being necessitated by an early-made (and now intervening,) engagement with Miss NEILSON, whose grand impersonation of the character of AMY ROBSART promises to be one of the most attractive offerings of this very successful season.

☞LAST WEEK OF MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD

in his renowned part of
THE YOUNG MONARCH.

The present engagement of Mr. RIGNOLD closes with the week.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,)
FAREWELL MATINEE of
HENRY V. AND GEORGE RIGNOLD.

NEXT MONDAY, April 26,
☞NEILSON☜
will begin an engagement, (positively comprising but fourteen representations,) with her famous interpretation of the character of Sir Walter Scott's heroine,
AMY ROBSART.

The enthralling play will be produced with due regard to detail. The assignment of parts is to the full and powerful dramatic organization of Booth's Theatre, including Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, and Miss MARIANNE CONWAY, while the choruses, scenery, and other accessories will be marked for their excellence and effectiveness.

SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN.

THE BOX OFFICE is open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Fourth week and last BUT ONE of AIMEE
in Offenbach's now world-famous opera bouffe,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
The sprightliest of French operas bouffes, with
AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON,
unanimously declared her best character.

Produced with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scene.

AIMEE MATINEE—TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. LYCEUM THEATRE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 1:30 MATINEE OF AIMEE IN LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. Produced with the same attention to cast and completeness of detail as at the evening performances. Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

STEINWAY HALL. THIS EVENING.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S GRAND CONCERT,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 23, at 8.
Messrs. BRANDT, SCHWARZ, BERGNER, BARTELS, and GOLDBECK will perform Mr.
GOLDBECK'S NEW WORKS:
I. TRIO for violin, violoncello, and piano.
II. QUINTET for piano, violin, viola, violoncello, and double bass.
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH GLEE CLUB
will sing Mr. GOLDBECK'S COMPOSITIONS:
1. Quintet; II. "The Three Fishers;" III. "The Sands o' Dee."
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE will sing
GOLDBECK'S "INVOCATION."
Mrs. W. N. OLIVER will sing an
ARIA by SALVATOR ROSA.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the box office and at No. 701 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. LAST NIGHTS

Of the finest spectacle ever produced in New-York,
AHMED.
ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.
First Appearance of ANNIE KEMP BOWLER.
Miss ADAH RICHMOND as the PRINCE.
NEW BALLETS,
"LA MANCHA" by Mlle. MORLACCHI.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC.

Commences at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10:45.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MR. C. G. BUSH AND MR. W. H. BECKETT will give a concert at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, April 26, 1875, at 8 o'clock, assisted by
THE MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB,
(Mr. J. Mosenthal, Conductor,) and the
ENGLISH GLEE CLUB,
consisting of Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Miss Louise Finch, contralto; Mr. C. G. Bush, alto; Mr. J. R. Nilsen, tenor; Mr. G. G. Rockwood, tenor; Mr. W. H. Beckett, baritone, and Mr. G. E. Aiken, bass. Mr. Carvl Florio, accompanist. Tickets for sale at Messrs. Kemeys & Cox's, No. 51 Exchange place; Mr. G. G. Rockwood's, No. 839 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and the principal music stores. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets $2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE ...... Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
FILLED TO REPLETION WITH
Ladies, Children, Families, and Social Parties.
Our best citizens bring their wives and families to witness a pure, wholesome, enjoyable entertainment.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE at 2. EVENING at 8.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
PARIS BY NIGHT.
New Entertainments in the Lectorium.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

MAX MARETZEK HAS RECOMMENCED lessons at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 5,042.—ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE UPON partnership petition.—(Involuntary Bankruptcy.)—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BAYARD and MANLIUS G. EVANS as partners, under firm name of EVANS & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1875, by said EDWARD BAYARD.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.

Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, and the affidavits of Benjamin A. Mason and George G. Dutcher, It is ordered that the said MANLIUS G. EVANS do appear before this court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and

It is further ordered, That a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said MANLIUS G. EVANS, by publishing a copy of this order in *The New-York Daily Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* once in each week for three weeks successively.

Witness, Hon. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of April, A. D., 1875.
{ Seal of the Court. }
GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said district.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, No. 151 Broadway, New-York City, Attorney for said Edward Bayard.
ap16-1aw3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. ROBINSON, survivor of the firm of George A. Hunter & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —No. 4,630.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William L. Robinson, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of May, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
GEORGE F BETTS, Clerk.
Dated New-York, the 13th day of April, 1875.
ap16-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER KEYES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Christopher Keyes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1875.
ap16-1aw3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 5,040.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CLEWS and ERNEST ZEIDLER, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of HENRY CLEWS & CO., bankrupts.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1875, Henry Clews and Ernest Zeidler, of the City of New-York, co-partners doing business under the firm name of Henry Clews & Co., have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever, to me as Trustee upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said bankrupts, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of section 5,103 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy."
CORNELIUS F. TIMPSON, Trustee,
No. 7 Nassau st., room No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

"KOUMISS."—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDden to manufacture or sell "Koumiss" in the United States without a special license from the patentee, obtainable only by addressing ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, No. 33 Park row, New-York. Infringers will be prosecuted.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANT TESTIMONIAL!

A MILLION CHARITABLE HEARTS
IN SYMPATHY FOR THE
WIDOW AND CHILDREN
OF THE LATE

DAN
BRYANT.

Complimentary letters of condolence and respect daily received from myriads of appreciative friends and from all classes of the profession, which latter bowy the deceased honorably and faithfully served for a continuous term of over twenty-five years without a dissenting voice in any cause of charity.

THE GRAND UNITED
BENEFIT
Takes place at all the Theatres,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
April 29, 1875.
TICKETS ONLY $1.
Good for any Theatre.
Every lady and gentleman in the
DRAMATIC, MINSTREL,
and
VARIETY PROFESSION
HAVE VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES.
All the great
DRAMATIC STARS
will appear at the different Theatres.
BUY YOUR TICKETS ANY PLACE.
They will admit you to any of the following places of amusement on the day of the Benefit:

Academy of Music,	Wallack's Theatre,
Union Square Theatre,	Park Theatre,
Booth's Theatre,	Olympic Theatre,
Lyceum Theatre,	Bowery Opera-house,
Bowery Theatre,	Theatre Comique,
San Francisco Minstrels.	Bryant's Minstrels.

NOTE.—The interest of the funds raised by the Testimonial to be devoted to the support and education of the five children of the late

DAN BRYANT.

DAN BRYANT'S TESTIMONIAL.

A series of entertainments under the direction of the several New-York Managers and the auspices of a CITIZENS' ORGANIZATION and a COMMITTEE OF JOURNALISTS will be given simultaneously on the
AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, APRIL 29,
at the following places of amusement:

Academy of Music,	Wallack's Theatre,
Booth's Theatre,	Union Square Theatre,

Lyceum Theatre,
Bryant's Minstrel Hall,
San Francisco Minstrel Hall,

Park Theatre,	Bowery Theatre,
Olympic Theatre,	Theatre Comique,

Bowery Opera-house,
The proceeds of which are to be devoted to the

BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHANS
of the late

DAN BRYANT,

and placed in a fund to be held in trust by a Board of Trustees.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR,

which will be received on the occasion at any of the above-named places. These tickets are now on sale at all public resorts, and it is to be hoped that every admirer and friend of the late genial minstrel, to whom an appeal for charity was never made in vain will purchase them to the extent of his means.

Due advertisement will be given of the varied programmes now being arranged.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor ...... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager ...... A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
121ST TO 128TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 24, TWENTIETH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK
AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.
Matinée every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
SATURDAY, benefit of Edwin F. Thorne.
MONDAY, April 26, first appearance of George W. Thompson, for six nights only.

ST. MARK'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d av. and 11th st., FRIDAY EVENING, April 23.

Mme. Dowland, Miss Dunphy, Miss Jennie Lewis, Miss McCollister, Hattie Davis, Dr. Arthur Hills, tenor; Mr. E. O. Jepson, tenor; Mr. Geo. Sweet, baritone; Mr. W. P. Tyrell, bass; Mr. C. W. Harwood, humorist. Tickets of Hamill, No. 26 3d av., and at the door.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES DIGEST.

VOLUME V. FIRST SERIES.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
VOL. FIVE UNITED STATES DIGEST.
FIRST SERIES, LETTERS D—E.
By BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT.
Royal 8vo, law sheep, $7 50.

This work contains a Digest of Decisions of the various Courts within the United States from the earliest period to 1870, comprising all the American decisions digested in THIRTY-ONE VOLUMES of the United States Digest, with careful revision and important additions.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is impossible to speak of this work beyond its merits. Whatever esteem was given to the old work as an authority must be extended to this in a greater degree. Every change has added an improvement, so that now it is *an accurate and perfectly reliable map of the course of the American Courts*, not only on the local laws of each State, but on the general laws common to them all. Mr. Abbott's reputation as a lawyer and a writer is already such over the whole country that it is useless to speak of that further than to note the fact that he edits or issued this series.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 110 Washington st., Boston.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th ...... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d ... 4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th ... 8:00 P. M.	Thursday, 22d ... 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th ... 11:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d ...... 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th ... 1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th ...... 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1, 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.
	Friday, 30th ...... 1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY. —STATE ROOMS WARMED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N. B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates.
J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager ...... MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.

HOUSES CROWDED!
LAUGHTER INCESSANT!

THE BIG BONANZA!

TENTH WEEK.
64TH TO 70TH PERFORMANCE.

LADIES' BONANZA MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT, 1:30.

BOX-SHEET OPEN FOR TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BRYANT.
A SPECIAL MEMORIAL MATINEE,
for the fund in aid of the Widow and Children of the late world-wide favorite,

DAN BRYANT,

will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, under distinguished patronage, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 1:30 P. M.

Admission: Tickets, $1; reserved seats, extra.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!

BROOKLYN—ONE WEEK ONLY.
CAPITOLINE GROUNDS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 26.
ACRES OF WIDE-SPREAD CANVAS AND THE LARGEST AMPHITHEATRE IN THE WORLD.

Nearly 1,800 Men, Women, and Children; 750 Thoroughbred and Imported Horses; Gilt and Gold-besprinkled Chariots and Tableau Cars; Solid Silver and Jeweled Armor; Glittering Paraphernalia, and the most Elaborate, Brilliant, and Expensive Wardrobe ever beheld. Historical Pageant of the

CONGRESS OF NATIONS,

Producing a grand succession of Intellectual Surprises, equivalent to sitting in full view of the Royal Courts of the whole world. Magnificent Revival of the

SPORTS OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME!

With all the exciting Races and many Realistic Pictures of the olden times.

FETE OF PEKIN; OR, CELESTIAL HOLIDAY!
INDIAN LIFE; OR, CHASE FOR A WIFE!

Presenting Leonchi's Tribe of Wild Indians and Mexican Rangers in scenes incident to savage life.

Mlle. D'ATALIE, SATSUMA, and LITTLE ALL RIGHT, and LAZELLE, MILLSON, and Master LAZELLE, in a trio of Acts.

Vision of the Houris—Grand March of the Amazons—Ballet divertisement, &c.

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON, the distinguished Aeronaut, will make gratuitous Ascensions in the Air-ship P. T. BARNUM.

Sixty Uniformed Ushers in attendance to seat the audience.

Admission, 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cents; reserved seats extra.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open 7:30. Commences 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 23,
Will be presented for the last time the
ROMANCE
OF A POOR
YOUNG MAN.

Mr. WALLACK has the honor to announce that Holcroft's great legitimate comedy of the
ROAD
TO
RUIN,
altered and adapted to the present stage, will be revived at the
MATINEE, SATURDAY, April 24,
with every advantage of cast, scenery, and other accessories, and will be illustrated by
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, for the first time as
HARRY DORNTON.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
In his well-known impersonation of OLD DORNTON.

Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	GOLDFINCH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	SULKY
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND	as	SILKY
Mr. E. PLYMPTON	as	MILFORD
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	MR. SMITH
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	SOPHIA
Mme. PONISI	as	WIDOW WARREN
Miss KATE BARTLETT	as	JENNY

PARK THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
A FEW NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of increasing success.
MR. FRANK MAYO
as
DAVY CROCKETT.
in Murdock's beautiful Robertsonian Romance of the Forest,
AN AMERICAN PASTORAL.
Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN.
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
MATINEE SATURDAY.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

ANOTHER GREAT SENSATION!
MADAME BLANCHE
and her CONTINENTAL TROUPE OF
TEN BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES,
in her refined and fascinating entertainments of
LE STATUE IMAGINAIRE,
and TABLEAUX VIVANTS!
(First appearance in America.)
ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth st., near Broadway,
MONDAY, APRIL 26. FOR A SHORT SEASON.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GENERAL REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, APRIL 23, AT 2:30 P. M.
SIXTH AND LAST CONCERT,
SATURDAY, APRIL 24, AT 8 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss ANNIE T. BORIE, Vocalist,
Miss JULIA RIVE, Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

A SPELLING MATCH WILL BE HELD IN Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., THIS (Friday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of Sabbath-school.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—23D st. and 4th av.; the fiftieth grand annual exhibition of paintings; now open day and evening.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR, SQUARE, grand, 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE GRADUATES OF Rutgers College (New-Brunswick, N. J.) will be held at the Surveyor's office, Custom-house, New-York, on TUESDAY, April 27, 1875, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of forming an Alumni Association for New-York and vicinity.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY opened with a fresh stock of fine carriages, phaetons, &c., of our own manufacture, at reasonable prices, at No. 18 East 18th st., between Broadway and 5th av. Factory, Newark, N. J., established 1846; work warranted. Repairing done promptly by skillful workmen.
EZRA MARSH.

HARNESS.—A VERY HANDSOME NEW COACH harness, a fine coupé gold-mounted harness, and a fine light single harness, at a sacrifice. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., two flights up.

CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, Rockaways, top and no-top Buggies, depot, and other wagons of my own make, at manufacturer's prices. CHARLES GRUBE, No. 141 West Broadway.

BOARDING STABLE.—NO. 21 3D ST., NEAR Bowery, private and business horses taken on livery; first-class stable and best of feed and care; terms reasonable.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERMANY gives lessons for 30 cents per lesson. Address TEACHER OF GERMAN, No. 100 East 23d st.

THE CITY OF EPHESUS.

LECTURE BY MR. JOHN T. WOOD.

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT CITY AND THE WORSHIP OF DIANA—SEARCH FOR THE TEMPLE—THE LYRIC THEATRE EXPLORED—DISCOVERY OF THE TOMBS—THE SEPULCHRE OF ANDROCLUS.

Mr. John T. Wood, F. R. I. B. A., who has been for eleven years engaged at the explorations in Ephesus, delivered the first of his two lectures last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. Mr. Wood commenced these explorations in May, 1863, at his own expense, but he subsequently obtained aid from the British Museum and the British Government. The excavations at Ephesus have been all carried on under his direction. His lecture last evening was exceedingly interesting, although to have it chronologically accurate it was necessary to make it subservient in point of interest to the second lecture, which he will deliver on Saturday evening. Mr. Wood was accompanied on the platform by Chief Justice Daly and Mr. Peter Cooper. Chief Justice Daly introduced him to the audience. Preliminary to the lecture he gave a brief history of the City of Ephesus and the worship of Diana. Then he told of his search for the Temple of Diana, commenced by excavations in 1863, and detailed the results of the excavations from that date till March, 1864. The explorations in the Odeum, or Lyric Theatre, and in the Great Theatre, the inscriptions and sculpture found therein, the discovery of the tomb of St. Luke and of the Magnesian and Coressian gates, the hindrances and difficulties in the way of the explorer, and several other interesting matters were referred to in the course of the lecture. Mr. Wood rendered his lecture still further interesting by exhibiting plans of the various places discovered, and by stereopticon illustrations. In the brief history of Ephesus which he gave, he said that it was one of the twelve cities of the Ionian Confederation. He narrated the vicissitudes of fortune through which it had passed from the time of Androclus, its founder, down to its final desertion about two centuries ago. It was founded B. C. 1044, and during the period of its existence had for its masters Greeks, Persians, Romans, Tartars, and finally the Turks, who took possession of the Ephesian territory in the thirteenth century, and built a considerable town at Ayasalouk, about a mile from the ancient City of Ephesus. Reference was next made to the worship of Diana, which the lecturer said was of very ancient origin, and associated in its earliest existence with mere tree-stumps. As the city grew in importance, so did the worship of the goddess increase in refinement, retaining, however, always an Asiatic character. Ephesus, he said, was built on the slopes of two mountains, (Prion and Coressus,) and its wall, which was built by Lysimachus, was 36,000 feet in extent, and inclosed an area of 1,027 acres. The city was described by Mr. Wood by means of a plan and several stereopticon views. On this plan was pointed out the various public buildings in the city, the Coressian and Magnesian gates were indicated, as was also the building usually described as St. Paul's prison, a description which Mr. Wood holds to be erroneous, it being really an isolated fort guarding the approach to the city port. Prominent among the public buildings were the Great Gymnasium, the Odeum, the Great Theatre, St. Luke's Tomb, and a double church having two apses. The excavations in search of the Temple of Diana were commenced so far back as 1863. They were then undertaken by Mr. Wood at his own expense. He had then read all that had been written by ancient and modern authors and travelers without obtaining a better clue to the position of the Temple than that given by Philostratus in his *Lives of the Sophists*. This ancient authority described a stoa or continuous portico, six hundred feet in length, which was built by a rich Roman named Damianus, in or about the year 200 A. D., by which worshipers were enabled to go from the city to the Temple protected from the weather. Mr. Wood, in the course of his explorations, found a strip of high ground on the west side of the city which might have covered such a portico. He cut trenches across this ground and sank trial holes beyond it, but found nothing but the remains of Roman tombs and monuments. He also explored the Gymnasium, which was found to be a Roman building, raised on the foundations of a Greek building of similar character. The Gymnasium, he said, had been suspected by many intelligent travelers to be the Temple itself, and even columns from the building had been raised up in the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and were shown to visitors as columns from the Temple of Diana. This portion of the lecture had reference to the results attained from May, 1863, to March, 1864. These included the discovery of a baptismal font found in the Forum, which the lecturer supposed might have been used for the public baptism of large numbers of early Christians toward the end of the third century. Having discovered an inscription near the city port which showed the site of the ancient fish market, it occurred to Mr. Wood that by exploring the Great Theatre and other buildings in the city, some inscription might possibly be found which would give a clue to the location of the Temple. He applied for funds to carry on this exploration, and the British Museum granted £100 for the purpose of exploring the Odeum. In March, 1865, he commenced his exploration of the Odeum, or Lyric Theatre. He worked his way into the interior through one of the front doorways, and, on clearing the stage, he found fragments of four Greek inscriptions which had fallen from the proscenium. They had been broken into 150 pieces. Three of them were letters addressed by the Emperor Antoninus Pius to the people of Ephesus, and the fourth was the receipt of a letter addressed by the Emperor Adrian to the Ephesians. One of the letters of the Emperor Antoninus Pius bore date A. D. 145, and the other A. D. 150. Several pieces of sculpture were found in the Odeum. These included a statue of the muse Erato with the seven-stringed lyre, a torso of Silenus, a statue of Lucius Verus, a seated female figure, and a small female head. A female head of heroic size was found in a neighboring building. During the hot months the Turks would not work, and in this period Mr. Wood made the survey of the city and suburbs from which the plan exhibited was made. The explorations in the Odeum were sufficient to allow of a correct plan of the building being made, and this indicated that its diameter was 153 feet, and that it seated 2,200 persons. When the building was first opened up all the seats and steps were perfect, but visitors had since destroyed everything which had been left undisturbed. While Mr. Wood was engaged in the exploration of the Odeum, he lived in a lonely house in the Ephesus Pass, which at that time was infested by a gang of ten robbers, who used to break into the houses and rob and maltreat the inhabitants. He had, in consequence, to be on the alert, and one of the precautions which he observed was to have a revolver at hand. Passing from the Odeum, Mr. Wood referred to the discovery of the Tomb of St. Luke. He described it as a handsome circular building, fifty feet in diameter, adorned with sixteen columns, and standing in the centre of a quadrangle, and surrounded by a colonnade. The door-jamb consisted of two columns, and on one of these was a large cross, while the other bore the figure of a bull with a cross on its back. The evidences that this was St. Luke's shrine, if not his tomb, were, he thought, quite satisfactory. The bull was known as St. Luke's emblem by the early Christians, and this, with the figure of a saint or martyr on the side of the door-jamb, with the additional fact that wherever a slab of pavement was removed within the quadrangle a grave was found, seemed sufficient to point to this conclusion. The graves were presumed to be those of early Christians, whose relatives would pay large sums of money to have them buried near a saint or martyr. The exploration of the Great Theatre was commenced in February, 1866. Its diameter was 495 feet, and it seated 24,600 persons. The stage was 22 feet wide, and the orchestra 100 feet in diameter. A quantity of debris had fallen from a lofty proscenium, and when this was cleared away, a great number of Greek and Latin inscriptions were found. There were six large marble blocks from the last Temple of Diana, containing portions of fifteen decrees of the Senate and the people conferring citizenship on certain persons for their services. Among these was one Agathocles, a Rhodian, who, in time of want, had sent into the market of Ephesus 14,000 measures of corn, to be sold to the necessitous at six drachmas per measure. The most important of the inscriptions found in the Great Theatre was what was known as the great Salutarian inscription. It covered the wall of the southern entrance, and embodied a series of decrees relating principally to a number of gold and silver images which were voted to Diana by a certain wealthy Roman named Vibius Salutarius. A sum of money was also given by him by way of endowment, and was ordered to be paid for keeping the images clean and in order. On certain days of assembly in the theatre it was the custom to carry these images in procession from the Temple to the theatre, the route being in the first instance through the Magnesian gate, and after the assembly back to the Temple through the Coressian gate. The next portion of Mr. Wood's exploration was directed toward finding the two gates named in the inscription, his presumption being that the roads leading therefrom must evitably lead to the Temple. Having found the Magnesian and Coressian gates, he commenced opening up the roads from them outside the city. He detailed the difficulties and hindrances to the work which he had undertaken, the stoppage of the work from time to time by the Pachas, the inefficiency of his workmen, the fact that in cases of emergency his workmen were taken from him by the railway companies, his own impaired health from an attack of fever, and the circumstance that his life was repeatedly threatened and once attempted. After opening up the roads from the gates for about 500 yards, he left for England in May of 1868, as well to recruit his health as to seek further funds to carry on the explorations. Before leaving, however, he had discovered the stoa or portico of Damianus, and along it were discovered a number of sarcophagi. Some of the tombs were vaulted chambers finished in stucco, and several of them contained a large number of skeletons ranged in one direction. One tomb contained fourteen skeletons and another four. He returned to the explorations in September, and directed his efforts toward finding the sepulchre of Androclus. He was fortunate enough to find that monument, and then, he said, he felt that he was fairly on his road to the Temple, and that by working for a month or so he would find the sacred precinct if not the Temple itself. He continued the excavation accordingly, and hit upon the corner of the parabolus wall, which, as proved by inscription on it, was built in the time of Augustus Cæsar. This discovery, he said, gave him further assurance that he was in the vicinity of the Temple. At this point, Mr. Wood suspended the account of his explorations. He will continue it on Saturday evening, when he will give the history of the discovery of buildings connected with the Temple, of buildings indicating its proximity, and, finally, of the Temple itself. His second lecture will bring the history of the explorations down to their final abandonment in the Spring of 1874.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND OFFICES—SMALL ROOMS IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING AT $6,000—LARGE ONES OFFERED BY THE EVENING POST AT $4,000—MAYOR WICKHAM ON RAPID TRANSIT—NEW ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO STREET SIGNS.

The weekly session of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, and a large amount of business was transacted. As hitherto the gallery of the chamber was crowded with idle mechanics and laborers who have long sought employment on the public works without success. President Lewis occupied the chair, and for the first time during the month all the members were present. After some unimportant papers had been disposed of Alderman Cole, on behalf of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, submitted a report in favor of leasing rooms in the *Tribune* building for the use of the Corporation Counsel for five years at a rental of $6,000 per annum.

Alderman Robinson, of the same committee, offered the followed minority report on the subject:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, begs leave to dissent from the majority report of the committee on obtaining rooms for offices for the Corporation Counsel for the following reasons: That the undersigned has learned that rooms can be procured in the new *Evening Post* building, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street—a most eligible location, and convenient for lawyers—which rooms are well lighted and accessible by three elevators, at a much cheaper rent, viz., $4,000 for the third story. The building is fire-proof and supplied with every requisite for public offices. The plans of the rooms shows a frontage on Fulton street of 100 feet, and a width of twenty-two feet, and if necessary other rooms on each floor can be added to the suite without material additional expense.

The undersigned offers for your adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the execution and delivery of a lawful lease in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York and of the owner or owners of the building of the *Evening Post*, corner of Fulton street and Broadway, covering the rooms on Fulton street on the third floor or story of that building, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1875, at the annual rent of $4,000, to be used by the Counsel to the Corporation and his assistants and clerks for the necessary and convenient transaction of the public business, said rent to be paid quarterly from the proper appropriation.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Minority of Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Both reports were laid over under the rule.

Alderman Purroy moved that the board request the Legislature not to pass the bills recently published in THE TIMES relative to the City Government, on the ground that they would increase the powers of the Controller, stop public improvements, and strip the Common Council of its few remaining rights. The motion was carried by a vote of 14 to 5.

The following communication was received from Mayor Wickham:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875.
To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I urgently invite your attention to the fact that the Legislature has not yet passed an act to provide better facilities for rapid transit within this City.

There is now but little time left before the Legislature will adjourn, and I respectfully recommend that a memorial be addressed by the Common Council to the Legislature again bringing the subject before it for consideration as one of the greatest importance to the future prosperity of the City, and again urging that some substantial relief be afforded before the end of the session.

It may be well to send to Albany a special committee of the Common Council to present such a memorial.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Mayor.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Rapid Transit, of which Mr. Purroy is Chairman.

A communication was also received from the Mayor, inclosing a financial statement of the New-York Bridge Company for the month ending March 31. The report recited that the receipts for the period mentioned were $2,941, and the expenditures $8,634 36.

Alderman Purroy presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Controller to transmit to the board a statement showing the amount of moneys expended on the repair and maintenance of the public roads and avenues of this City from April 1, 1870, to January, 1874; also all information of the moneys expended in the erection of the market at the foot of Eighteenth street, East River, with the names of persons under whose direction or upon whose requisition such moneys were expended.

The Committee on Railroads submitted a report, which was laid over, requiring the Hudson River Railroad Company to construct a stone bridge over their track on One Hundred and Fifty-second street for the convenience of the public.

The Board then, on motion of Alderman Purroy, directed the Judges and Clerks of the police and civil courts of the annexed district to occupy the building owned by Mr. John B. Haskin, on the King's Bridge road, the Controller having been previously directed to take a lease of the same for five years, at $1,500 per annum.

A report of the Committee on Public Works was adopted, declaring that the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, shall be thirty feet wide, and granting permission to the owners of property on that street to inclose fifteen feet of such sidewalks for court-yard purposes, the permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The ordinance in relation to junk dealers was amended by inserting sections requiring every dealer to wear a badge and to take out a separate license for each cart or wagon they may use in their business. The penalty for violating the ordinance is $25.

The Committee on Charities and Correction submitted a report directing the Controller to execute a lease of the building on the north-west corner of Centre and White streets, except that portion of it now used by the New-York Dispensary, for five years, at $9,500 per annum, the premises to be used by the Department of Charities. The report was adopted.

A new ordinance in relation to permits for signs, &c., which is designed to increase the fees of the Mayor's office and place patronage at his disposal, was then presented. It provides:

Every grantee of a privilege under this ordinance for street-stands, signs, stairways, hoistways, coal-boxes, exhibition of goods and show-cases, shall pay the sum of $1 for each, and grantees of banner signs, or signs projecting from tops of houses, shall pay the sum of $5 for each, to be accounted for among other fees of the Mayor's office; it is hereby understood and expressed, that for the receiving and delivering of goods no fee shall be charged, and the Corporation Attorney shall not hereafter institute suits for alleged obstructions occasioned by the receipt or delivery of merchandise in the ordinary course of business; but no person shall deposit any article or articles upon any street or sidewalk in this City in such manner as to obstruct the free use thereof by the public.

Alderman Simonson offered an amendment to the ordinance, which recited that Judge Monell had decided that the streets were for public purposes and not for profit or emolument to the City, and that all ordinances contrary to that decision should be repealed.

After a brief discussion the ordinance and the amendment were referred to the Committee on Law.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Public Works, stating that the resolution directing the rebuilding of the sewer in Centre street did not provide for purchasing tools for the purpose. The paper was ordered to be printed.

The board then adjourned.

THE STATEN ISLAND GOLD MINE.

The officials of the Mercantile Bank are busy in investigating the facts of the finding of the gold coin at Factoryville, but still refuse to give any information regarding the progress they have made. The Staten Island Police authorities say that they cannot yet tell definitely the amount found; they say it may be hundreds or thousands, but they think it is about $16,000. It appears that what was found was about half way down the cesspool, and there may be more at the bottom. The coin was bright, and in $10 gold pieces, the dates ranging from 1850 to 1862. The finders are still at large, and have been on a "lark." They hired coaches and rode about the villages, spending money freely, and went to the City, where they purchased new clothes. Early yesterday morning the Police-boat Seneca visited Staten Island and landed at Clifton, where Detective Sampson and some Police officers hired a coach and drove to Port Richmond and Tottenville. Their object was not disclosed.

INDICTMENT OF JUSTICE FLANAGAN.

John Flanagan, Civil Justice of the Tenth District Court, was indicted by the Grand Jury last Monday for falsely appointing Benjamin F. Haskin as stenographer of the said Tenth District Court at a salary of $2,090 per year, and certifying to the Department of Finance that he had actually performed the services and was entitled to the pay, when, as alleged, the said Haskin cannot write a stenographic sentence, and has not performed any duty whatever. This reputed stenographer has succeeded in drawing his salary for twelve months, but upon information given the Finance Department, the Controller last month had prepared an affidavit setting forth that the said Haskin had actually performed the duties and was a practical stenographer. When this was presented to Haskin he refused to sign it, but wanted a copy of it, since which time he has not presented himself to the Controller's office. The indictment against John Flanagan, the defendant, is for malfeasance in office. Recorder Hackett issued a bench warrant for his arrest, and he was arraigned on Wednesday in the Court of Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, and held to bail to appear at the trial. He pleaded not guilty.

THE STONINGTON SUNK.

SHE GOES DOWN ALONGSIDE THE DOCK WHILE UNDERGOING REPAIRS—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE WORKMEN—THE VESSEL TO BE RAISED.

The steam-boat Stonington, of the Fall River Line to Boston, sank at the wharf at the foot of East Ninth street, yesterday morning, and is now lying at the pier in about eight feet of water. The boat, which has for years been running on the Fall River route, was taken to the wharf about two weeks ago to be thoroughly overhauled and prepared for the resumption of Summer travel. It was found necessary to replace the planking of her hull, and the planks had been stripped off to within three feet of the water line. The boat was moored to the wharf with several hawsers, and these were hauled taut yesterday morning, in anticipation of the ordinary high tide. The tide yesterday morning was unusually high, and the water was rough. The men employed on the boat, about forty in number, went to work as usual, and about 8 o'clock, owing to the swell caused by a passing steamer and the high tide, the boat careened and the water rushed into the hold. An alarm was at once given and the men at work on board had hardly reached the shore when the boat sunk. Several of the workmen were compelled to abandon their tools and outside clothing, and a number of them were thoroughly soaked before they reached the wharf. One man, who was inside the boiler, had a very narrow escape. He became alarmed at the sudden cessation of the noise made by his companions at work on the outside of the boiler, and crawled out as quickly as possible. He succeeded in reaching the wharf just as the steam-boat sunk. It was at first believed that some of the workmen had been drowned, as the boat sunk in less than ten minutes after she was struck by the surging water and commenced to fill, but after the excitement had somewhat subsided, the roll of the workmen was called, and all answered to their names. It is impossible to ascertain what damage the boat has sustained until it is raised, and arrangements have already been made with the Coast Wrecking Company to raise her. It is estimated that the damage will not exceed $10,000, which is fully insured in several marine companies.

POLICE CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

FRESH CHARGES PREFERRED—A SALOON-KEEPER THE COMPLAINANT—A POOR CASE.

At the Police trials yesterday, before President Matsell, Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, was arraigned on complaint of Thomas Wild, who keeps a drinking-place at No. 94 New Chambers street. He charges that on the 6th instant Capt. Williams went to his place of business, and there used abusive and unofficer-like language toward him, and threatened to break up his "crib." It appears that Wild keeps a place which is stated by the Police to be a resort for thieves, and disreputable characters. On the day referred to an affray occurred in Wild's place between two sailors, during which one of the combatants had a piece of his lower lip bitten off. His assailant escaped, and Capt. Williams was informed that Wild had the man concealed, and was going to ship him to prevent his arrest and punishment. He went to Wild's place to learn the whereabouts of the fugitive, and Wild refused to give him any information. He then told Wild that disturbances in his place were becoming too frequent, and unless they were stopped he would break up the "crib." Capt. Williams produced a list of a dozen State Prison convicts who were in the habit of frequenting Wild's place, and Wild admitted that he was acquainted with most of them. The case was referred to the board. Patrolman Thomas Caughlin, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was tried for using obscene and filthy language to Miss Rosa Goldsmith, a young lady, living with her parents at No. 12 West street, and Patrolman William J. Fitch, of the Fourth Precinct, for unnecessarily clubbing one Edward Gallagher, whom he had arrested. The decisions in these cases were reserved.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB BETTING-BOOKS.

The following are the odds and changes, up to last evening, on Mr. John Morrissey's betting-books, at the American Jockey Club Rooms and at Johnson's Pool-room, Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth street:

WITHERS STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Aristides	4 to 1	Jo Cerns	10 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Meco	10 to 1
King Bolt	6 to 1	Ascension	12 to 1
Ascot	8 to 1	Warwick	12 to 1
Rhadamanthus	8 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Sangara	9 to 1	Athlete	15 to 1
Volcano	10 to 1	Examiner	20 to 1
D'Artagnan	10 to 1	Probability	25 to 1
Invoice	10 to 1	Helen Ward	30 to 1
Gyro	10 to 1	Douglas	35 to 1

BELMONT STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Ascot	10 to 1
Willie Burke	5 to 1	Rhadamanthus	10 to 1
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Ozark	10 to 1
Aristides	6 to 1	Meco	10 to 1
Sangara	8 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Bayminster	8 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
St. Martin	8 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Gyro	20 to 1
Milner	10 to 1	Alton	25 to 1
Jo Cerns	10 to 1	Young Bonnie	30 to 1

WESTCHESTER CUP.

	Taken.		Taken.
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Kadi	12 to 1
Shylock	6 to 1	Persuader	15 to 1
Reform	7 to 1	Botany Bay	15 to 1
Madge	8 to 1	Fadladeen	15 to 1
Saxon	8 to 1	Satire	15 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1	Limestone	20 to 1
Culpepper	10 to 1	Emma	25 to 1
Grinstead	10 to 1	Dead Head	30 to 1

TRAVERS STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Chesapeake	7 to 1	Jo Cerns	12 to 1
Hyder Ali	7 to 1	Bayminster	12 to 1
Willie Burke	8 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	D'Artagnan	15 to 1
Aristides	8 to 1	Milner	20 to 1
Ascot	10 to 1	New-York	20 to 1
Sangara	10 to 1	Warwick	20 to 1
Caroline	10 to 1	Lord Zetland	20 to 1
St. Martin	12 to 1	Holbrook	25 to 1
Heatherbell Colt	12 to 1	Douglas	30 to 1

SARATOGA CUP.

	Taken.		Taken.
Acrobat	5 to 1	Lizzie Lucas	10 to 1
Ballankeel	6 to 1	Reform	10 to 1
Springbok	6 to 1	Madge	10 to 1
Olitipa	7 to 1	Rutherford	10 to 1
Vandalite	7 to 1	Aaron Pennington	15 to 1
Preakness	8 to 1	Tubman	20 to 1
Shylock	9 to 1	Osage	20 to 1

SCRATCHED.

Atilla in all engagements; Tomahawk and Relentless Colt in Jerome Park engagements, and Vivien in Jerome Park engagements.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE-MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

Last night Coroner Lynch commenced an inquest in the case of Catherine Blankmeyer, the woman who is supposed to have been murdered by her husband at their residence in Bay street, Jersey City, last Sunday night. Frederick Blankmeyer, the prisoner, was present, attended by his counsel, Norman L. Rowe. Chief of Police Champney was the first witness called. He testified to the fact of Blankmeyer calling at Police Head-quarters Monday, and giving information that his wife had died suddenly. He then stated the action he took in the matter precisely, as it has already been published. Several witnesses testified that the prisoner and his wife were in the habit of quarreling frequently, but none of them knew anything about the occurrences on the night of the supposed murder. In fact, there was no testimony of importance produced up to the time of adjournment, except that of Officer Reynolds, who stated that he was called into the house Sunday night, and was informed that Mrs. Blankmeyer was lying in the hallway bleeding. He met the prisoner at the door, and asked him if he had been beating his wife. Blankmeyer did not answer, and the officer went up stairs and found that Mrs. Blankmeyer had been bruised about the face. She declined to make any charge against her husband in case he was arrested, and the officer, therefore, did not arrest him. Sergt. Smith corroborated Officer Reynolds' testimony, and the inquest was then adjourned.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. Harvey Sanford, of England, and Miss Carrie Sims, daughter of the eminent surgeon, Dr. J. Marion Sims, took place yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration, at 1 o'clock. The bride is a very beautiful and accomplished lady, and well known on both sides of the Atlantic. For a number of years she resided with her father in Paris, during the time of Napoleon III., and was noted for her beauty and talent at court, where she was received as the intimate friend of the Empress Eugenie. Mr. Sanford is also favorably known in this country, as well as in Europe, having been attached to the diplomatic corps for many years. The wedding yesterday was conducted after the English fashion, the bride entering the church accompanied by her father, where she was met by the groom, who was supported by his "best man." The dress of the bride was of plain white silk, with a long train, without any trimming, with a tulle veil, and no ornaments. The groom wore a plain morning dress. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Houghton. The church was filled with the friends and acquaintances of the family long before the hour set for the ceremony had arrived. Among those present were Mrs. Sims, the bride's mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. David Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. John Townsend, Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, Dr. H. Sims, and a number of others. After the ceremony the invited guests partook of a wedding breakfast at the house of the bride's parents. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Sanford left for Washington, where they will be the guests of Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister.

A BATCH OF SUICIDES.

A BROKEN MERCHANT SHOOTS HIMSELF IN THE WINDSOR HOTEL—A GERMAN BLOWS HIS BRAINS OUT IN THIRD AVENUE—ANOTHER STRANGLES HIMSELF IN BLEECKER STREET.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a pistol-shot was heard in Room No. 212, on the second floor of the Windsor Hotel. The servants gave the alarm, and as no reply was made after repeated knocking the door was forced open. It was then discovered that the occupant, Mr. Charles C. Lewis, had shot himself through the head. He was found lying on the bed in an unconscious condition, and died in fifteen minutes without having recovered sufficiently to be able to speak. It was afterward learned from persons who knew him that he had been a member of the firm of Webster, Lewis & Co., smelters and refiners, No. 151 Jane street. This firm failed some months ago, and Mr. Lewis, who had been in very poor health for more than a year previous, went to Aiken, S. C., with his wife and daughter, to spend the Winter. Four days ago he returned alone and took a room at the Windsor Hotel, and it was remarked that he seemed to be considerably depressed. Upon examining his effects, a letter directed to his wife, inclosing $175, was found, and from its tenor it appeared that he had met with considerable difficulty in procuring the money. Sixty shares of Bowery Bank stock and a few trinkets were the only other valuables found. Coroner Eickhoff took charge of the property, and the body was removed to No. 163 Bowery to await the disposition of his friends. The family was advised of the event by telegraph.

Raymond Schneider, a German, aged forty-five, committed suicide last evening at his residence, No. 36 Bleecker street. From the position in which the body was found, it was evident that he had passed a piece of a clothes line in a noose about his neck and fastened the other end to a gas-bracket. He had then sat down on a chair, and, by leaning forward, had strangled himself to death. When found life was extinct. The motive which prompted Schneider to destroy himself could not be ascertained. He leaves a widow and three young children.

Joseph Vait, aged thirty-six, was found dead last evening in his room, at No. 119 Third avenue, having committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a small pistol. Vait had not been seen by the other inmates of the house since 9 P. M. on Wednesday, which excited their suspicions, and on forcing an entrance into his room he was found dead on the bed, the pistol lying beside him. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest in the case.

A BOY KILLED BY A BLIND MAN.

Patrick Walsh, the boy who was struck with a cane by a blind man named Ebenezer Green, in Orange, died of his injuries yesterday morning. The boy, who is only only twelve years old, is the son of Patrick Walsh, a gardener. He gradually sank after he was taken home, and inflammation of the brain set in, which terminated his life yesterday morning. Green is still confined in the Station-house at Orange, and expresses deep regret at the sad result of his hasty action. He says that he was going to a saloon for beer for his son-in-law, and the boys followed and began to annoy him. When he got into the saloon he heard one of the boys outside say, "Let us upset him when he comes out." When he did come out, and had got about fifty feet away from the saloon, one of the boys exclaimed, "Now let us go for him," and immediately attacked him on all sides. One of them tried to snatch his pitcher, and he raised his cane to strike him; but just then another pulled his coat-tail, and he swung around quickly and struck the boy who was pulling his coat. He then went home, and did not know the boy was hurt until he was arrested. Green is not totally blind, although nearly so. County Physician Dodd was notified of the boy's death, and will order an inquest.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry F. Goodwin, of No. 210 East One Hundred and Fifth street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Shelley and Titus, of the Central Office, on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Pittsburg, Penn., who notified Superintendent Walling that Goodwin was a fugitive from justice. It is claimed that Goodwin left Pittsburg to avoid trial on a charge of arson, in having set fire to a hair store, of which he was the proprietor, with intent to defraud the insurance companies in which his stock was insured for $10,000. Goodwin, who went by the name of Griffin in Pittsburg, was arrested at the General Post Office, where he had taken out a letter addressed to Henry Griffin. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters to await the arrival of an officer from Pittsburg.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The closing exercises of the night school connected with the Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-house, No. 709 Eleventh street, were held last evening. Mr. William A. Booth, President of the Children's Aid Society, presided. Among other prominent gentlemen present were Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, Mr. Cyrus Bostwick, and Hon. Henry Edwards, of Ohio. The programme was an interesting one, and the lads performed their part in a very creditable manner. At the close of the entertainment refreshments were partaken of by the scholars and their friends.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The Alumni of Hamilton College have responded generously to a call for funds to place a boat on Saratoga Lake at the next intercollegiate regatta. Gen. John Cochrane, of New-York, presents the boat. The contributors to the Boating Fund of $2,000, so far as reported, are Dwight H. Olmstead, Judge T. W. Dwight, Daniel W. Gillette, Elihu Root, and John H. Hewson, of New-York; Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse; Hon. Perry H. Smith, of Chicago; Judge T. J. Van Alstyn, of Albany, and Hon. Isaac McConihe, of Troy.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Dr. L. A. Edwards, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman C. W. Willard, of Vermont, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator William Windom, of Minnesota; ex-Gov. E. A. Straw, of New-Hampshire, and H. O. Chesebro, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Baron de Bussierre and wife, of Paris; Rev. David Swing, of Chicago; Lieut. Col. J. W. Barlow, United States Army, and Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, are at the Hoffman House.

BRAIN FOOD.

A somewhat novel entertainment, made up chiefly of samples of brain food, was given last evening by Dr. T. S. Lambert, at Jones & Ryder's restaurant, corner of Broadway and Howard street, to a select number of his friends. Dr. Lambert is well known as the President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, and has long devoted his attention to the subject of "brain building and repairing," and its bearing on longevity. He will deliver a lecture to-night before the Liberal Club in Plimpton Hall on the above subject, and last night's entertainment was to practically demonstrate that the most brain-producing food, although sometimes supposed to be, is not by any means unpalatable. Judging by the ample justice done to the following bill of fare, the Doctor was eminently successful in his object. The bill of fare comprised: Toasted crackers and toasted cheese, oysters raw and cabbage, sardines, codfish and cream, oyster salad, stewed tripe and green peas, calves brains on toast, oat groats and cream, pan-cakes of all kinds of corn. The beverages were butter milk and coffee. The Doctor alluded to the fact that tripe is a most unpopular dish, and argued that when properly cooked it is most palatable and nutritious.

THE OLD GUARD DINNER.

The Old Guard, Major George W. McLean commanding, celebrated its anniversary by a dinner at the Union Square Hotel last evening. Among the prominent guests were Major Gen. Shaler, Major Gen. McMahon, Gen. Duryee, Gen. Knox, Gen. Cullen, and Col. Thompson, of Gen. Dakin's staff. Letters of regret were read from Gen. Woodward, Major Gen. Hancock, Gen. Lefferts, Gen. Dakin, Mayor Wickham, and Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn. The Ninth Regiment Band, assisted by the London Madrigal boys and a quartet of male voices, furnished music during the entertainment. The large dining-room was decorated with exotic plants and bouquets, and a nosegay was placed at the plate of each guest. On the removal of the cloth toasts were responded to as follows: "The day we celebrate," by Major Alexander Henriques; "The Army and Navy," by Gen. McMahon; "The National Guard," by Gen. Shaler; "The Veterans of the Seventh Regiment," by Gen. Duryee; "The Press," by Mr. Charles Chamberlayne. Toasts were drunk to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New-York, and the City of New-York, and in lieu of speeches vocal selections were substituted. The entertainment was prolonged until a late hour.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The loss sustained by A. J. Wood & Co. by the fire on Wednesday at Nos. 20 and 22 Worth street, amounted to $711.

The body of an unknown man, apparently forty years old, was found drowned at Pier No 50 North River, yesterday.

The readings of Miss Settie Blume were given last evening at Association Hall, under the direction of Prof. J. E. Frobisher.

The draw of Macomb's Dam Bridge has been temporarily closed by the Department of Parks, pending repairs. New flooring will soon be placed on the Harlem bridge.

Dr. Andrew H. Smith will read a paper on "Opium Poisoning" this evening before the Medical Library and Journal Association, No. 107 East Twenty-eighth street.

The agents of the several express companies in this City and throughout the country have been authorized to sell Centennial stock, and the Pullman car conductors to sell Centennial medals.

The grocers represented in the Butter and Cheese Exchange have resolved not to buy raisins by the box in future, owing to the abuses of that method of trading, but to buy altogether by the pound.

At 4 o'clock last evening a fire occured in the chemical works of Dodge & Alcock, No. 545 West Eighteenth street, causing $200 damage to building and contents.

A regular meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in the church, Fiftieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. No business of special interest was transacted.

A grand spelling match will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Harlem Music Hall, Third avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, when a prize of a handsomely-bound Webster's Dictionary will be awarded to the victor.

Patrick Hewett, who was arrested on Wednesday on a charge of having caused the death of his child, at Little West Twelfth street, was released yesterday, it having been ascertained by Dr. Marsh that the child had died of bronchitis.

No business of importance was transacted by the Dock Commissioners at their regular meeting yesterday. The head-quarters of the department will be removed, on May 1, to No. 117 Duane street.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, held yesterday, Mr. George W. Cass, who was appointed Receiver of the road and all the company's property by the United States Circuit Court, tendered his resignation as President of the company, to take effect from the 17th, the date of his appointment. Mr. Cass has performed no executive act as President since his appointment.

The annual election for officers and Executive Council of the Arcadian Club was held yesterday evening. The following gentlemen were elected: Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, Hon. A. S. Sullivan, E. R. Wilbur, R. L. Fabian, B. F. Reinhart, F. Millard, Frank Mayo, Menzo Diefendorf, Edward Moran, W. A. Bailey, J. B. Polk, D. G. Gillette, Laurence Hutton, J. J. Hall, E. Agramonte, W. M. Soper, W. H. Elder, Hon. J. N. Tappan, Hon. B. K. Phelps, Edward L. Gaul, Richard O'Gorman. On the 1st of May the Club removes to its new quarters, No. 146 Fifth avenue.

Naval Constructor William L. Hanscom and wife, of Philadelphia, temporarily residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel, were tendered a reception last evening by many friends in this City and of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Among those present were Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, United States Navy; Naval Constructor William L. Mintonye, United States Navy; Carpenter George E. Anderson, United States Navy; P. E. Ogilvie, William H. Geary, Lincoln Litchfield, T. H. Morris, Theodore Parsells, A. M. Kingsland, William G. Abrams, Bernard Cline, and many others.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association met at Republican Hall last evening, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Republican Central Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. James McAfee. The hall was densely crowded by the members of the association and others interested in the election. At the time appointed for the closing of nominations it being found that there was but one candidate, Mr. George M. Bliss, the nomination was made unanimous, and Mr. Bliss was declared elected by the Chair. Mr. Bliss not being present, the Secretary was ordered to notify him of his election before the next meeting of the association.

The committee of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, appointed to devise a plan to relieve the road of its financial difficulties, and to resume construction, met at the company's office yesterday at noon, and went into session. At their request, the officers and Directors of the company conferred with them, giving them information and aiding their deliberations. The committee consisted of Gen. Abner Coburn, of Maine; Johnston Livingston, Esq., of New-York; Messrs. William McKnight, of Pittsburg, Penn.; William Windom, of Winona, Minn.; J. N. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia; John M. Dennison, of Baltimore, and Gen. George Stark, of Nashua, N. H. All were present at the meeting yesterday excepting Gen. Coburn. At 4 o'clock the committee adjourned, to meet to-day at the same place.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday the Charity Commissioners reported that they had relieved 41,478 persons during the year.

There were 181 deaths reported to the Board of Health in this City during last week, being four less than the previous week, and forty-one less than the corresponding week of last year.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge Moore, William Kelly, alias John Kirby, was convicted of burglary in the first degree and remanded for sentence.

The employing masons are determined to resist the effort of the hod carriers to obtain $2 50 for a day of eight hours' work. It is generally believed that the strike will not be successful.

Michael McCauley died at the Flatbush Hospital yesterday morning from, as is alleged, injuries received at the hands of James McCafferty, in a liquor saloon in Union place, some days ago. McCafferty has not been arrested.

Mr. S. J. Vose, of Snug Harbor, Staten Island, was taken with a fit yesterday while transacting some business in the Register's office, and falling against a desk received a severe scalp wound. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

John Snyder, aged six years, of No. 186 Bushwick avenue, was kicked in the groin by a playmate named Peter Werte, aged twelve, on Saturday last, and died yesterday from the effects of his injuries. Werte has been arrested on a warrant issued by the Coroner.

Eight students of the graduating class of the Brooklyn Tabernacle Lay College have been licensed to preach the Gospel. During the past year the institution has had 308 students in general training, and sixty-one in a special daily class. Diplomas are given to those only who pass through the full collegiate course and theological class.

On motion of District Attorney Britton, the cases of Patrick Wallace, indicted for the murder of his wife, and James Riley, indicted for the murder of his brother-in-law, were transferred yesterday from the Court of Oyer and Terminer to the City Court. The prisoners will be tried during the May term.

Representatives from all the divisions of the Hod-Carriers' Union Benevolent Society met last evening at Steuben Hall, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and resolved not to work more than eight hours, no matter what the pay offered by the employing masons. At Grenada Hall the Bricklayers' Union met and resolved that no member should work less than ten hours a day. The pay of the bricklayers is $4 50 a day.

Yesterday Coroner Simms received a communication from Julius Duncan, a reporter attached to the *Free Press*, a German paper, stating that the writer had committed suicide by taking laudanum. Dr. Simms went to No. 132 Degraw street, from which place the communication was dated, but could not learn anything of Duncan beyond the fact that he boarded there and had left early in the morning.

A man who gave the name of Peter B. Carney obtained a horse and buggy from a livery stable in Nevins street, a few days ago, on the representation that he was a reporter attached to a New-York paper. The proprietor of the livery stable has not seen his property since, but the Police succeeded in arresting Carney yesterday evening. He refused to answer any questions, and was locked up on a charge of stealing the horse and buggy.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen, with Mr. Herman Poppenhusen, General Manager; Mr. I. D. Barton, General Superintendent, and others connected with the management of the railroads under control of the Flushing, North side, Central, and Southern Railroad Companies of Long Island, took a trip of observation over the two roads last mentioned yesterday. The new Summer time-table is now in course of preparation, and will be put in effect as early in May as the weather will permit—some time between the 1st and the 15th. There will be hourly trains each way between the South Eighth street depot and Rockaway during the week, with two or three trains each way on Sundays, and the number of trains beyond Valley Stream will also be increased to meet the requirements of travel.

The Circuit Court and Oyer and Terminer for Queens County has been in session at North Hempstead since Monday, Judge Tappen presiding. The Grand Jury found twelve indictments for various minor offenses, among them several for selling liquor without license. The most important one on the civil calendar was that of Partridge versus Rapelyea and others—an ejectment suit involving a large amount of real estate at Laurel Hill, town of Newtown. The plaintiffs brought claim under the will of one Thomas Betts, who died in 1804. The defendants set up the statute of limitations, and the purchase of the property under the foreclosure of an old mortgage, also denying that the plaintiffs had any right under Betts' will. Some fifty similar suits were pending upon the decision. Judge Tappen instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendants, as the plaintiffs had lost whatever rights they may have had by lapse.

STATEN ISLAND.

Corner loafers have become so numerous in New-Brighton that some of the dry goods establishments have been forced to post warning notices upon their doors.

Revival prayer-meetings are held nightly in the St. Paul's and Bethel Methodist Churches at Tottenville, and meetings have been held during the last two months in the Kreischerville Methodist Chapel.

Rev. Pierre P. Irving has resigned the Rectorship of Christ Church, New-Brighton, which he has held for upward of twenty-five years, in consequence of growing infirmities of health and voice. He will receive for the remainder of his days a retiring pension of $1,500 a year.

The receipts in contributions for the Smith Infirmary at Tompkinsville for the week ending with the 20th inst. were $339, and Mr. Hugh McRoberts, Treasurer of the Society of Knights of St. Patrick, has handed in the proceeds of their ball on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, amounting to $100.

NEW-JERSEY.

Judge Sturgis, of the Hudson County Court, is not dead, as was reported on Wednesday night, but is rapidly recovering.

John Burke, a convict in the Hudson County Penitentiary at Snake Hill, fell on the floor of the kitchen yesterday, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg.

A workman named Smith, who was employed in the Gould Machine Works, on Railroad avenue, Newark, had his arm caught in the machinery, and was badly injured.

A boy named Thomas Quinn was seriously injured yesterday at the Henderson street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City, while attempting to jump on a moving train of cars.

John Myer, the Hoboken grocer who was supposed to have been foully dealt with, has been discovered at a German hospital in Seventy-seventh street, New-York, where he has been lying ill since his disappearance.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City held a meeting yesterday afternoon. G. D. Van Reipen and Asa M. Fry, the newly-elected members, appeared and took their seats. The board was organized by the re-election of J. J. Vanderbeek President and Cornelius S. See Clerk. William B. Schaeffer, George Beck, John N. Ward, J. M. Van Nostrand, Jacob Perrine, and A. A. Woodward were appointed Assessors. The City Treasurer reported a balance of $47,407 02 in bank to the credit of the city.

In the Hudson County Court, yesterday morning, ex-Attorney General Gilchrist made application to Judge Knapp for a modification of the order served on the Board of Canvassers on Wednesday so as to allow the board to proceed with the canvass of the votes in the Eighth District without counting in the Fourth Ward of Hoboken. Mr. Gilchrist appeared as counsel for William Stuhr, in whose interest the board had thrown out the entire vote of the Fourth Ward of Hoboken, thereby electing Stuhr and defeating Cunan, who had a small majority on the entire vote of the district. Hon. Leon Abbett opposed the application, and the court took the papers in the case, and reserved the decision.

[Advertisement.]
THE GENIUS OF MAN
Was never more successful than when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was discovered. It is the panacea for Pain and Skin Diseases. 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]
YOU MAY NOT PUT YOUR FAITH IN PRINCES, but KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's HATS is sure to inspire confidence. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale dealers can fill their orders satisfactorily at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
FIGHT CATARRH with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Pints, $1. Fight all physical pain, heat, fever, inflammation, with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Relief instantaneous. Sold everywhere.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Cattle have been fairly active during the week and prices ¼c. higher; sales, very best, 6¾c.@7½c.; first quality, 5½c.@6¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 5c.@5½c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 4½c.@5c.; bulk of sales being at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.; receipts, 1,280; sales, 1,052. Hogs—There has been a fair supply during the week, but the majority have been of rather inferior quality, being Light Bacon Hogs, which at the prices demanded are hard to sell; other grades have been steady, with a fair demand: quotations, Light Bacon Hogs, 10½c.@11c.; fair to good, 11¼c.@11¾c.; a few extra, 12c. ℔ lb.; receipts, 7,526. Sheep a shade more active, and ⅛c.@¼c. higher than last week; sales, clipped Sheep, 4½c.@6c.; unclipped, 6c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., gross. Lambs, $3@$5 ℔ head; receipts, 1,910.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Houston, for Bermuda.—Rev. Dr. Stubbs, Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Duff and maid, Edmund Young, J. B. Simpson, A. J. Tait, J. C. Williams, J. Bordon, G. B. Durfee, Mrs. Durfee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:10 | Sun sets.....6:48 | Moon rises.10:03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:07 | Gov. Island...9:56 | Hell Gate..11:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, April 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Robert H. Lowe, Lowe, Windsor, N. S., Bonneville & Edgar; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; North Point, Smith, Fernandina via Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; City of Houston, Deering, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Neptune, Berry, Boston; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks Emma Francis, (Br.,) Burns, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr., & Son; Cremona, Gove, Hiogo and Yokohama, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Georgiana, (Br.,) Crane, Santos via Pensacola, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Lallah Rookh, (Br.,) Dakin, Sagua, &c., Boyd & Hincken; Gem, (Br.,) Smith, Plymouth, Eng., George F. Bulley.

Brigs Starlight, Stover, Port au Spain, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Aquidneck, Johnson, St. Thomas, J. E. Ward.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Baltimore April 20, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Centipede, Miller, Philadelphia, with coal for Hoboken.

Steam-ship Perkiomen, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Bark Idolique, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Nickerson, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales. April 15, lat. 37 50, lon. 71 10, spoke brig Hattie Eaton, from Sagua, for Boston.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Sisson, St. Jago 18 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Bark Yumuri, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Younge, Smith & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Fearless, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sisson, London 28 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Giulio, (Ital.,) Pucheilo, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar to order. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Brothers' Pride, (Br.,) Chase, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Charley, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Robinson, Rotterdam 51 ds., with empty barrels to C. W. Bertaux. April 11, lat. 37 10, lon. 68 30, spoke bark Arnieta, (I'al.,) from Genoa, for Philadelphia, 19 days out.

Bark J. E. Southergreen, (of Parrsborough, N. S.,) Spicer, Parrsborough, N. S., 18 ds., with ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark T. K. Welden, Colson, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Renauld, Francois & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to R. A. Robertson. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig Pathfinder, (of Digby, N. S.,) Dakin, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. William Scull, (of Philadelphia,) Barrett, Caibarien 11 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales. Left in port, barks Abbie B. and J. L. Wickwire, for New-York, ldg.; brig E. H. Rich, for do., do.; schrs. Chas. Lawrence, H. A. Hunt, V. F. Hickman, Samuel McManemy, Matilda Brooks, and Fred. Smith for ports N. of Hatteras, in from 3 to 10 ds.; schrs. Geo. Clark, Index, John A. Griffin, and W. B. Thomas, dischg.

Schr. James R. Talbot, (of East Machias,) Crocker, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong W. and N. W. winds; broke main-gaff and split mainsail.

Schr. Rubina, (of St. John, N. B.,) Secor, Sagua 12 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Peter L. Nevius & Son. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Lucy D., (of Quincy Point,) Hall, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Schr. Nulato, (of Machias,) Small, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Armenia, Hall, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Mary E. Bayard, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Norwich.
Schr. West Wind, Tracy, Fall River.
Schr. L. D. Cowperthwaite, Jones, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. L. Hamlin, Belger, Harwich.
Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Smith, Cromwell.
Schr. John W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton.
Schr. Helen, Searles, Apponang.
Schr. Favorite, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Hobbie, New-Haven.
Schr. White Rock, Heney, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Almaretta, Snow, New-Haven.
Schr. Eldorado, Parsons, Greenport.
Schr. George A. Pierce, Allen, Salem.
Schr. Escort, Penny, Bridgeport.
Schr. Maria A. Hall, Buel, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Providence.
Schr. J. Diverty, Gandy, Providence.
Schr. Pocassett, Rackett, Providence.
Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence.
Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, Providence.
Schr. Lizzie O. Wells, Marshall, Providence.
Schr. Elizabeth English, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. J. Cone, Waite, Providence.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence.
Schr. William O. Irish, Tenell, Providence.
Schr. D. M. French, Childs, Providence.
Schr. M. C. Carroll, Carroll, Providence.
Schr. Decatur Oakes, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ann S. Brown, Hannan, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henry May, Hatch, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. D. C. Foster, Pedrick, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Emma Bacon, Bearse, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Silas Wright, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Falcon, Potter, Gloucester.
Schr. James A. Stetson, McLeod, Gloucester.
Schr. Cora Smith, Smith, Gloucester.
Schr. Emma M. Wells, Marshall, New-London.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Ellis, New-London.
Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich.
Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Walter C. Hall, Coleman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. S. S. Brown, Mott, Newport.
Schr. Maria Jane, Leek, Virginia.
Schr. Ella Bodine, Cuoberly, Virginia.
Schr. M. A. Ivins, Deekin, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Suevia, for Hamburg; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; City of Houston, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; barks Cremona, for Yokohama; Felice Secondo, for Waterford; Holtingen, for Aalborg; Isabella Wilson for Pernambuco; brigs Rapide, for Queenstown; Abby Thaxter, for Boston; Aquidneck, for ——; schr. S. G. Pinkham, for Cape Haytien.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 22.—Sld. for the United States: Irene, Strathearn, Othere, Beckermet, Oriflamme, L. H. De Vebber, George Henry, and Flora Goodale.

Arr. from the United States on the 18th inst: Viator and Araldo.

Arr. on the 21st inst., Vicksburg, Columbia, and Agnes Campbell.

Arr. on the 22d inst., Berbice, Vernon, Frankfurt, Hall, and Lizzie Moses—the latter in the channel.

QUEENSTOWN, April 22.—The Inman Line steamer City of New-York, Capt. Lochead, from New-York April 10, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

MOVILLE, April 22.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York March 31, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS
And Family Silver.
By the invention and introduction of special machinery, and by the employment of the most skilled artists and workmen, the GORHAM COMPANY now offer Silver work of the highest artistic standard and excellence, at the lowest possible prices.
Retailed at Sales-rooms of
THE GORHAM COMPANY
Art-Workers in Silver,
No. 1 BOND STREET, near Broadway.
ALSO, BY JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

D. Hodgman & Co.,
Corner Maiden lane and Nassau st.,
Invite attention to their large stock of
INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We are offering 100,000 feet of RUBBER HOSE, in any length, with or without brass fixtures, for gardening and street purposes. Every foot warranted to stand pressure of 200 pounds to a square inch.

DECKER
BROTHERS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE
MATCHLESS.
33 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
PRICES REASONABLE; TERMS EASY.

SUSPENDERS.
The best in the world are the
"BRACES" made by
Fisk, Clark & Flagg.
Have just introduced their new patent
"CAST OFF"
and Tubular Backs. At retail at
all first-class stores.